

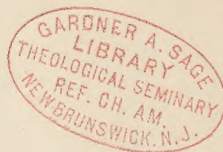
THE
ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES
OF
R O M E.

VOL. II.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATES

H. O. M. E.
ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATES

H. O. M. E.



THE

ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES

OF

R O M E;

MEASURED AND DELINEATED

BY

EDWARD CRESY AND G. L. TAYLOR,

ARCHITECTS,

AND

FELLOWS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

VOL. II.

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THE
ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES

OF
R O M E

BY
HARRISON AND DREYFUS

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CONSTANTINOPLE.
VIEW OF THE CITY FROM THE BARRIERS.





OF
THE PERIPTERAL TEMPLE, AT TIVOLI,
GENERALLY CALLED
THE TEMPLE OF VESTA.

PLATE LXIII.

VIEW OF TIVOLI,
FROM A COURT-YARD IN THE TOWN.

THE town of Tivoli is about eighteen miles distant from Rome, in a situation scarcely to be surpassed for picturesque scenery, which is greatly assisted by the ruins of two ancient Temples, situated to the north of the town; the one is a peripteral Temple, of beautiful proportions, and very peculiar workmanship and ornament: it is sufficiently preserved to elucidate many of the rules described by Vitruvius to have been used by the ancients in the construction of circular temples, and generally supposed to have been dedicated to the goddess Vesta. The other is too much dilapidated to be useful to the architectural student; it has been a tetrastyle, prostyle Temple, of the Ionic order, and is supposed to have been dedicated to the Tiburtine Sibyl.

The point from which this view is taken was selected in order to give an idea of the position of the Temples, amidst the miserable modern houses of the town, which are crowded together in a most irregular manner, and present but little appearance of comfort; but the orange trees flourishing in the open air, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery, show that the climate and situation amply compensate for such deprivations, and induce both natives and visitors to live chiefly out of doors.

The Anio, now called the Teverone, which has its source among the Apennines, and divides the town of Tivoli, is seen flowing gently toward the Temple of Vesta, which is in the centre of the picture, until it arrives at the edge of the grand cascade, where it falls in one broad expanse to a depth of near an hundred feet, when it is divided, and still falling considerably, finds its way, partly naturally, partly artificially, through various

fissures in the rock, as represented in Plate LXIV., till it reaches the valley; it then winds to the left, through a most beautiful defile, and meeting the Tiber, nearly a mile above the Ponte Molle, proceeds in its course to Rome.

The town is built principally on the left bank of the river, on a promontory of broken rock, composed of a tartareous deposit, which forms the stone called travertine, and is continually increasing, where exposed to the action of the water. The quarries of Tivoli have supplied the stone for most of the principal buildings of Rome, where marble and brick have not been used. The peripteral Temple is on a prominent point of this rock, at the edge of a steep precipice, and forms a conspicuous feature from most quarters. The communication with the two parts of the town, which are separated by the waterfall, is over a ruinous wooden bridge: on the left bank of the river is the general washing-place; and, as well as on the opposite bank, a station for public prayers.

The Temple is in the court-yard of the inn of the Sibyl, which is seen close to the former, on its left. This inn is generally preferred by visitors, from its proximity to the Temple.

The View, Plate LXV., is taken from a window in the church, to the right of the bridge.

PLATE LXIV.

VIEW OF THE TWO TEMPLES,

FROM THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE DEFILÉ.

THIS View gives an idea of the promontorial position of Tivoli, and displays the confused and busy scene of the waters gushing out through various apertures in the rock, after the grand fall, which is not visible from this station, and is best seen from the Temple itself, or the small platform round it, which is enclosed by a railing on the edge. To the right of the peripteral Temple are the remains of the Temple supposed to have been dedicated to the Sibyl; it is now the church of St. George: the columns, which formed the posticus, are walled up in modern masonry; they are placed on a lofty basement: to the right are a few of the modern houses of the town, and to the left the inn is again seen: you descend at the side of the Temple of the Sibyl by a steep pathway, cut in the rock in a zig-zag direction, a considerable portion of the depth of the ravine, to a platform, where is a cavern, called the Grotto of Neptune, and at the angle of it a stair hewn in the rock, from which a sight is obtained into the principal embouchure of the waterfall, from a very near position. The scene here is quite indescribable; the rush of waters is tremendous, and produces a misty foam for a considerable distance













J. G. G. G.





along their course, which, after passing the promontory, winds to the left by the defile seen in the distance. The pathway was formed by General Miollis, in the year 1809, when this part of Italy was under the subjugation of the French. In the rock to the left, a pigeon-house has at some time been constructed, in a situation apparently inaccessible. The pigeons of Tivoli are celebrated for their size and fine flavour. In the foreground is represented the gathering of the vintage.

Tivoli would furnish innumerable picturesque views; but it is hoped that those now given will afford a sufficient idea of the situation.

PLATE LXV.

VIEW OF THE PERIPTERAL TEMPLE,

FROM THE CHURCH OPPOSITE.

THIS View exhibits, from a closer point and more clearly, the architecture of the Temple, and its situation at the edge of a precipice of great height; a small part only of which comes in the picture. The angle is of ancient construction, of the kind called "*opus incertum*," and the foundation of the Temple is formed on arches now enclosed by the modern wall with buttresses and windows.

The cell of the Temple is also of "*opus incertum*," more carefully executed; the stylobate, the columns, and entablature, doorway and window jambs, are of the stone of the rock, called travertine; and the whole has been covered by a very thin coat of the finest stucco, which, where it remains, so nearly resembles marble, as to cause many to imagine it to be so.

The mouldings and ornaments of this Temple have many peculiarities, which will be represented in the geometrical drawings. Behind is the Temple of the Sibyl, now converted into a church; the tower or campanile only of which is seen.

We have but little assistance from the ancient writers, or from the edifice itself, to guide us in endeavouring to find the period of its erection. A part of an inscription, E. L. GELLIO. L. F., is cut on the architrave, the whole of which extended over five intercolumniations. Piranesi has ingeniously calculated the space which was occupied by this inscription, and finding that it was probably composed of fifty-five letters, with the spaces between, has restored the part wanting, thus:

AEDEM VESTAE S. P. Q. T. PECVNIA PVBLICA RESTITVIT
CVRATORE. L. GELLIO. L. F.

It was customary, on the occasion of constructing or repairing the public or sacred buildings, to place inscriptions in a conspicuous situation, with the name of the edile or director, under whose care they were placed; and the first letter, *e*, remaining of this inscription, was probably the termination of *CVRATORE*. On examining the records of ediles, we find two *L. GELLII*, both sons of *LVCIVS*; the one in the year of Rome 682, B. C. 72; and the other in the year of Rome 717: and among the inscriptions in Gruterus is the following: *L. CELLIO. L. F. VICTORI II VIR IVR DIE CVR. PECVNIAE PVBL. ET OPERVM PVBLICOR OB MERITA. EIVS. SEN POPVLVSQ TIBVRS.* Suetonius mentions, that in the first years of the reign of Augustus, the names of the directors of the restorations or erections of public buildings were placed on them, as in this instance: from all which we may infer, that in the time of Augustus this Temple at least underwent some reparation, if it was not entirely erected.

It is remarkable that the capitals of the columns in the Basilica, at Pompeii, are precisely of the character of these, though certainly not so well executed: there are also similar ancient capitals found at Cora, and at Præneste. As the period of the destruction of Pompeii was the 79th year of the Christian æra, it would seem that the composition of this beautiful example of the Corinthian order was certainly antecedent to that time.

In the distance are part of the romantic hills which surround the town; and to the right a portion of the pathway winding down to the Grotto of Neptune.

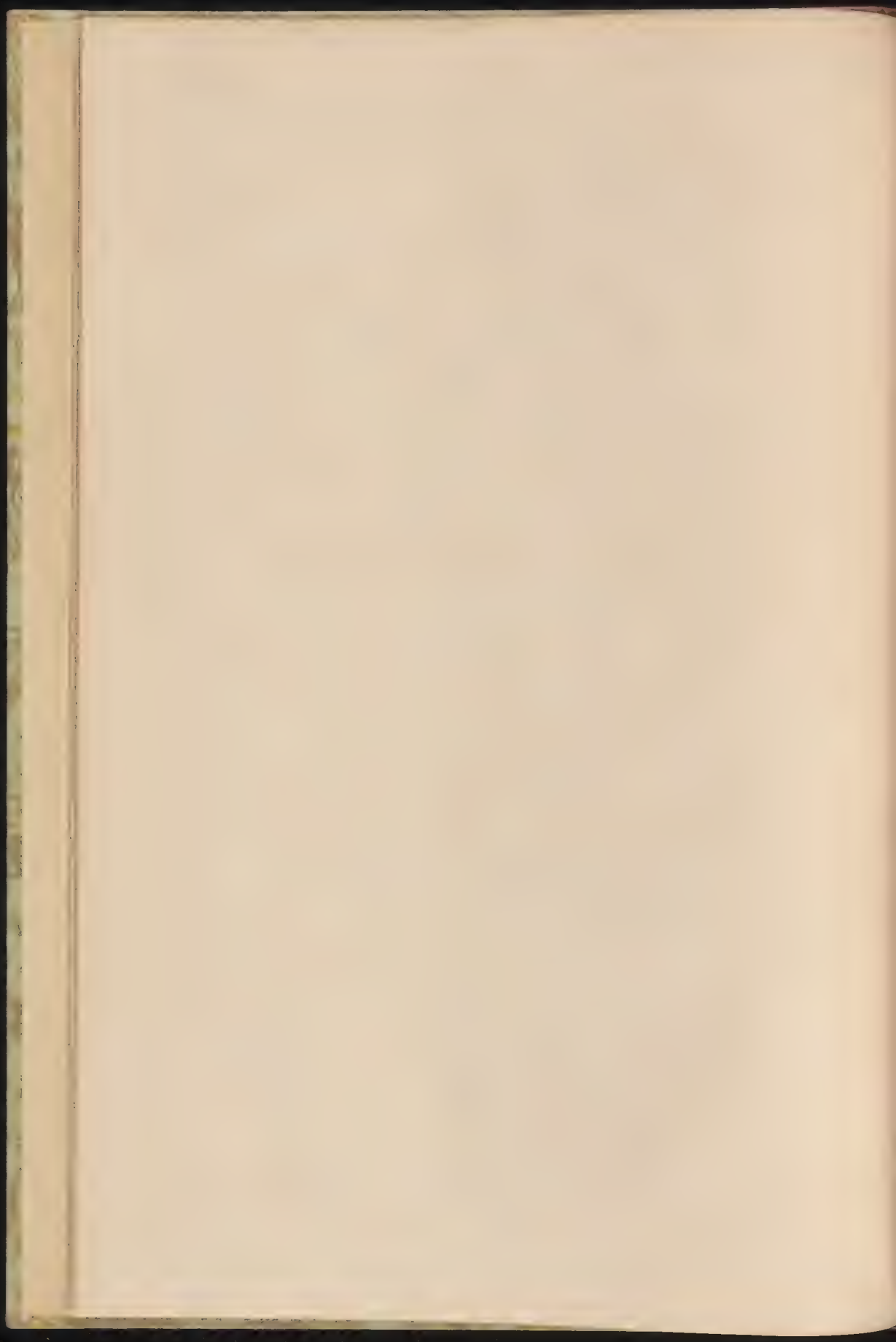
PLATE LXVI.

PLANS OF THE TEMPLE.

THE original destination of this Temple is not satisfactorily determined by any of the numerous antiquaries who have treated on the subject. Plutarch, in his life of Numa Pompilius, states that a round form should be given to the Temple of Vesta, as it is expressive of the figure of the universe; and it appears more probable that the building we are now describing was dedicated to that goddess, than to the Sibyl, which some have supposed. The fabric is composed of various materials and different constructions. The wall of the cell and substruction of the Temple are of the species of work called, by Vitruvius, "*opus incertum*." The surface is formed by angular blocks of tuffo, not regularly worked, as in the "*opus reticulatum*," but irregular in their disposition. The rest of the edifice, that is, the surface of the podium, the columns and entablature, the architraves of the door and windows, and the lacunaræ covering the ambulacrum round the cell, are of travertine stone, procured immediately on the spot: the shafts of the columns are







in several blocks of unequal height; the bases and capitals are each in a single piece; and the architrave extends in one length from centre to centre of the columns. The blocks which form the lacunariæ are unequal in their size; and the joints do not agree with the divisions of the coffers.

The cell* was surrounded by a peristyle of eighteen columns, ten only of which remain, and are partly walled up; and the Temple is in most points arranged according to the precepts of Vitruvius for peripteral temples†. It is probable that the stylobate may have been placed on two steps, but of these there are now no remains.

The projection of the stylobate from the wall of the cell, nearly agrees with his instructions. The diameter of the interior of the Temple is equal to the height of the columns which surround the cell. The columns are rather larger than the proportion here prescribed, being only nine diameters and a half in height; but accord with the rules laid down by him for systyle temples‡; and the intercolumniation being equal to two diameters, constitute it of that species. The width of the ambulacrum rather exceeds the intercolumniation with which it should agree||. The stylobate was interrupted only opposite the entrance to the cell, where there is a part of the foundation for the steps by which the Temple was approached; but none of them now remain. The architrave is in height nearly half the diameter of the column. The cell received its light through two windows, each opposite the third intercolumniation from the entrance, by which means the light would fall advantageously on a statue, if placed in the centre of the Temple, where its most probable situation would be. The architrave of the door-way does not follow the curvature of the cell. There is a niche and small recess in the wall, no doubt formed when the Temple was used as a Christian church, in the middle ages. Some of the pavement of the ambulacrum round the cell remains, being in blocks of travertine stone.

At B. is a plan showing the upper diameter of the columns, with the lacunariæ which covered the ambulacrum. Thirty-six only of the coffers remain; the original number appears to have been one hundred, in a double row of fifty each. They do not in their arrangement agree with the disposition of the columns; the central coffer being over the middle of the intercolumniation opposite the entrance; whereas, in the transverse diameter, where a column occurs, instead of an intercolumniation;—is the division between two lacunariæ.

* See Fig. A.

† Vitruvius, book iv. cap. 7. "Temples are also made of a round form; of which those which have no walls within are called monopteral; the others are called peripteral. If the temple is peripteral, the stylobate is to be placed upon two steps; and the wall is to be distant from the stylobate about a fifth part of the whole temple, leaving in the centre a space for the door. The diameter of the interior of the temple is to be equal to the height of the column, without the pedestal."

The columns are ten diameters in height, including their base and capital. The height of the architrave is one half the diameter of the column.

‡ Book iii. cap. 2.

|| Vitruvius, book iii. cap. 1.

PLATE LXVII.

ELEVATION AND SECTION OF THE TEMPLE,

IN ITS PRESENT STATE.

A. FRONT elevation of the remains of the Temple, taken opposite the entrance.

B. The section of one half of the Temple, showing its construction, and the window in the wall of the cell. The columns appear to have had their inner faces perpendicular, as prescribed by Vitruvius*; but their inclination is now various, from the ruinous state of the Temple.

The height of the cornice of the door agrees with the rule of Vitruvius for door-ways†, but the opening does not. The width is nearly according to his precepts; the diminution of the opening, and of the architraves, also nearly accord.

PLATE LXVIII.

TRANSVERSE ELEVATION OF THE TEMPLE,

RESTORED.

THE stylobate on which the columns are placed, is very nearly a third of their height, including the capital and base, as prescribed by Vitruvius‡. The column is the height of the clear diameter of the cell. The entablature is very light, being between a fifth and sixth part of the height of the column. The roof, from the top of the cornice, is restored from a bas relief in the museum of Florence, and from existing medals of round temples, one of which is represented on this Plate; it is of the time of Augustus, and has the cell, with its door, clearly shown; the roof extends over the columns, as is the case in all coins, and rises conically to a flower in the centre, having antifissæ, or ornamental tiles, on the edge of the cornice. As the various commentators have disagreed on this passage of Vitruvius, we have preferred adopting the evidence of medals, with which it will be found that the interpretation of some coincides.

The wall of the cell was covered with cement, and probably rusticated, similarly to that of the Temple of Vesta, at Rome.

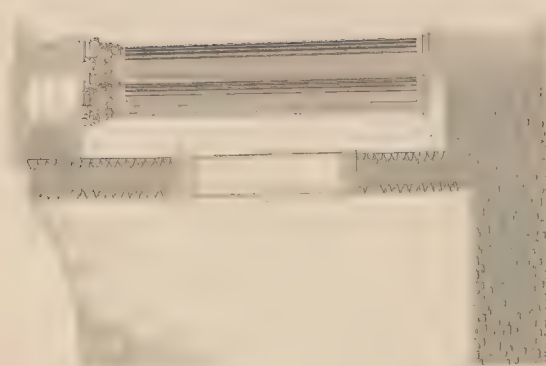
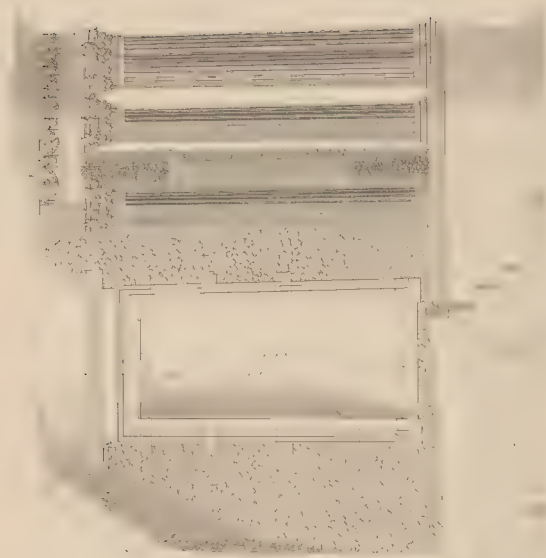
* Book iii. cap. 3.

† Page 52.

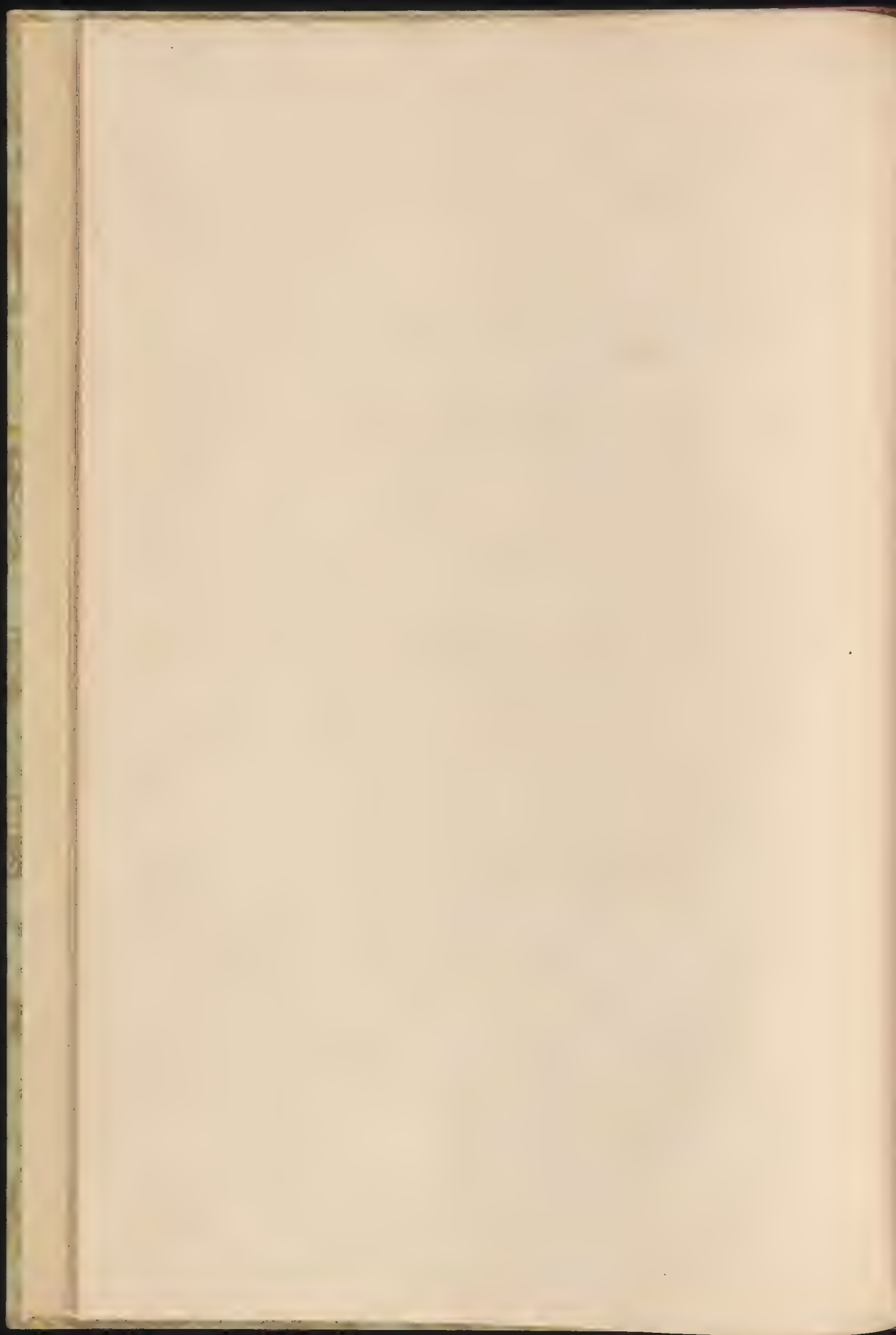
‡ Book iv. cap. 7.







TEMPLE OF VESUVIUS AT TIVOLI.
Section & Elevation

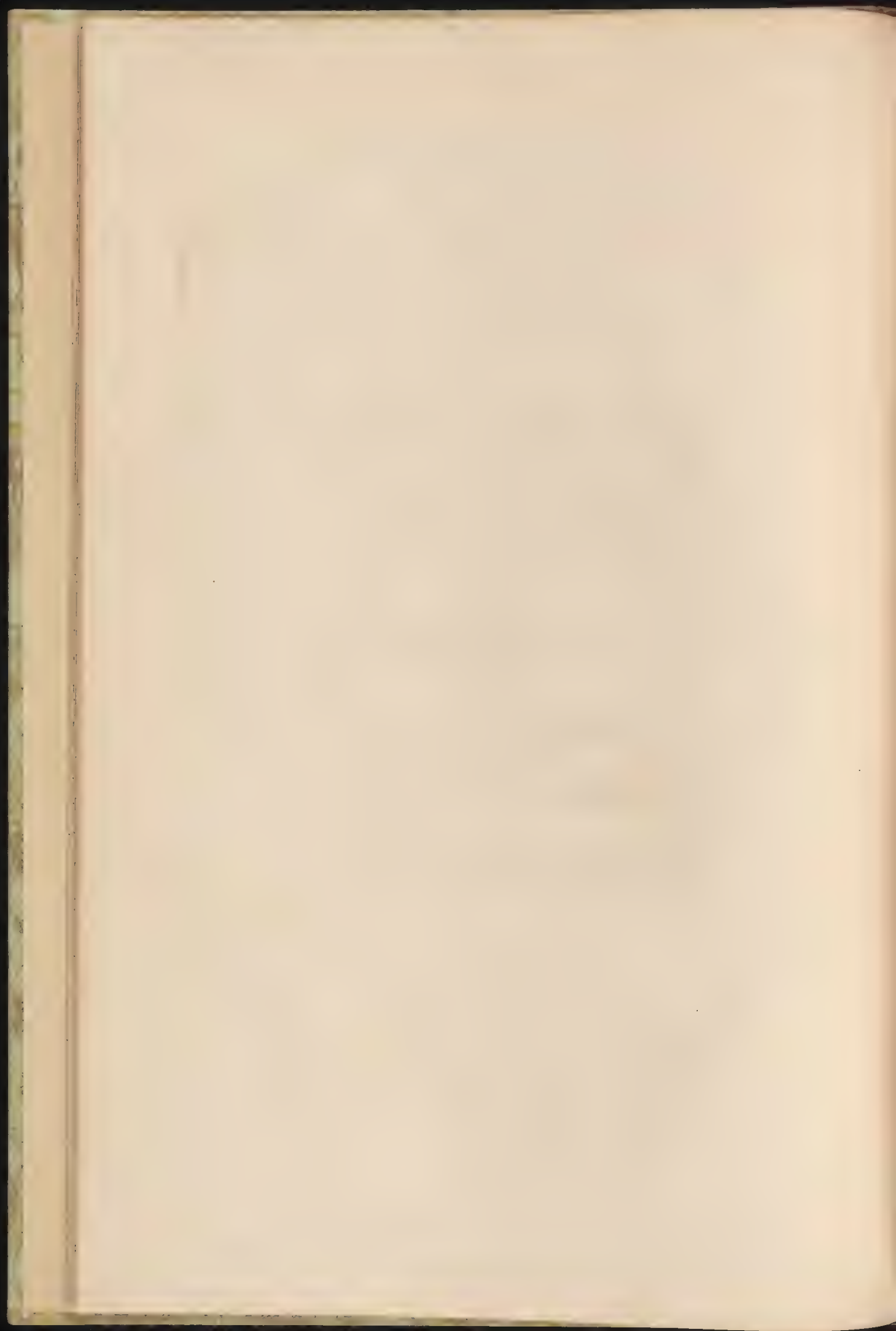


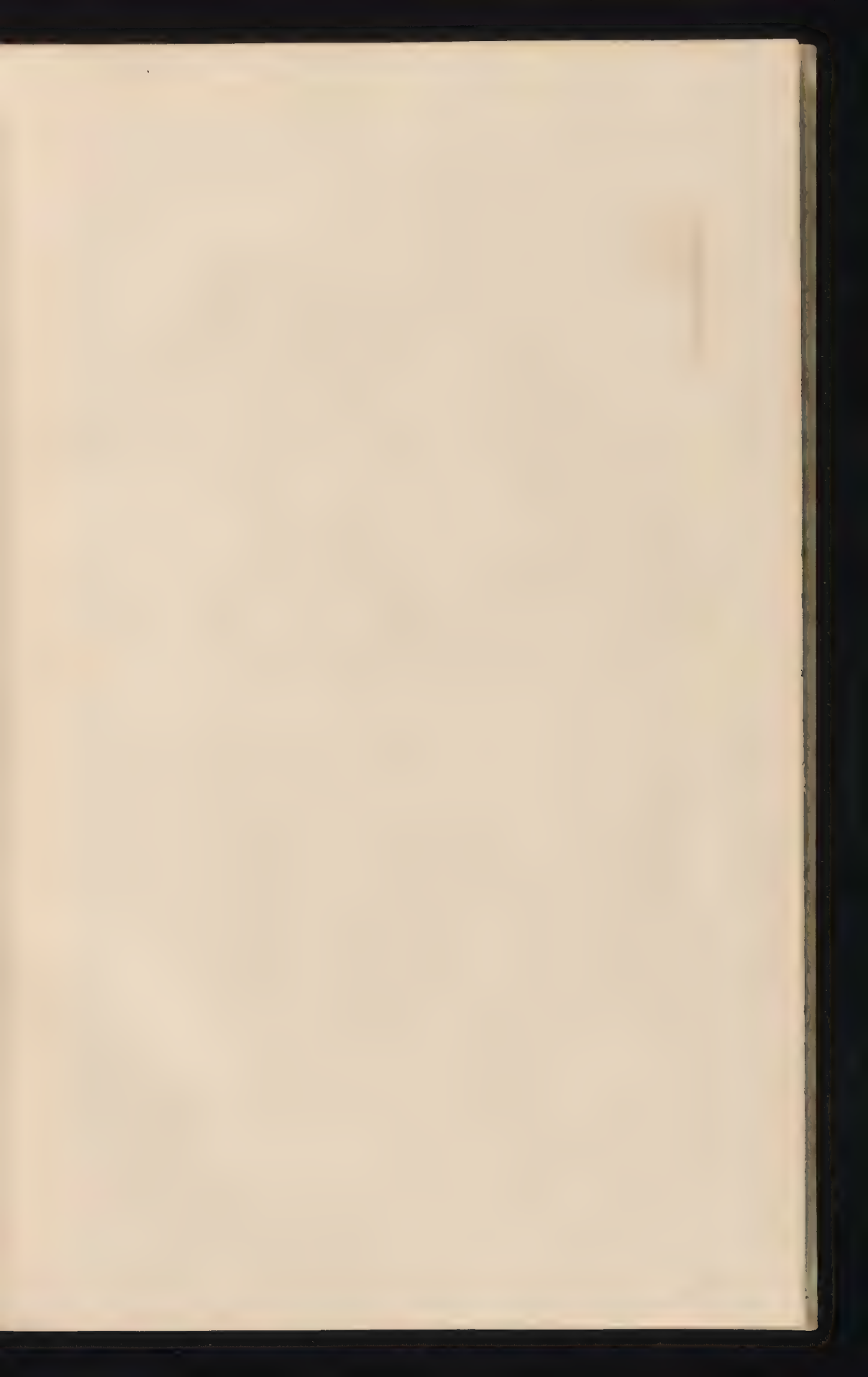


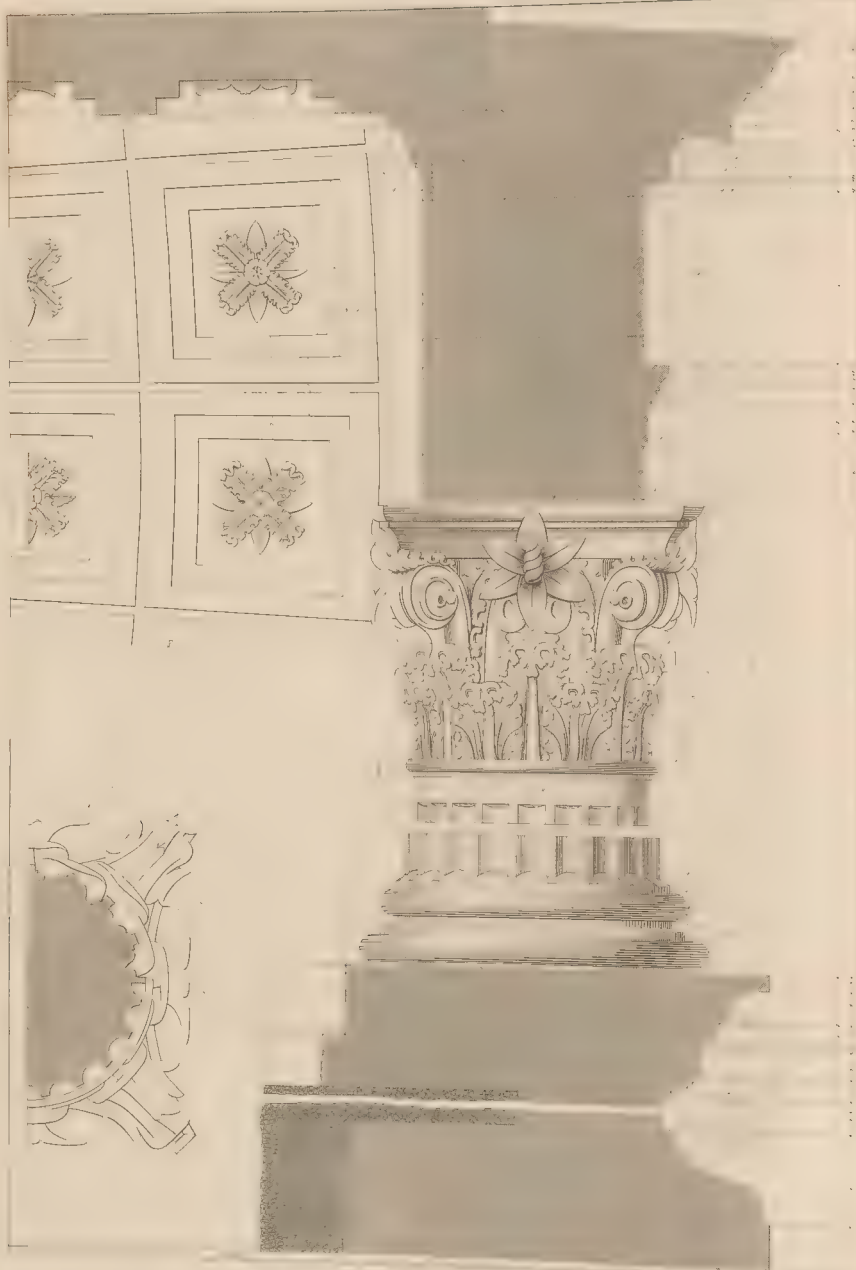




TEMPLE OF VESTA AT ILLYRIA
Elevation - Restored



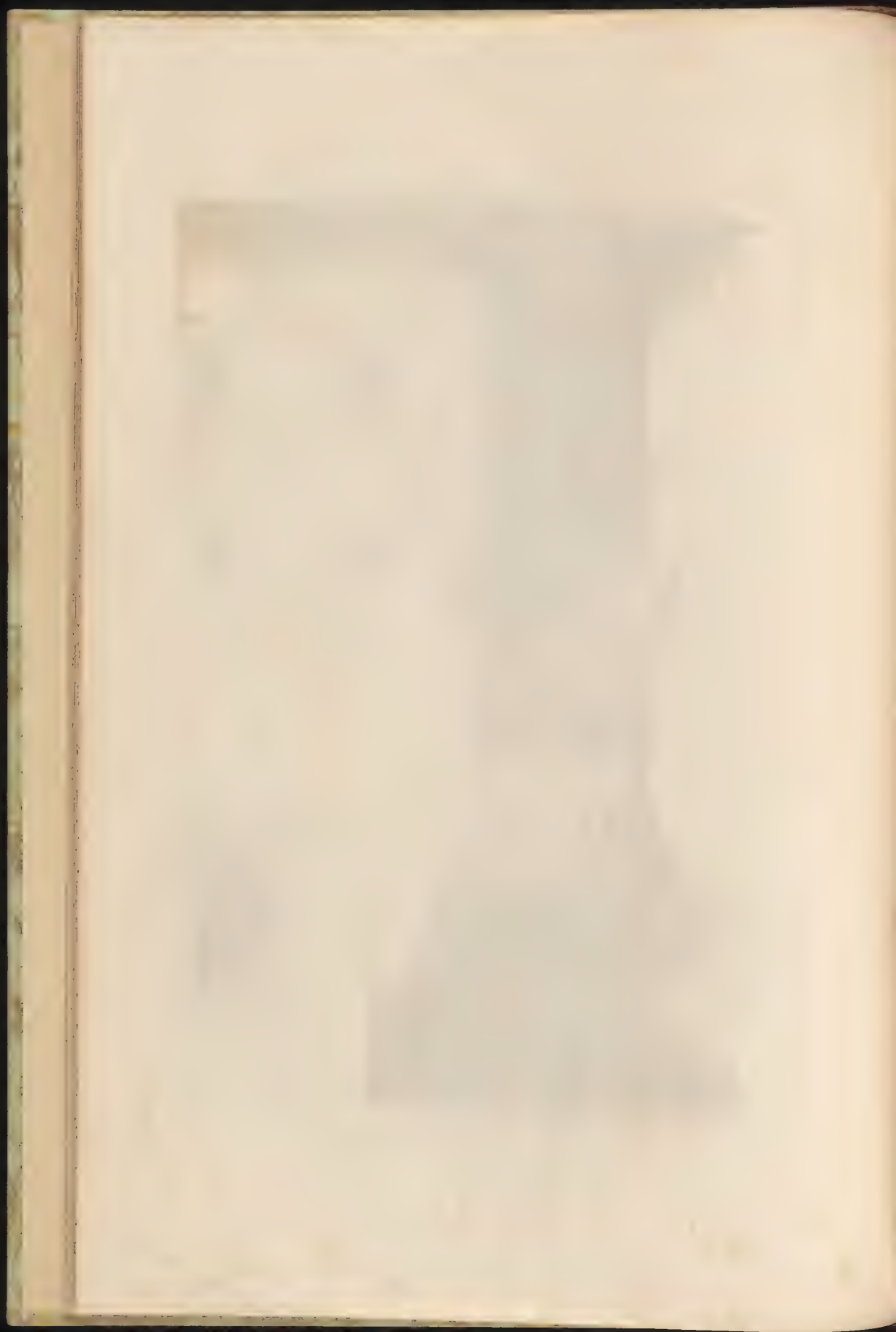


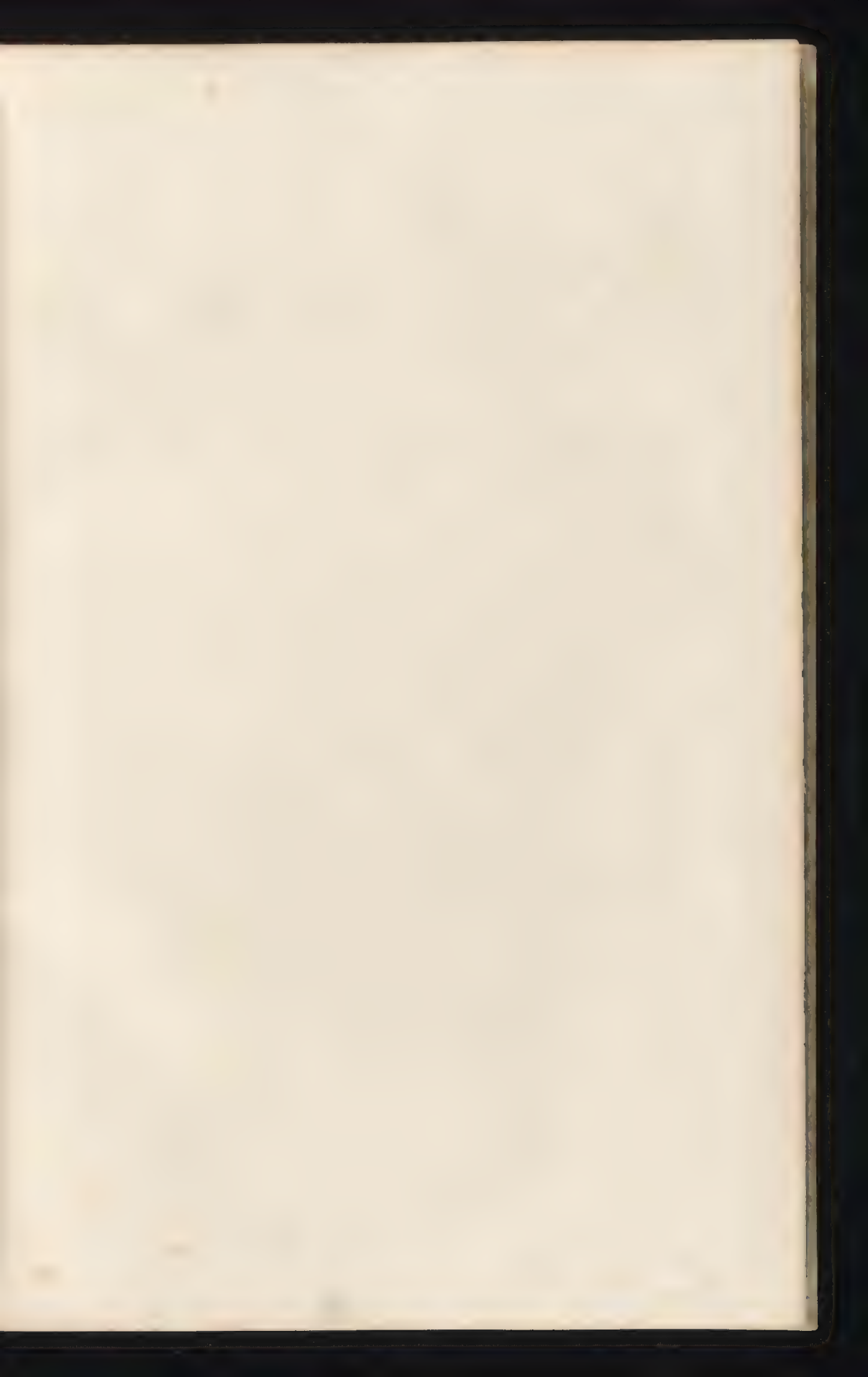


TEMPLE OF VESTA IN ROME.

Order and Lacunae.









TEMPLE OF VESTA AT TIVOLI.
Capital and Frieze

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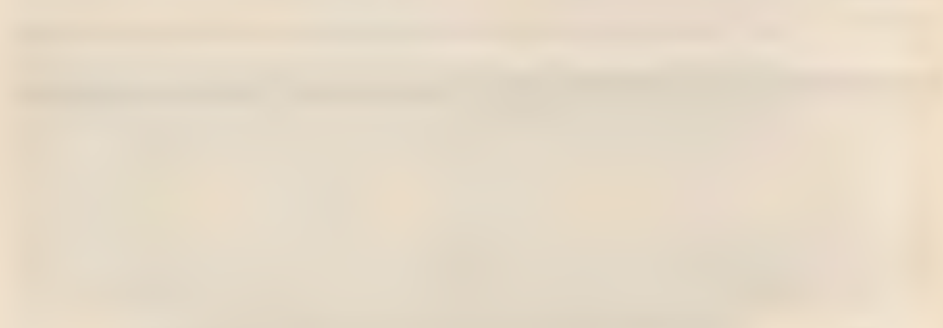


PLATE LXIX.

ORDER AND LACUNARIÆ.

A. THE mouldings of the stylobate. They are worked in travertine stone; the rest of the substruction is the "opus incertum."

B. The bases of the columns, which are without plinths, and consequently less than the height prescribed by Vitruvius; and the termination of the flutes, of which there are but twenty, both at the top, or summo scapo; and bottom, or imo scapo, of the shaft; are both very uncommon. The shafts of the columns vary from six to ten blocks in their height. Their diminution is nearly one-seventh of the lower diameter, according to his rule.

C. The capital is in height very nearly equal to the lower diameter of the column, as ordered by Vitruvius. The character of the leaves and volutes is very peculiar. The flowers in the centre are considerably more than the depth of the abacus; they are various in their designs*, each alternate central flower being spiral.

D. Section through the entablature and lacunariæ. The architrave and frieze are in two blocks of travertine stone in height; the joint being rather above the top of the former. The cornice is in one piece in height, and cut away at the back to receive the blocks of the lacunariæ, which are various in their thickness. The ornament of the frieze is represented in Plate LXX. The mouldings of the architrave and cornice are plain.

E. Plan of the lacunariæ under their section. The divisions between the coffers of the lacunariæ are formed by a groove. The flowers vary in the minute parts of their design, but have the same general appearance; the difference not being distinguishable without a very close inspection.

F. The plan of the capital.

PLATE LXX.

THE CAPITAL AND FRIEZE,

ONE QUARTER THE ACTUAL SIZE.

THE drawing is made to represent the actual effect of the ornament in this beautiful specimen of the Corinthian order, and has not that delicacy in its execution which is seen in other examples represented in this work; as the original thin covering of fine stucco, in

* See also Plate LXX.

which the minuter parts of the ornament were probably expressed, is generally destroyed. The same remark will apply to the ornament of the frieze, which represents the heads of oxen sacrificed to the deity that was worshipped in the Temple. Varro* mentions, that it was customary to ornament the victims with festoons in this way.

PLATE LXXI.

DETAILS OF THE DOOR AND WINDOWS.

A. THE architrave, frieze, and cornice of the door-way, showing the position and enlargement of the architrave at bottom; with their dimensions: they do not follow the curve of the cell, being straight. The doors appear to have been valvæ, or folding doors: the holes in which the pivots were inserted remain in the sill, and indications of the action of the bolts in the opening and closing of the doors.

B. The section of the architrave, one quarter its actual size.

The moulding has an elegant and easy curvature, which varies in different parts, as the finishing of it was formed in the stucco. The projection of the bead at the foot is peculiar.

C. Elevation of the window on the exterior. It is remarkable, that the sill of the window on the outside follows the curve of the cell; but the cornice and horizontal architrave are straight.

D. Section of the above mouldings.

E. The exterior architrave, one quarter the actual size.

F. Plan of the window, showing the exterior and interior architraves, and the reduction of the aperture on the inside.

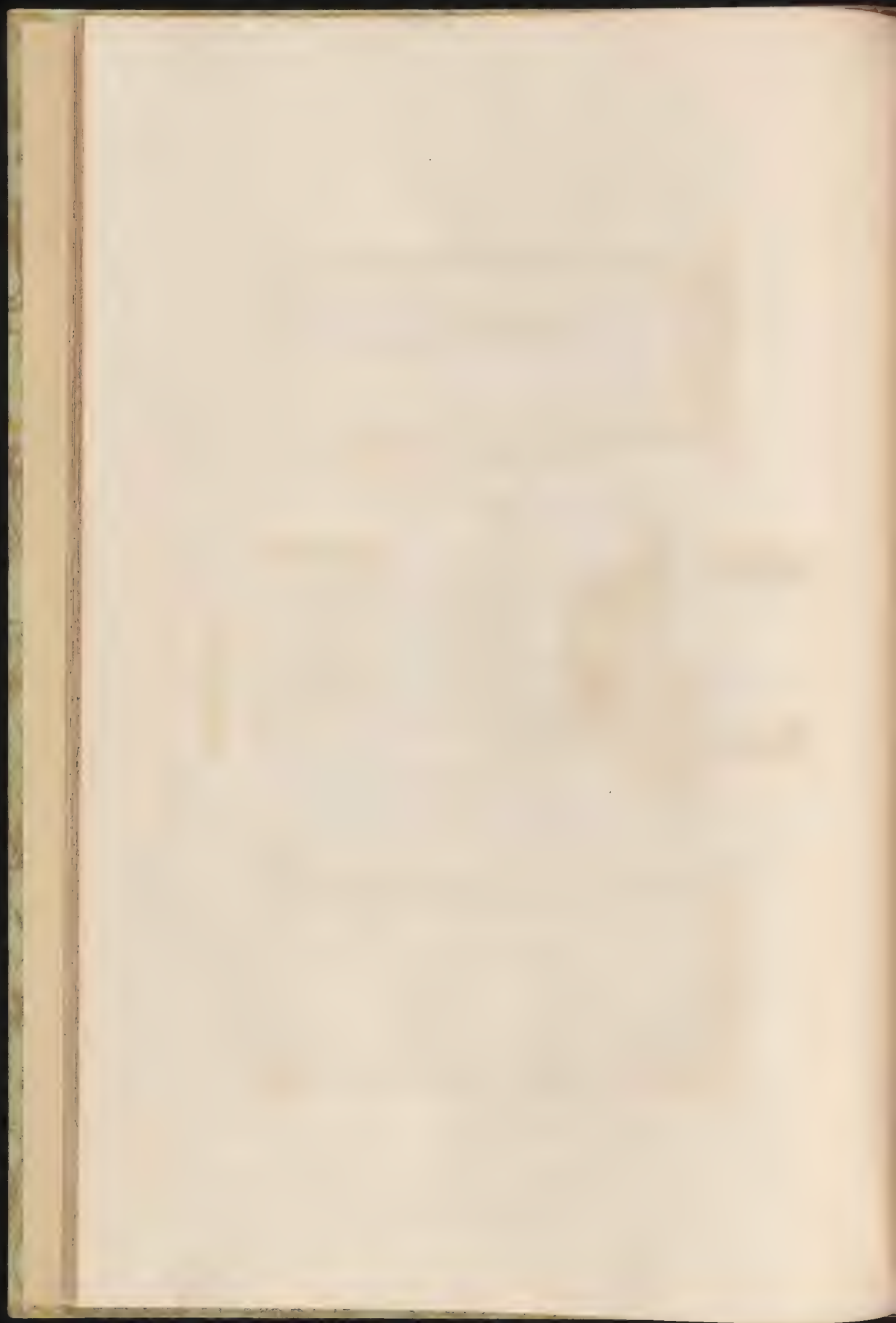
G. Elevation of the interior of the window. All these mouldings follow the curve of the cell.

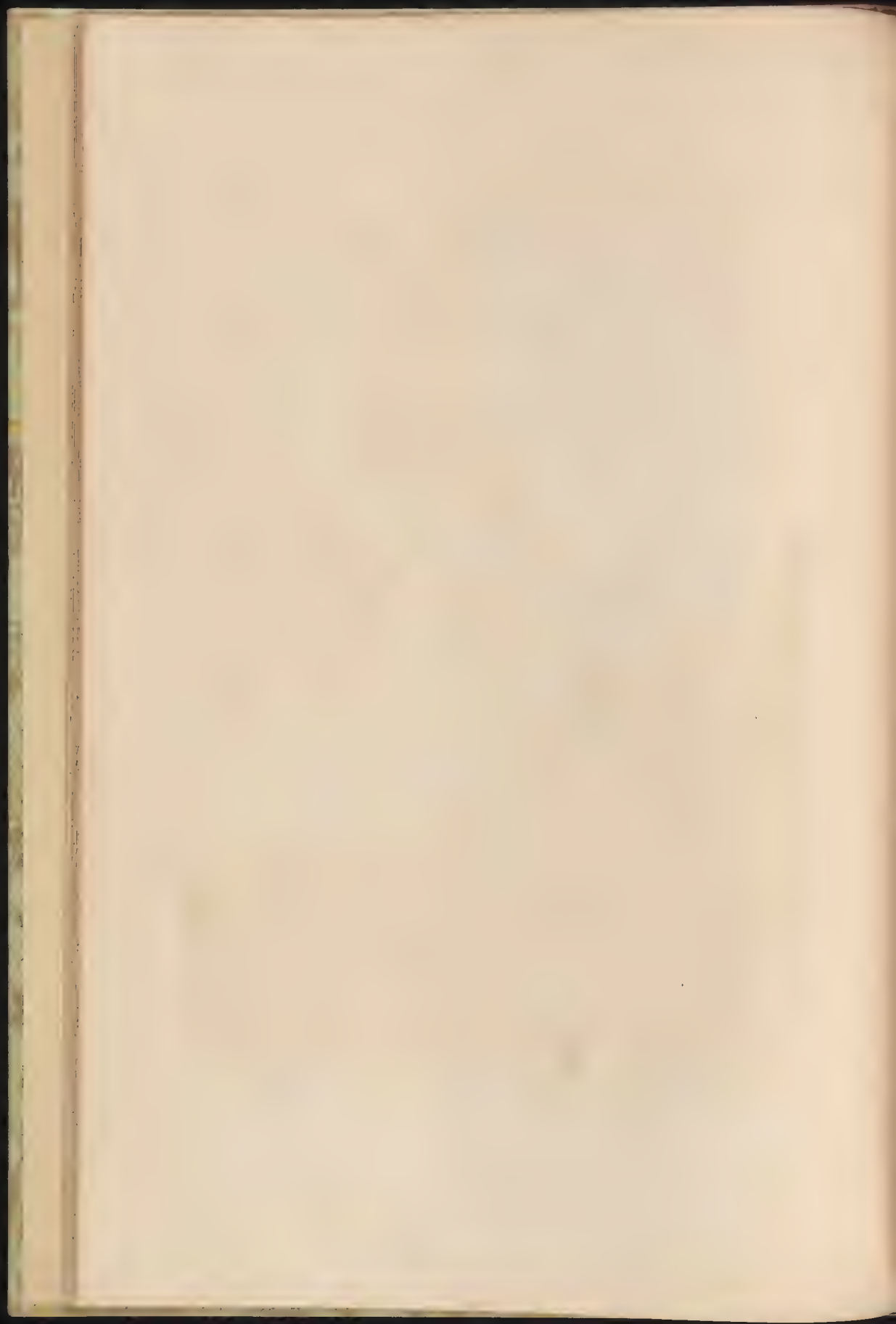
H. Section of the same mouldings.

I. Section of the architrave, one quarter the actual size.

* Lib. iii.









TEMPLE OF MARS VICTOR ROME.





OF

THE TEMPLE OF MARS ULTOR, AT ROME.

PLATE LXXII.

VIEW OF THE REMAINS OF THE TEMPLE.

THIS Temple is supposed to have been erected by Augustus, on the occasion of his going against Brutus and Cassius, to revenge the death of Cæsar, and overcoming them at Pharsalia, and to have been dedicated by him to Mars Ultor, or the Avenger! From the ruins, we trace that it was one of the greatest magnitude; the altitude of the columns being fifty-eight feet, which exceeds those now existing of any Temple in Rome.

Of this magnificent edifice there remain only a small part of the wall of the cell, with three columns, and a pilaster; of white marble, in blocks of immense magnitude; the columns being nearly six feet in diameter at the bottom, and some of the blocks fifteen feet in height; they are of the Corinthian order, bold and distinct in their design and arrangement, and the ornamental parts of the capitals are well adapted to the distance from which they are seen, in consequence of their great altitude. The capitals are nearly seven feet in height; and the workmen employed in making casts of the foliage and ornaments, form a scale to judge of their magnitude. The earth has accumulated, and buried the columns nearly fifteen feet; and they are hidden in the view nearly one-third of their height, by the shed or stable seen in the fore-ground. Between this shed and the Temple, is a street passing through the arch seen in the masonry of the peribolus wall, which is now called the "Arco dei Pantani," or Arch of the Marshes. The peribolus wall was of great height, and formed the precinct of the Temple, enclosing a large space in front and at the sides of it: it was decorated with niches and statues, and ornamented with architecture, for which recesses were left or cut in it, and many are still visible. The wall reached above the pediment of the Temple*, and still remains, in great part, to its original altitude.

* See Plate LXXVIII.

It is constructed of peperine stone, in immense blocks, six feet long, four feet broad, and two feet high, in regular lengths, the joints being scarcely perceptible; and is of the species called, by Vitruvius, "isodomos." The joints do not agree with those of the Temple; from which, and the style of work, it may be considered anterior to the latter, being the kind in use during the time of the republic.

One of the columns is walled up in a modern house; and on the wall of the cell is erected the campanile of the convent of nuns, called the "Annunciata." The buildings of the convent extend over the site of the ancient Temple.

The campanile is a good specimen of the description of towers in use about the ninth century, of which there are many in Rome: they are built of thick tiles, the columns and modillions of the cornices being of stone.

Beyond the peribolus wall are the modern houses of the town, rising with the hill.

PLATE LXXIII.

PLAN AND ELEVATION OF THE PARTS OF THE TEMPLE WHICH REMAIN.

A. Is the plan of the part of the wall of the cell, which is left, and three of the columns of the flank of the Temple. The intercolumniation is pycnostyle, being about a diameter and half of the columns*, and their distance from the wall of the cell the same.

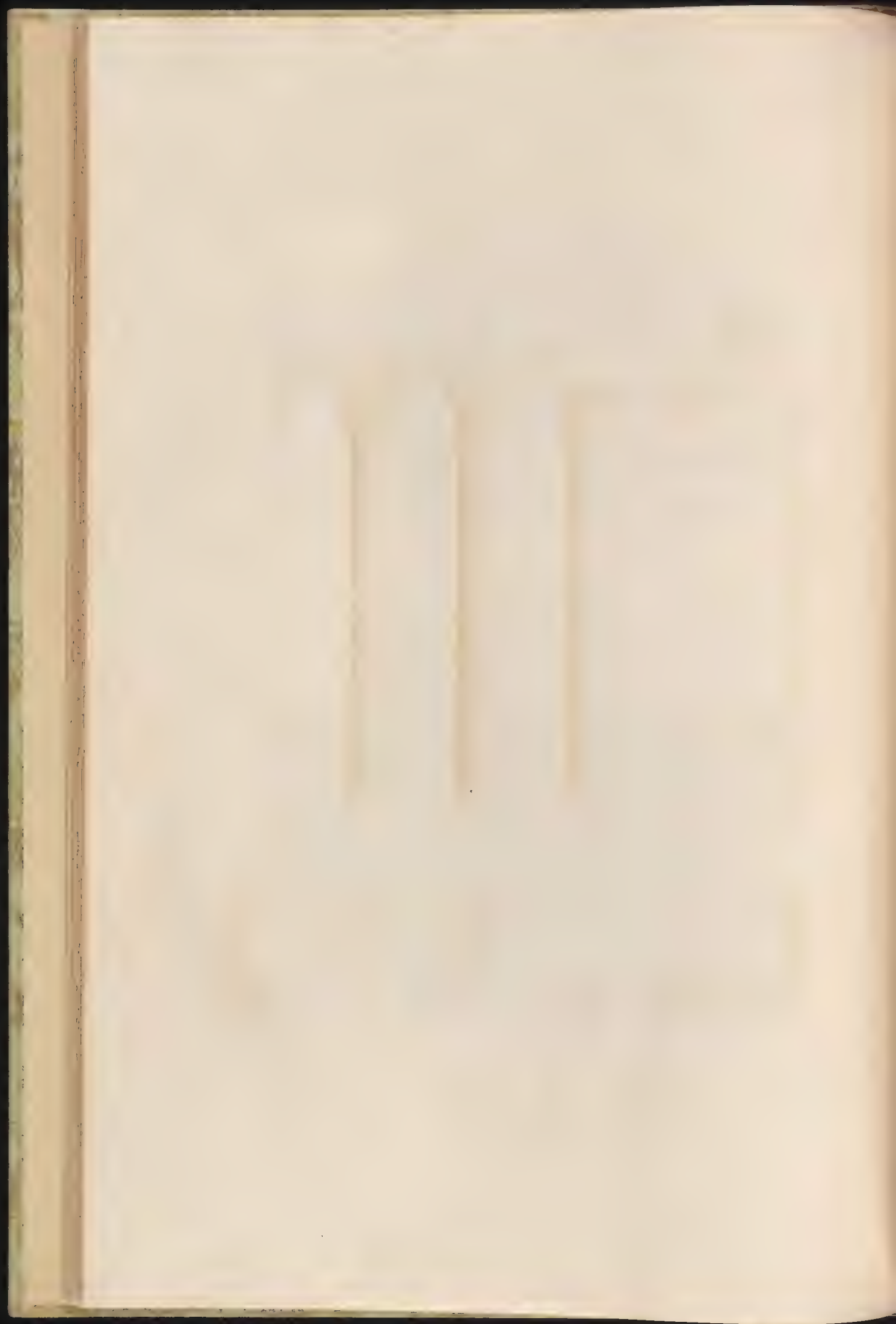
The columns are of white marble, the pilaster the same, and the wall of the cell is cased with similar marble, bonded into the peperine masonry about every fifth course; the marble is indicated by a lighter tint. The soffits of the beams, extending from the architrave over the columns to that of the cell, are ornamented with a rich fret, and the spaces between have caissons, surrounded by carved mouldings, and in the centre of each a flower†.

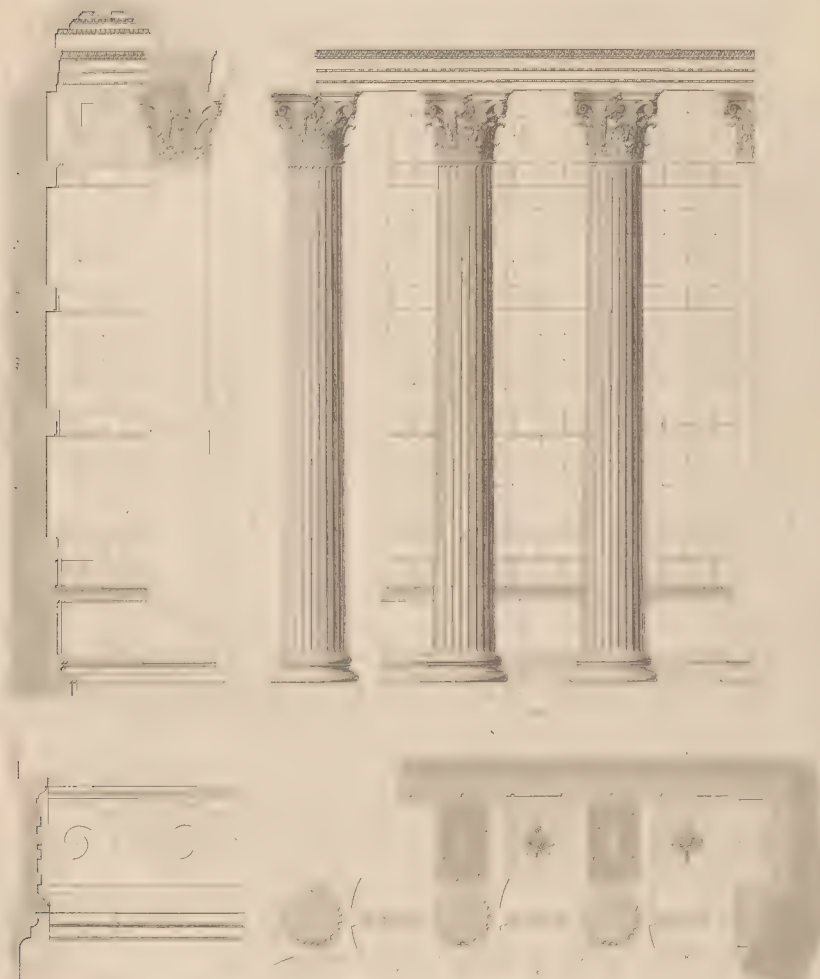
B. The elevation of the part of the flank which remains. The shafts of the columns are in five blocks of marble; of the entablature the architrave only remains. The cell has a stylobate; and the courses of marble, which are bonded in the wall, are the only ones which are left, as is more clearly seen in the section.

C. The section of the ambulatory, from E to F, on the plan, showing the pilaster and wall at the end. The wall of the cell has grooves at the joints of the marble. The ground has accumulated to the level of G, which prevented our taking the diameter of the columns accurately; they are nearly six feet. The pilasters diminish toward their upper diameter,

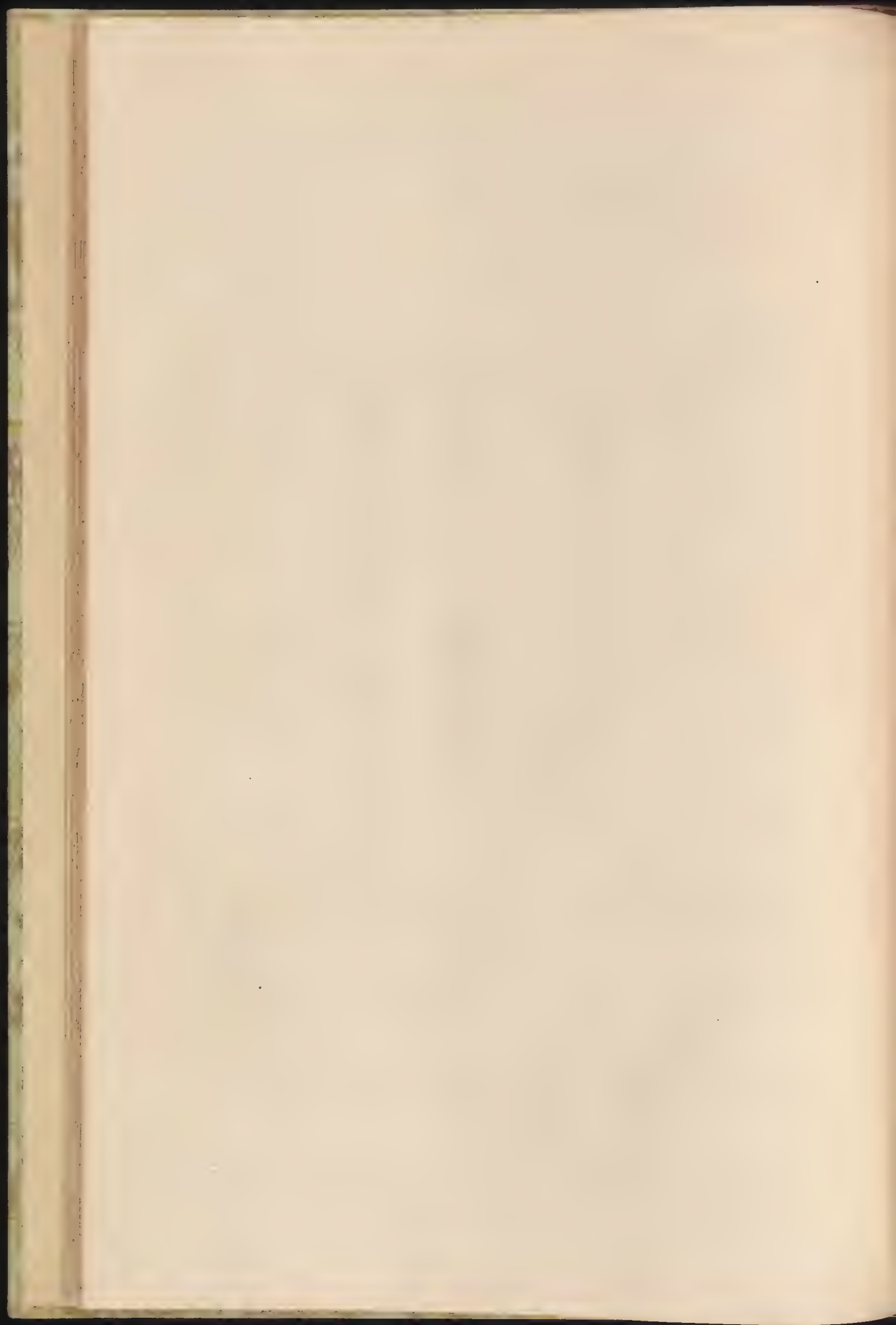
* See Vitruvius, book iii. cap. 2.

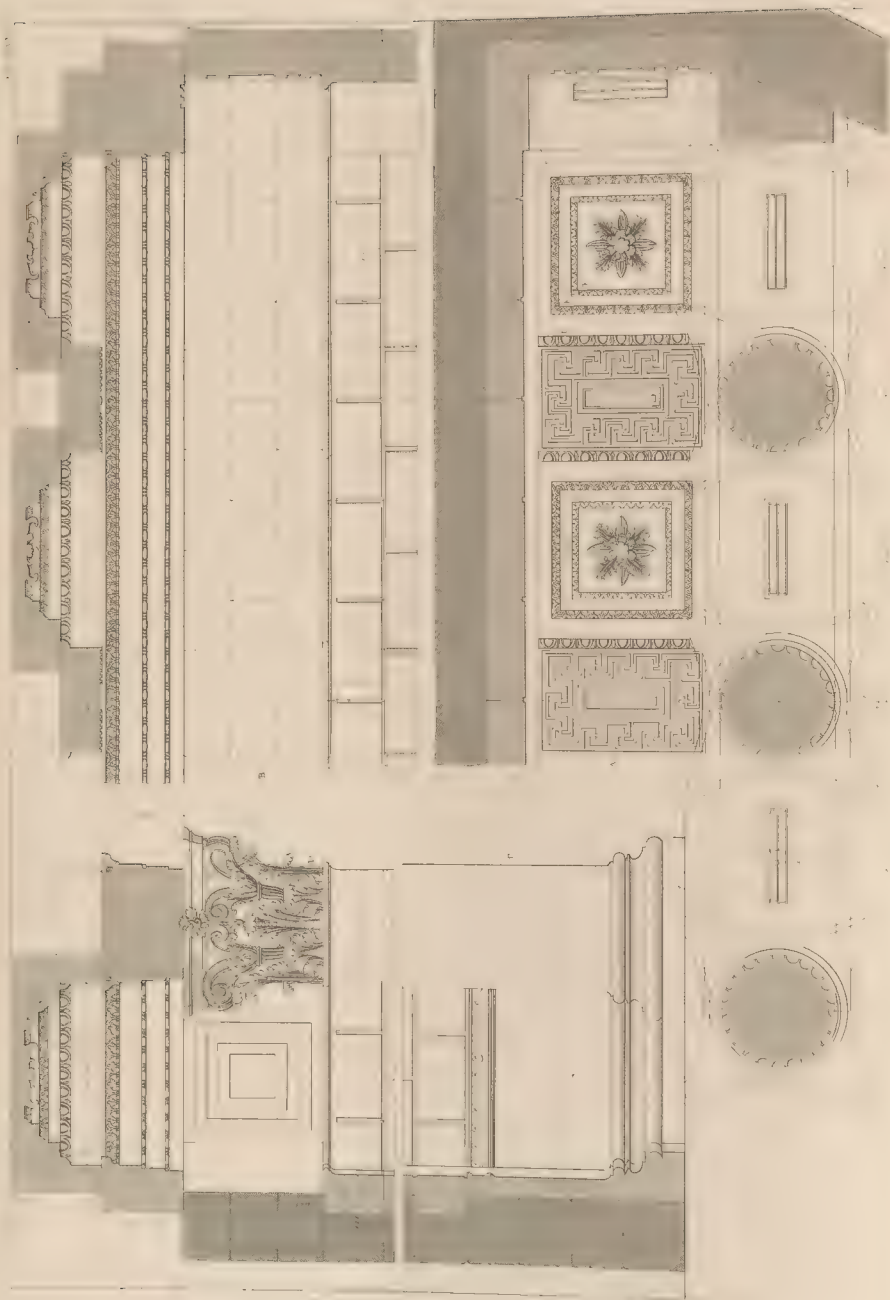
† The larger flowers should be placed angularly, as in Plate LXXIV.



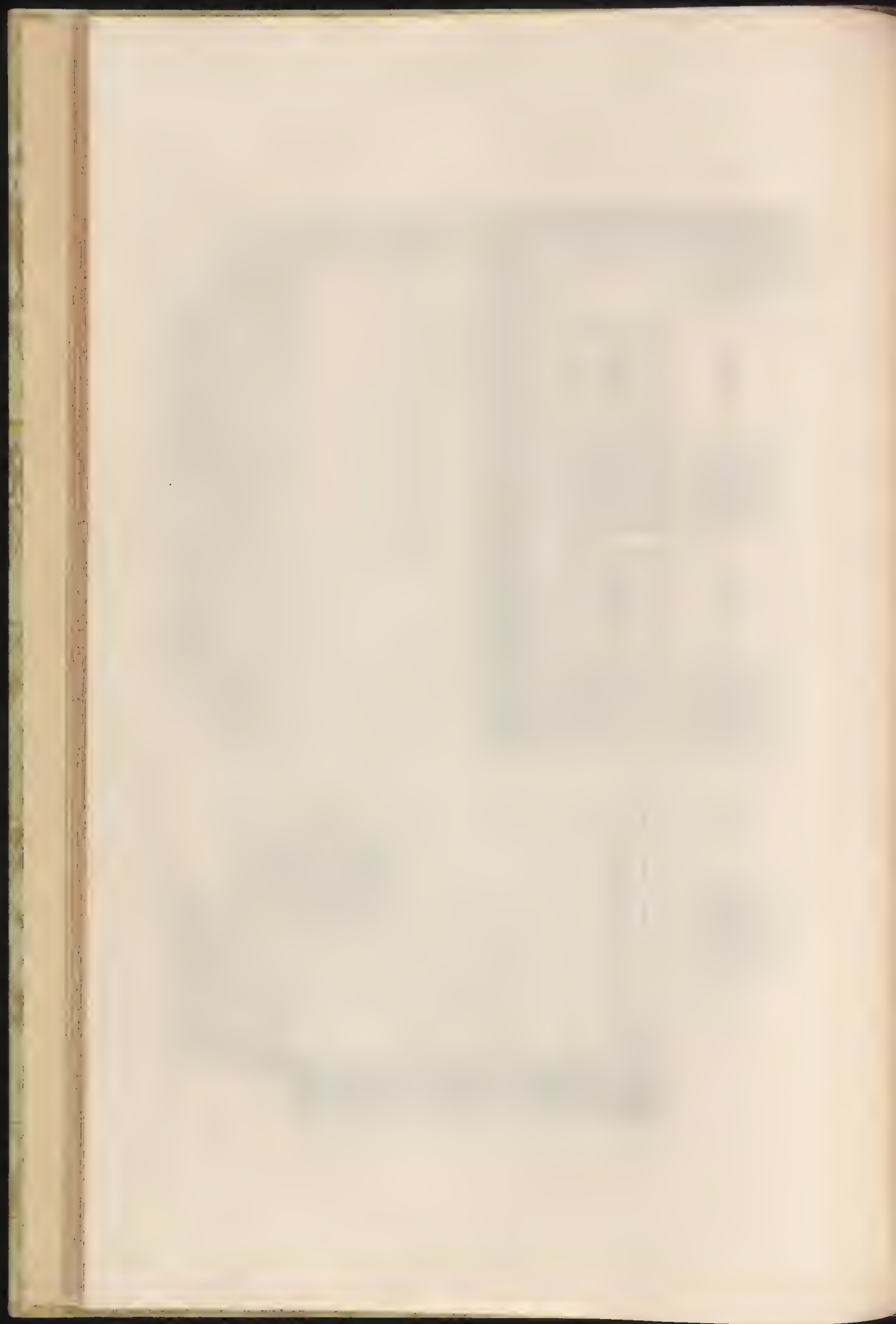


TEMPLE OF MARS ATRIO ROME.





TEMPLE OF MARS ULTOR. ROME.





TEMPLE OF MARS VICTOR, ROME.





and, as well as the columns, have a very graceful entasis: the courses of marble in the cell continue through the pilasters.

D. Is the upper moulding and ornament of the stylobate, to a larger scale, with its dimensions.

H. Section of the soffit of the architrave.

PLATE LXXIV.

PLAN AND DETAILS,

TO A LARGER SCALE.

A. Is the plan of the columns and wall of the cell, which remain, with the ornaments of the soffit of the ambulacrum, and their general dimensions.

B. Is the longitudinal section of the ambulacrum, transferred from the plan below, and explains the situations of the various parts. The joints of the marble, in the wall of the cell, are regularly disposed, and answer to the centres of the columns, there being three blocks in that space.

C. The section of the lower part of the ambulacrum.

D. The section of the upper part of the same. The pilaster diminishes in its width at the top, but is rather larger than the upper diameter of the columns.

None of the frieze now remains: on the architrave are some blocks of travertine stone.

PLATE LXXV.

PLAN AND ELEVATION OF THE CAPITALS OF THE COLUMNS,

WITH THEIR DIMENSIONS.

THERE is a simplicity and boldness in the style of this capital well suited to its magnitude and destination. It is drawn to the same scale as that of the Pantheon, see Plate XLVII. On confronting it with the rules of Vitruvius*, it will be found that the height is rather

* See page 50.

above the lower diameter. The diagonal dimension to the point of the block, out of which the capital is cut, is equal to double the height of the capital; but it is much reduced by the breadth of the return at the angle, which is unusually large. The front of the abacus is bowed in nearly one seventh, instead of a ninth, of its extent, as prescribed. The thickness of the abacus is an eighth, instead of a seventh, of the height of the capital, including itself: the lower leaves are rather less than one-third of the height of the remainder. The second range of leaves is less in height than prescribed; and the flower descends below the depth of the abacus, contrary to the rule.

PLATE LXXVI.

FOLIAGE OF THE CAPITAL,

ONE QUARTER THE ACTUAL SIZE.

- A. ONE of the lower range of leaves.
- B. ONE of the upper ditto. The upper part of the leaf is destroyed, but has been terminated similarly to the lower one. The leaves are subdivided into four, instead of five, as in most of the examples.
- C. The flower in the centre of the vase of the capital.
- D. The ornament in the centre of the abacus, on each front of the columns.

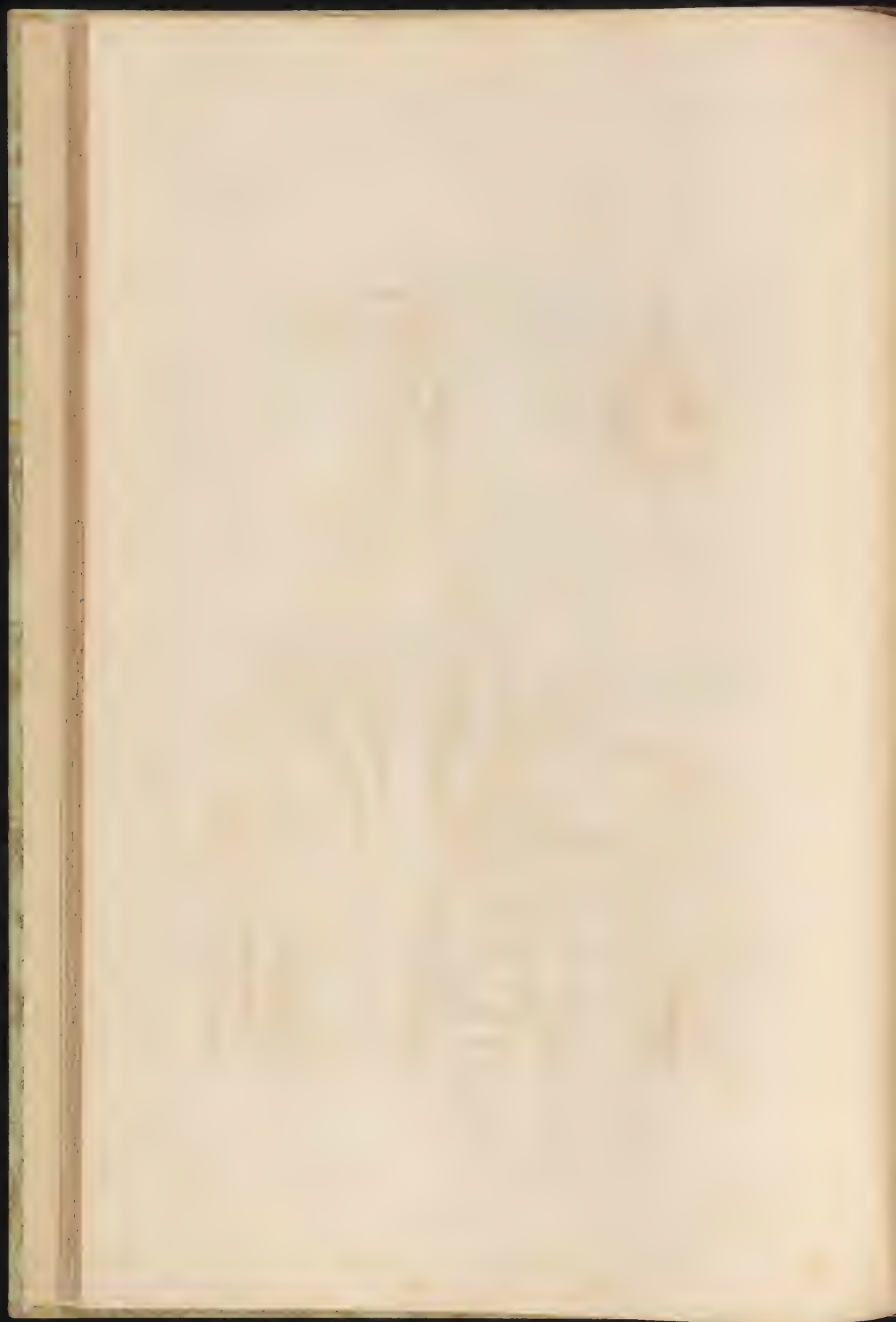
PLATE LXXVII.

DETAILS OF THE ORNAMENTS,

ONE QUARTER THE ACTUAL SIZE.

- A. THE upper moulding of the coffers over the ambulacrum. See E., Plate LXXIV., for its situation.
- B. The second moulding of the same. See F., Plate LXXIV.
- C. The lower moulding round the same. See G., Plate LXXIV. This ornament continues all round the square.
- D. The upper moulding of the architrave. See H., Plate LXXIV.







Mezzotint & Engraved by E. Gray & L. Taylor

Engraved by C. H. 122

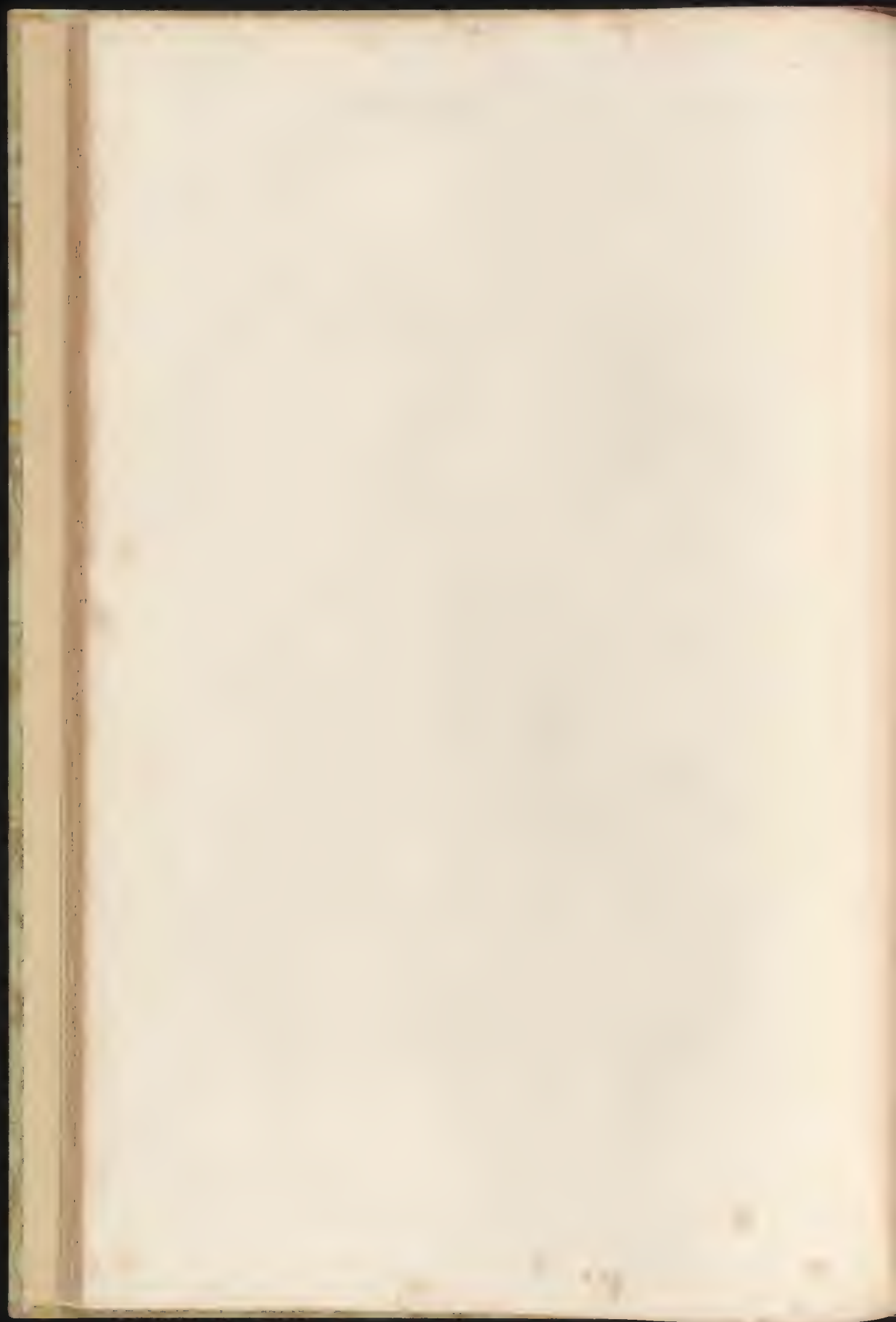
TEMPLE OF MARS VLTOR

Foliage of the Capital

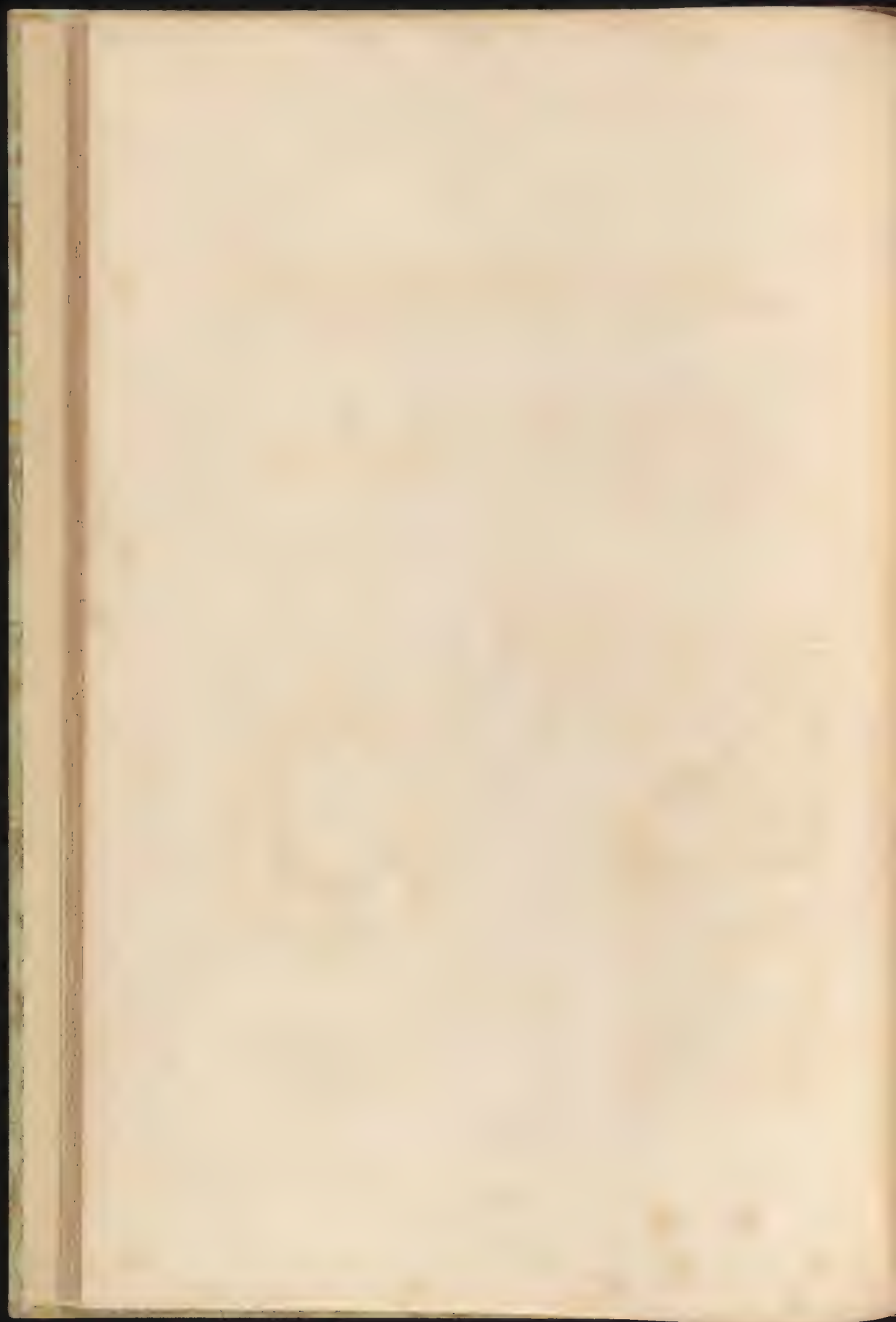
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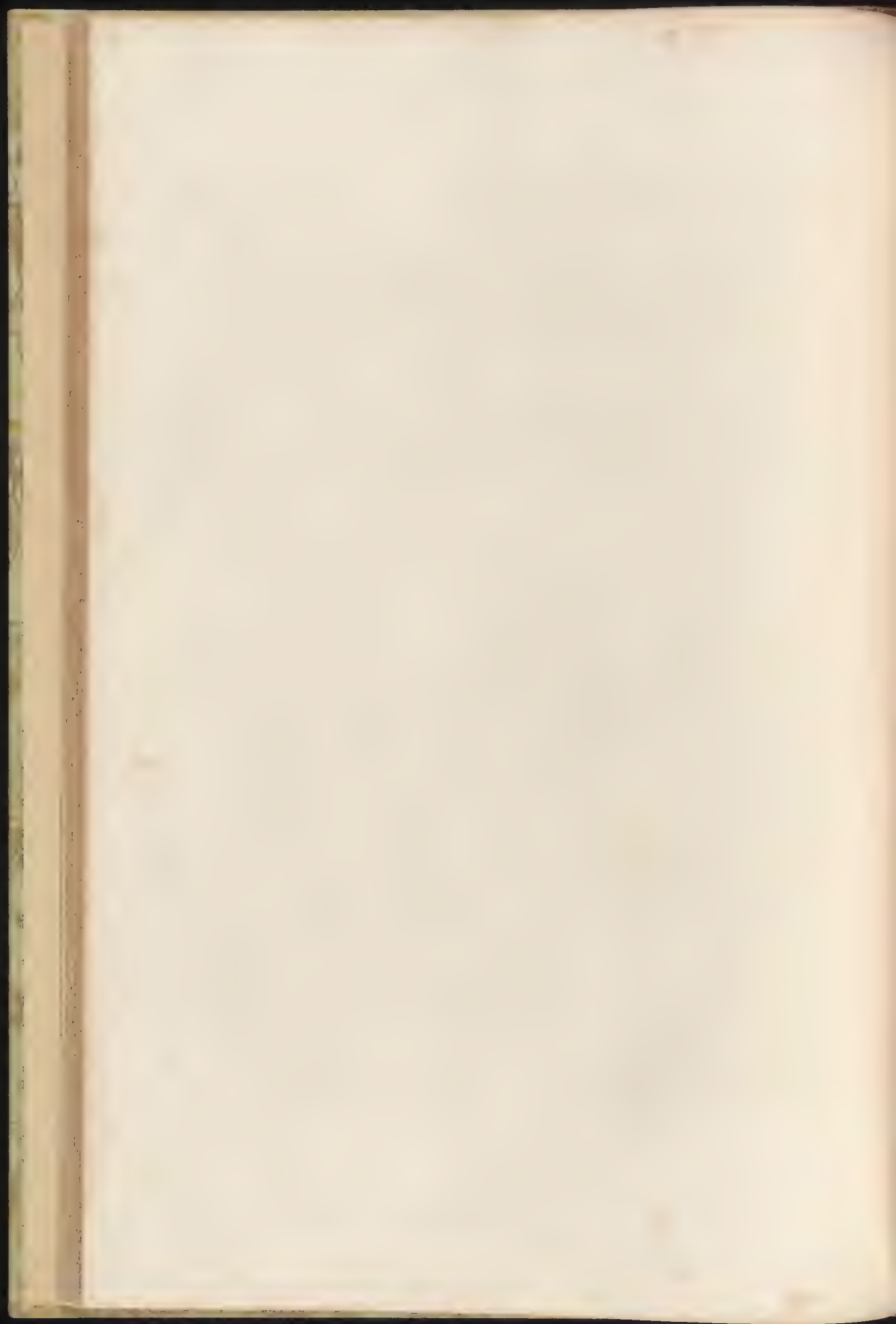
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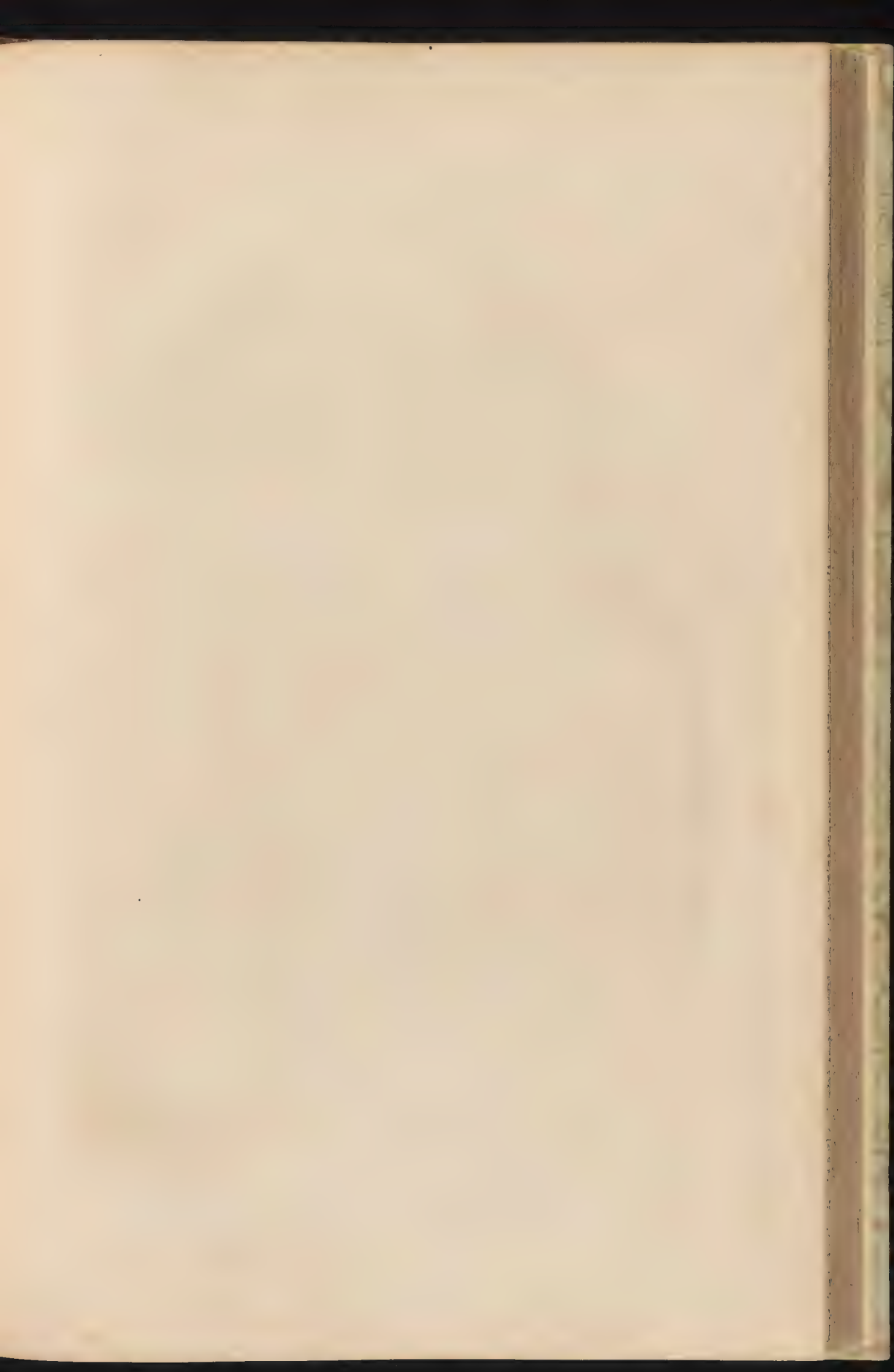
TEMPLE OF MARS ULTOR

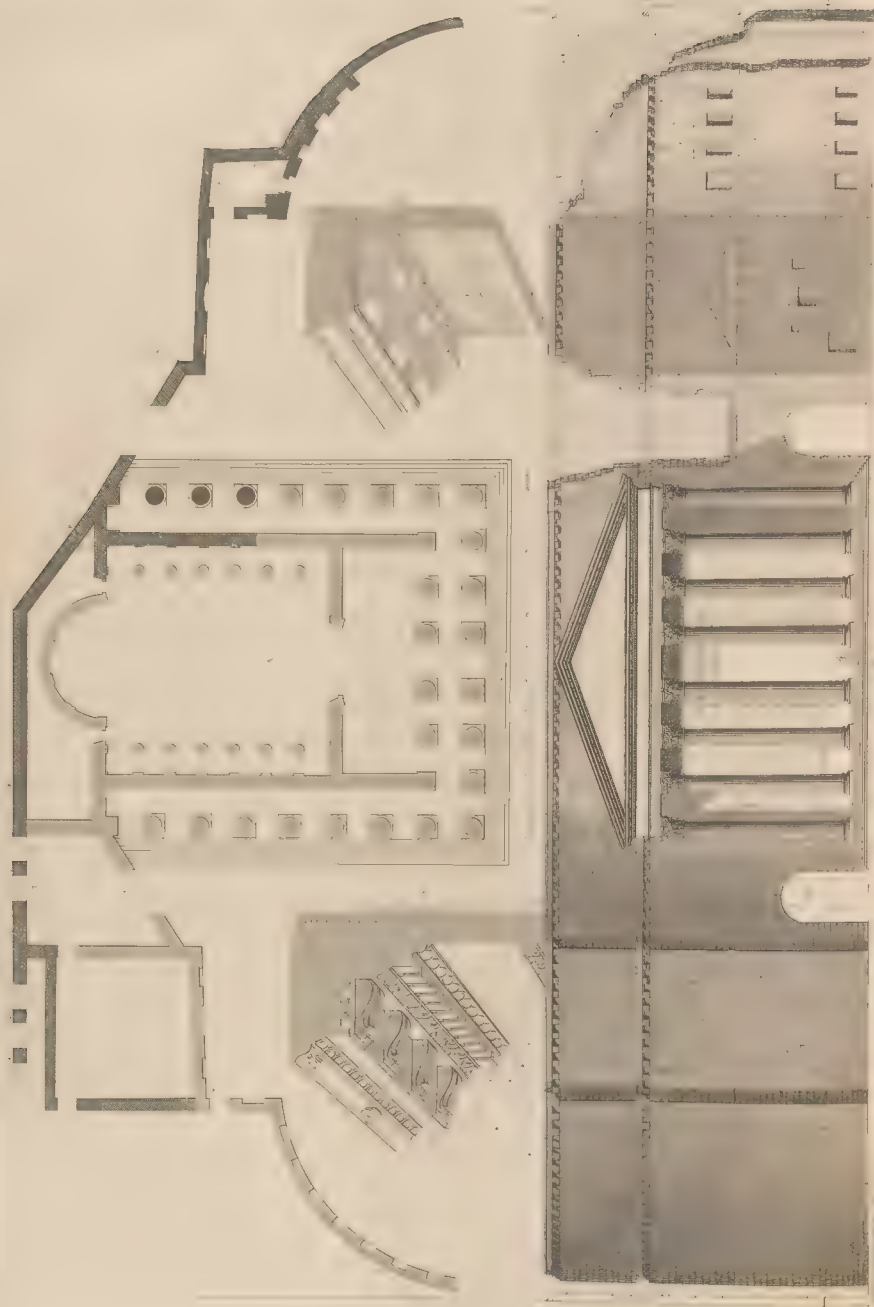
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TEMPLE OF MARS ULTOR. ROM.





E. The roses or flowers in the centres of the coffers. They are three feet five inches in diameter, and very boldly relieved.

F. A capital found in the convent, and supposed to have belonged to one of the pilasters of the interior of the Temple.

PLATE LXXVIII.

PLAN AND ELEVATION OF THE TEMPLE, &c.

IN PART RESTORED.

A. THE plan of the Temple; the parts which remain of the Temple, and also of the peribolus wall, are represented in a darker tint.

The restoration is formed from the plan given by Labacco, in whose time there may have been sufficient remains to enable him to measure the Temple, and give the dimensions as he has done. His measurements are correct, when confronted with such parts of the edifice as remain.

Palladio also gives plans of this Temple, and speaks of it as being to be seen in his time.

The Temple restored from the above authorities, and which are corroborated partly by the parts still standing, will be found peripteral; the intercolumniation is pycnostyle.

Palladio says, "there are no appearances of tabernacles or ornaments within the cell," but that there probably were some. He, however, as well as Labacco, gives the drawings and dimensions of columns with bases and capitals of a very peculiar nature, having horses' heads introduced to support the abacus, instead of volutes; and a capital of a pilaster, corresponding to this design, was certainly found in the convent, from a cast of which the drawing F., Plate LXXVII., was made.

C. Is the representation, in perspective, of the cornice, also taken from Labacco, with his dimensions reduced to English feet and inches. None of this cornice now remains, nor any part of the frieze; but from its proportion, and as the parts which remain are found correctly measured, we may conclude it to be faithful, and have consequently used it in

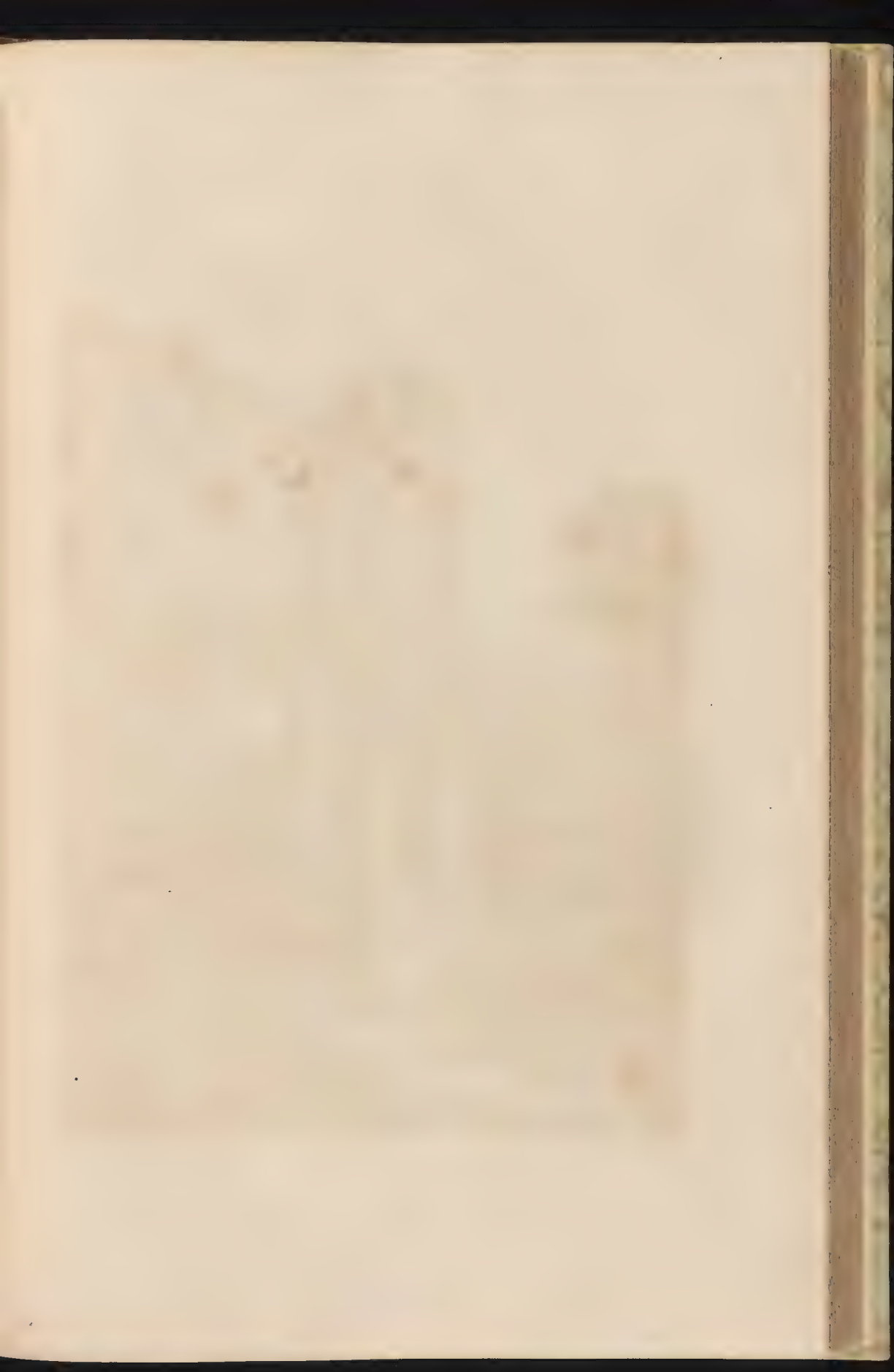
B. The restoration of the front of the Temple, with a representation of such parts of the peribolus wall as remain to the right: on the left the walls are restored to the height to which they are still standing on the long line, F., toward the street on the plan.

The pediment, doorway, and steps, are restored from Labacco.

D. Is a representation of the two cornices (E., E., on the elevation) which ornament the wall; they are of travertine stone, as is also the course G., and the arches of the recesses; the rest of the wall is of peperine stone.

H. Arched openings in the wall at the level, dotted at H. on the elevation.

I. I. I. The level of the ground at present.





TEMPLE OF JUPITER TONANS





OF
THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER TONANS, AT ROME.

PLATE LXXIX.

VIEW OF THE TEMPLE,

FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

THIS Temple is supposed to have been erected by Augustus, and dedicated to Jupiter the Thunderer, in gratitude for his escape from lightning, which killed his armour-bearer at his side, while he escaped unhurt.

The View is taken near the south-west angle of the Arch of Septimius Severus; it represents the three columns of the north-east angle of the Temple, which are the only ones now standing, and the substructure lately exposed by reducing the high hill or bank which till then buried the columns nearly up to the capitals; as may be seen by Piranesi's views of the Temple. This work was performed by Camporesi, who caused a well to be dug at the angle of the building; when, on reaching the bases, it was found that the support of the columns was very ruinous, and, in that inconvenient situation, the present irregular mass of travertine masonry was constructed under them; the block of marble on which the southern column rests, and the steps, being the only parts of the marble foundation visible from this point. Having restored the columns, which were considerably disarranged, to their perpendicular, and used the earth as a support and assistance during the progress of the works, he then removed the heap, and the shafts were exposed to view: they are each composed of three blocks of white marble, and of very elegant proportion. The capitals have been much sculptured, and must have been very fine, but are greatly destroyed.

On the front of the Temple are the remains of an inscription, . . . ESTITVER which expresses that the Temple has been restored: the mouldings of the architrave are cut

away for this inscription: on the return are sculptured instruments of sacrifice. The cornice has no part unornamented, and is very light.

The excavation has exposed the course of the Sacred Way; the pavement of which is visible on the left of the picture. It appears to have passed through the Arch of Septimius, and wound to the left between the Temple now describing and the Temple of Concord, and proceeded with a rapid ascent to the Capitol.

Behind the Temple, and to the right, are the remains of the tabularium, in which the ancient records were kept. Its basement is of peperine stone, well executed in large blocks; and on it are the remains of columns, and an architrave of the Doric order, and of Greek character. They are now enclosed by modern walling, in which are the marks of a small chapel; and above them are the windows of the apartments of the palace of the present Roman Senate.

PLATE LXXX.

PLAN AND ELEVATIONS OF THE TEMPLE.

A. THE plan of the three columns which remain; they are four feet eight inches and three-tenths in diameter. The intercolumniation of the front is pycnostyle, being very little above a diameter and a half. The return intercolumniation is still less, being only a diameter and a quarter.

At E. was found a piece of moulding, belonging, perhaps, to the stylobate of the building: its position, as to level, is shown on the elevation D.

B. The elevation of the part remaining of the front of the Temple.

The columns are nearly ten diameters in height. They are, within a few inches, the same height as those of the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina, and two feet less than those of Jupiter Stator.

The entablature is very light, being between a fourth and fifth part of the height of the column.

C. The section, looking north.

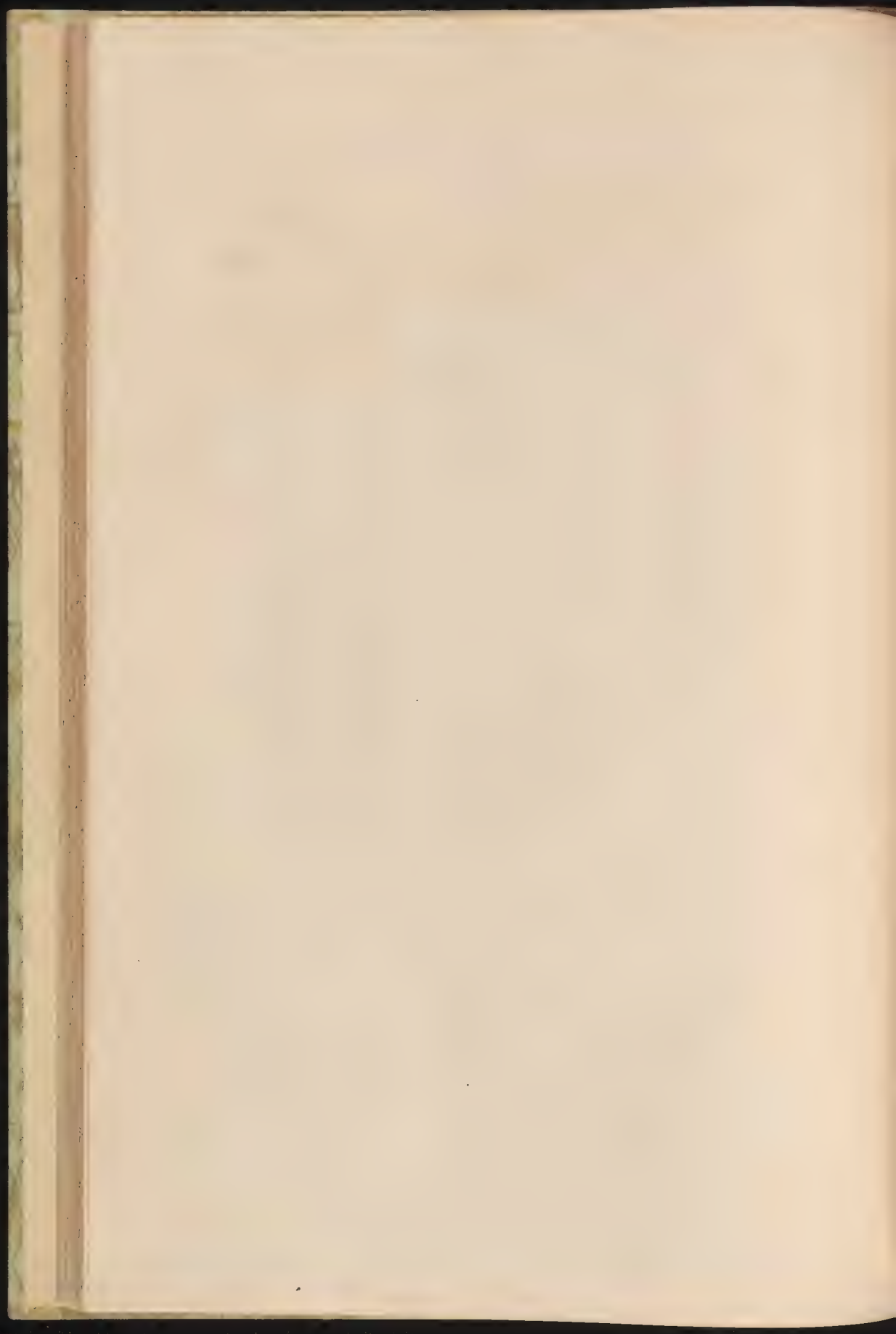
D. The elevation of the part remaining of the north flank of the Temple.



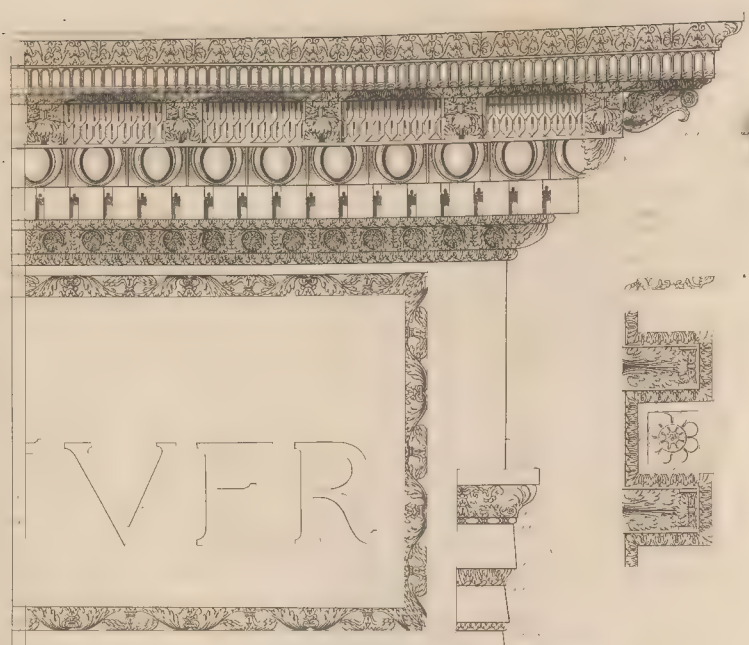




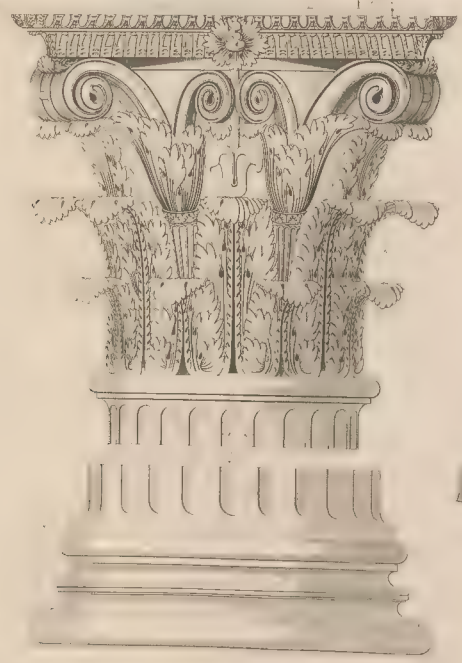
TEMPLE DE JUPITER TOULANS VOISE







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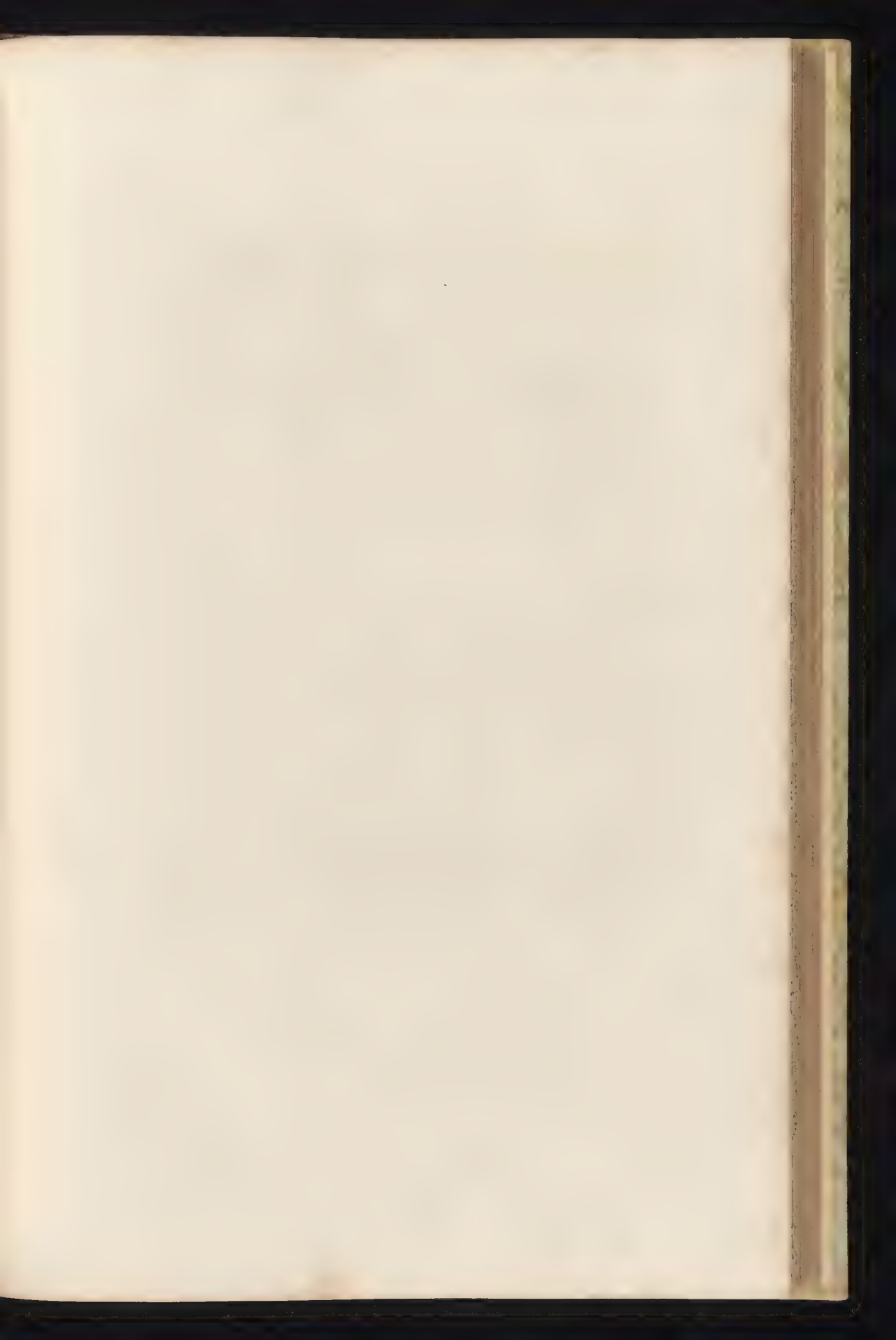
TEMPLE OF JUPITER TONANS ROME

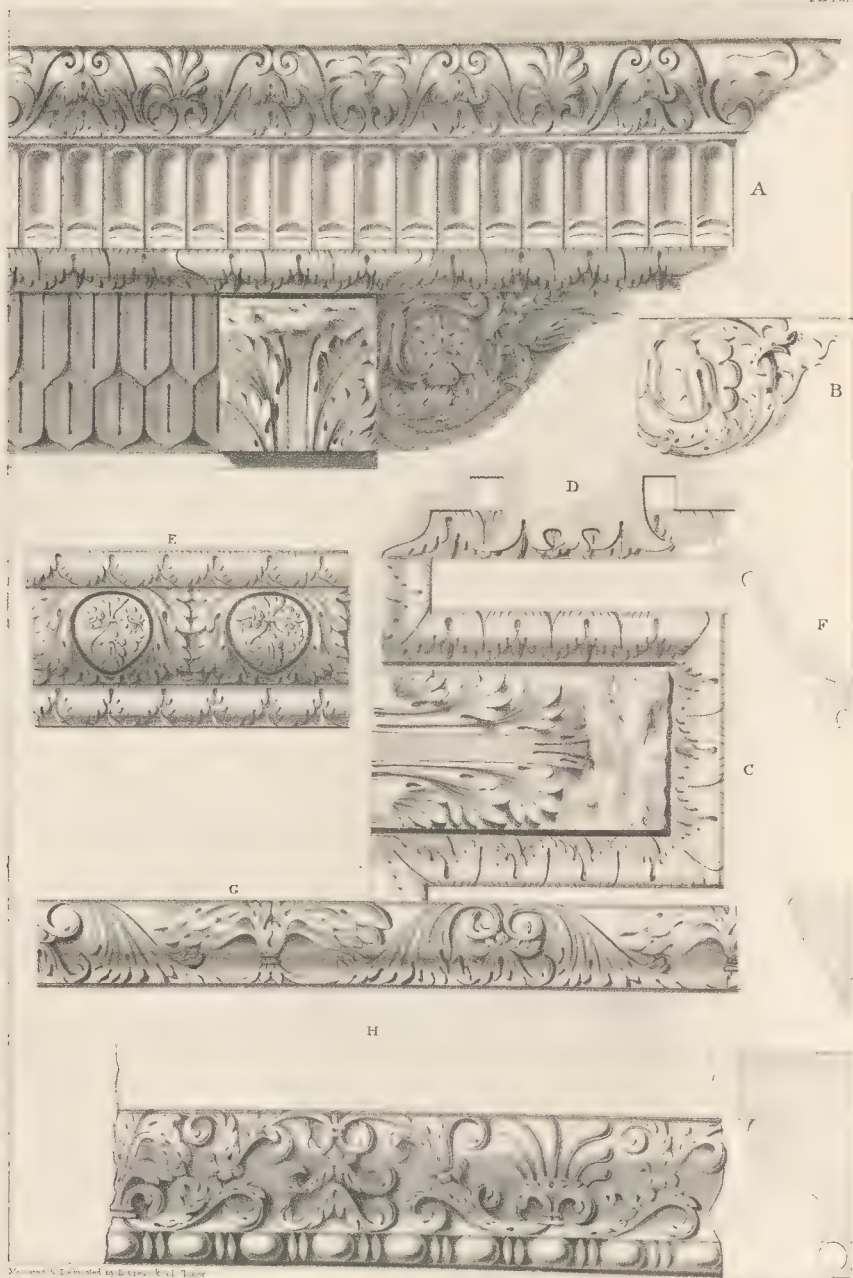
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TEMPLE OF JUPITER TONANS

The various members of the entablature are given, then, in full size.





PLATE LXXXI.

DETAILS OF THE ORDER.

- A. THE base. It is rather more than half the diameter of the columns.
- B. The capital. It is considerably above the diameter of the column in height, and very light and ornamental in all its members, but too much dilapidated to enable us to give it more in detail.
- C. The architrave.
- D. The frieze.
- E. The cornice. The members of this cornice are very full of ornament, and much relieved, particularly the eggs, behind the rims of which you may pass your hands; and the spaces between the dentels are undercut, as represented at H.
- F. The soffit of the corona.
- G. Section of one of the flutings of the column.

PLATE LXXXII.

THE VARIOUS MEMBERS OF THE ENTABLATURE,

ONE QUARTER THEIR ACTUAL SIZE

- A. THE corona, with the cimatum above, and modillion under the same. The modillion band is ornamented with leaves.
- B. A variety in the side of the modillions.
- C. The soffit of the modillions. They are much mutilated.
- D. The section of the soffit of the corona.
- E. The lower member of the cornice.
- F. The section of ditto.
- G. The moulding round the panel of the inscription.
- H. The upper members of the architrave.

PLATE LXXXIII.

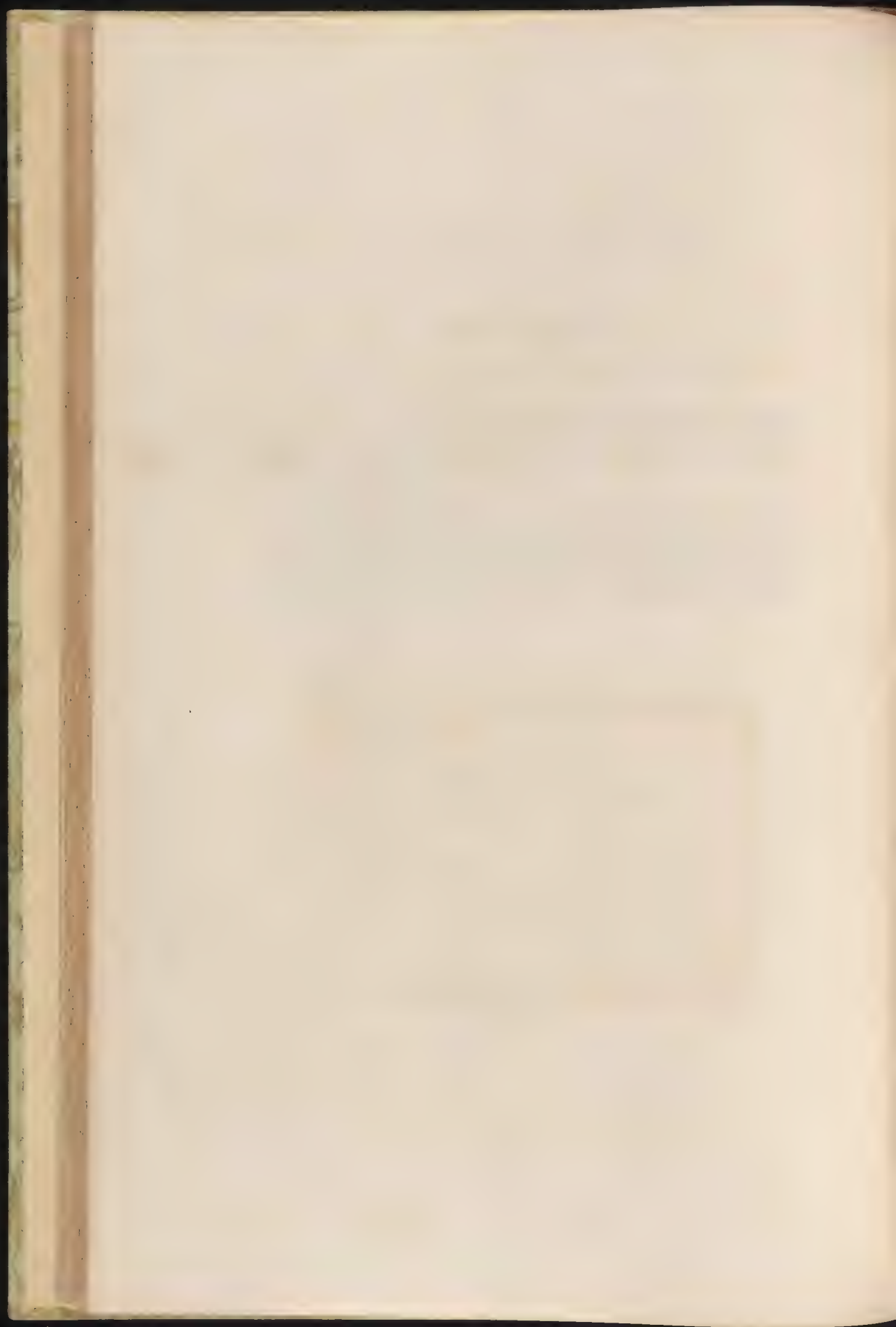
ORNAMENTS OF THE FRIEZE, AND SOFFIT OF THE ARCHITRAVE.

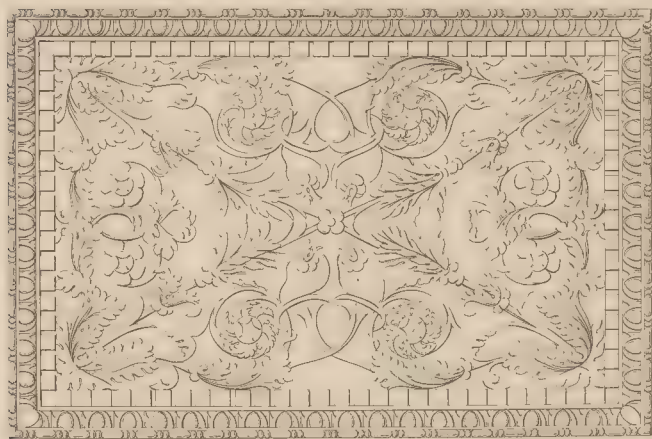
A. REPRESENTS the ornaments on the frieze at the flank of the Temple. They consist of instruments in use by the priests at their sacrifices. 1. The aquiminarium. 2. The sheath with the cultrus or secespita. 3. The aspersorium. 4. The patera. 5. The albogalerus. 6. The malleus. 7. The dolabra.

B. The soffit of the architrave.

The Temple of Jupiter Tonans is represented on coins as hexastyle. The plan of the Temple, and approach to the pronaos (the steps for which continue between the columns), appear to have been very peculiar, in consequence of the confined space in which it was situated between the Sacred Way and the Capitol. But there are not sufficient authorities for restoring it satisfactorily;—an idea of its arrangement will be given on the general plan.

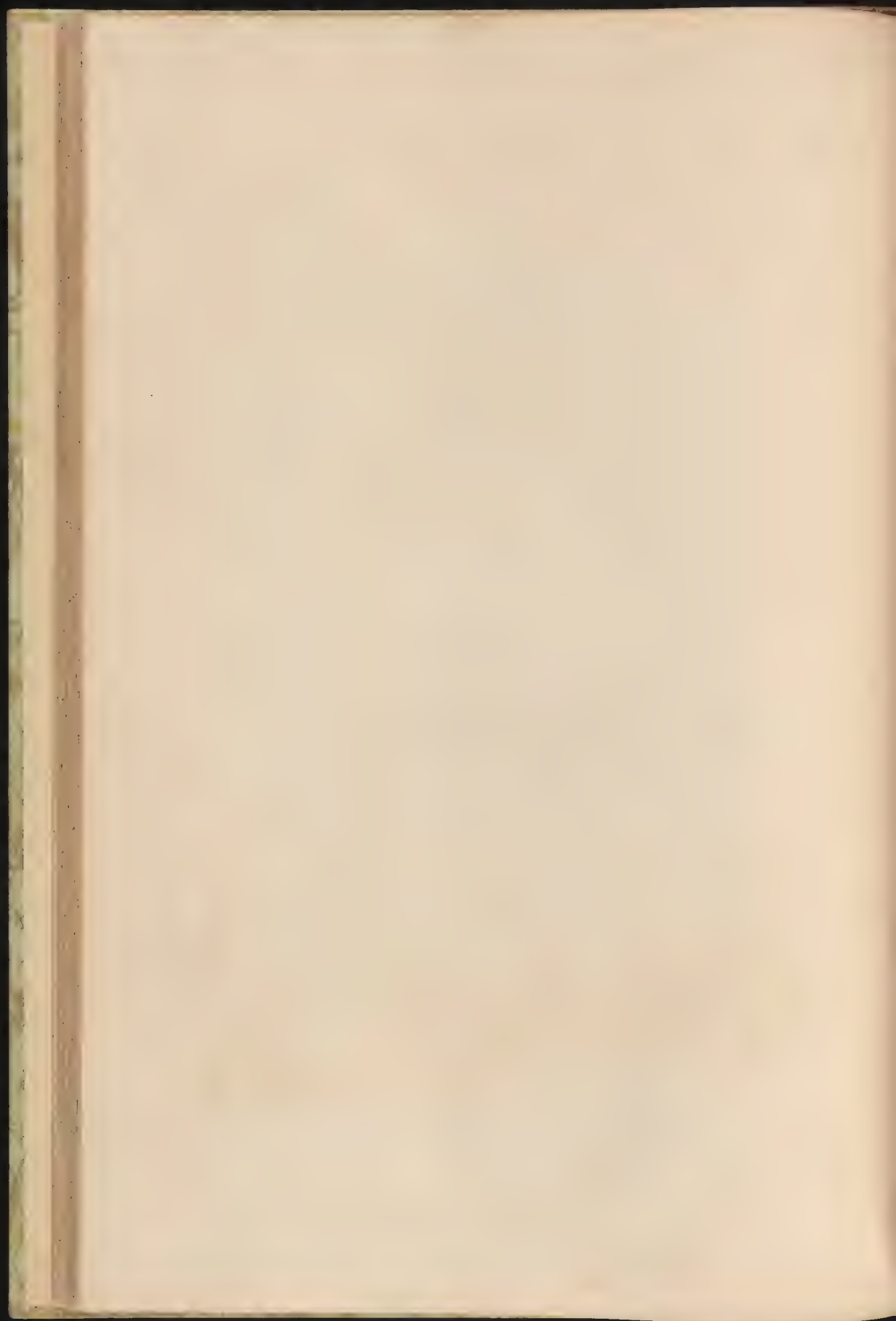






TEMPLE OF JUPITER TONANS, ROME.

1. *Chrysomelids* (10 spp.) 2. *Curculionids* (10 spp.) 3. *Chrysomelids* (10 spp.) 4. *Chrysomelids* (10 spp.) 5. *Chrysomelids* (10 spp.) 6. *Chrysomelids* (10 spp.) 7. *Chrysomelids* (10 spp.) 8. *Chrysomelids* (10 spp.) 9. *Chrysomelids* (10 spp.) 10. *Chrysomelids* (10 spp.)







TEMPLE OF JUPITER STATOR. ROME





OF
THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER STATOR, AT ROME.

PLATE LXXXIV.

VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

As antiquaries are not agreed on the destination of this Temple, we prefer giving it the appellation by which it has been generally known. It appears to have been situated at the south-east angle of the Forum Romanum*; and certainly must be ranked the first among the edifices of Rome, for elegance and delicacy in the design and execution of its ornaments.

The present View is taken from the angle of the wall, in front of the Church of Santa Maria Liberatrice*, and exhibits the only three columns remaining, (which formed part of the east flank of the Temple,) with the entablature over them. It is difficult to conjecture to what we owe the preservation of this small portion of the edifice; for if the connected mass of the Temple could not withstand the shock or attack which occasioned its destruction, it seems almost miraculous that these three columns, with their entablature, the cornice of which is barely counterpoised, should hold together with so small a basis, particularly when it is considered that each column is composed of six or seven blocks, and built on a square pier of travertine stone†, not larger than its diameter, and twenty-two feet in height. The columns and entablature are of the finest white marble; and the joints are worked to such a perfect level, and the construction is so excellent, as to render them as strong as if each in one piece. It has, however, been found expedient to secure their connexion by a cincture of iron round each, and a bar to prevent their extension.

The bases and foundation for the columns are not visible from this point‡, in consequence of the accumulation of earth over the whole surface of the Forum, to the depth of above twenty feet; this has in part been lately excavated, as appears in the View, between these

* See the general plan.

† See Plate LXXXV. and XCI.

‡ They are represented in Plate XCI.

columns and the Arch of Septimius, and has disclosed the extent of the front of the Temple*, which was found to have been octastyle.

In the distance is the Capitol, with the tower and apartments of the present Roman Senate, built on the ancient tabularium. Before them, and between the two columns to the left, is part of the flank of the Temple of Concord, and the part remaining of the front of the Temple of Jupiter Tonans. The large mound of earth in front of these, was thrown up when the Dutches of Devonshire ordered an excavation round the single column, seen through the next intercolumniation to the right, and discovered it to be placed on a pedestal, and dedicated, by an inscription, to the Emperor Phocas. The Apostolic Chamber grant leave to individuals to excavate round the objects of antiquity, and undertake to remove the ground so dug out; but generally, as in this instance, fail in the performance of their part of the contract. It is greatly to be lamented that sufficient public spirit does not exist, to induce them either to cause, or permit, to be excavated, the whole of the surface of this Forum, to its original level: much would probably be found to interest the antiquary.

Behind the column of Phocas are the steps, or inclined planes, leading to the Capitol; and above them the Church of Ara Cœli, supposed to be the site of the Temple of Jupiter Capitolinus; next is the Arch of Septimius Severus, with part of the Church of St. Joseph of the Carpenters, built over the prison of St. Peter; and in the angle is the Church of St. Martin and St. Luke, attached to the National Academy of Painting of St. Luke. In front of it is the commencement of the grove of trees which now mark the course of the Sacred Way.

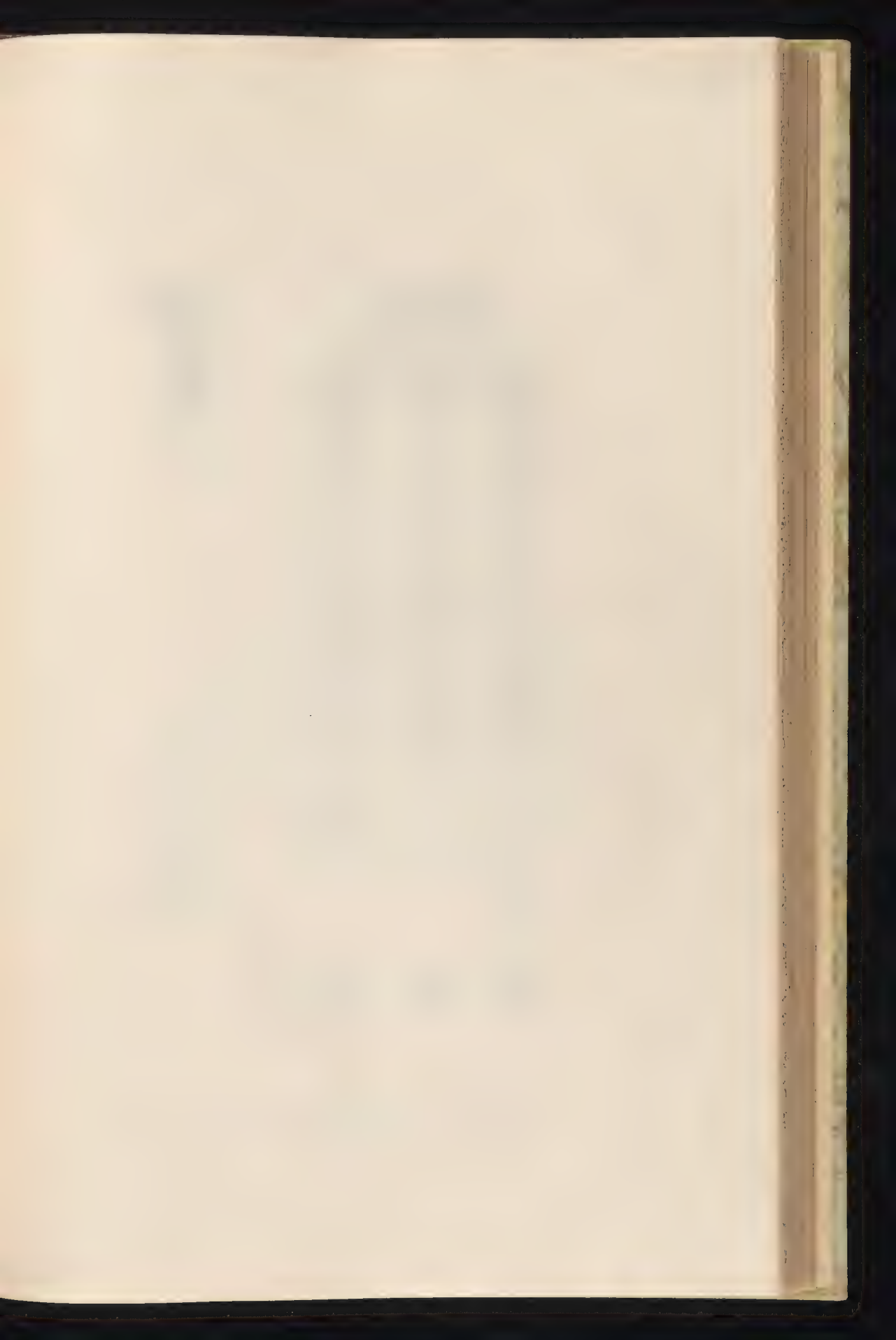
PLATE LXXXV.

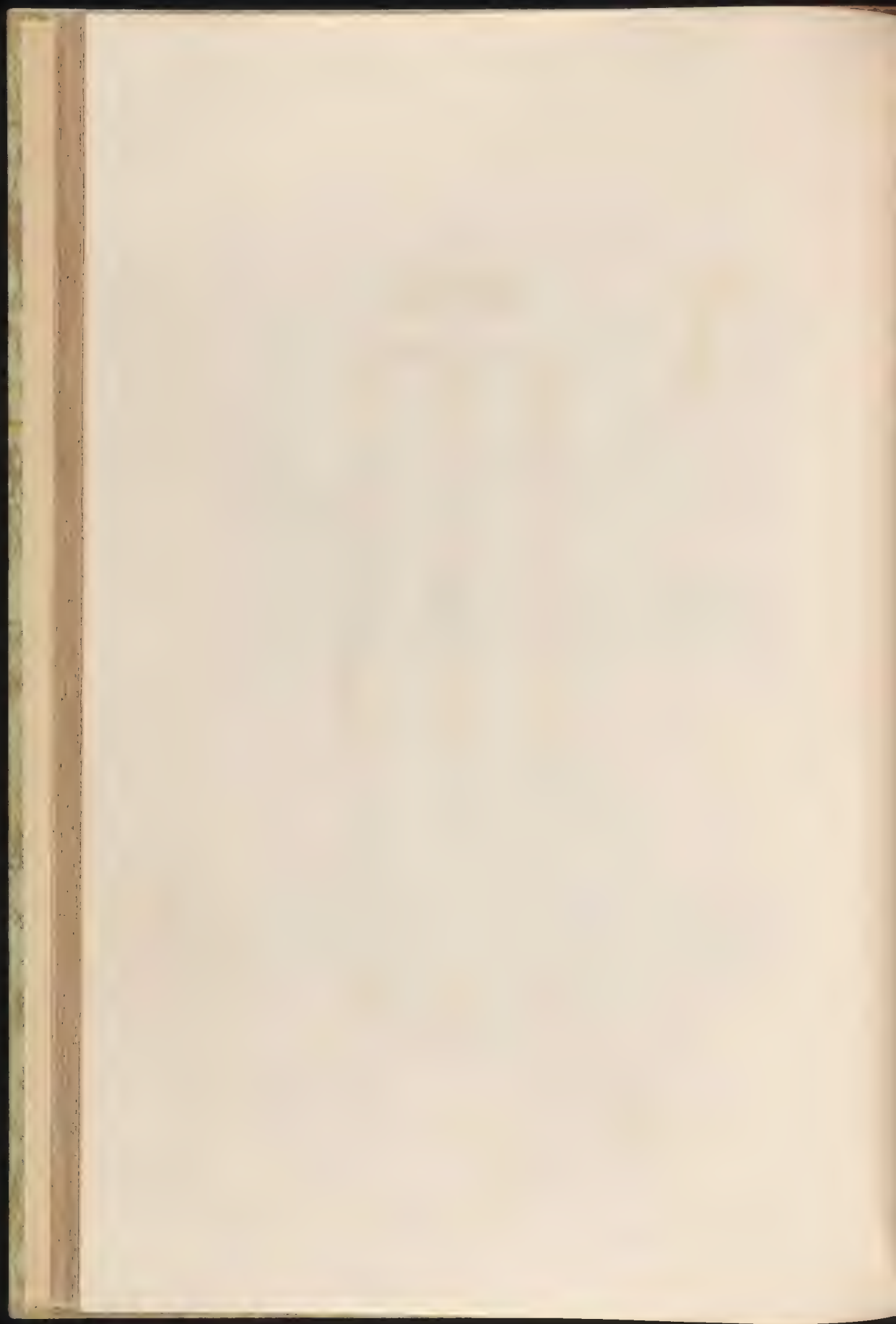
PLAN AND ELEVATION OF THE PARTS REMAINING,

WITH THEIR DIMENSIONS.

- A. REPRESENTS the plan of the three columns remaining of the east flank of the Temple.
- B. The elevation of the same, with their substructure, of travertine stone; and the position of the base moulding, in white marble, of a pedestal in the stylobate, found in its place, at a recent excavation: the further discovery of the arrangement of the Temple is represented in Plate XCII.
- C. The elevation, looking south, of the north column and pedestal; with the relative

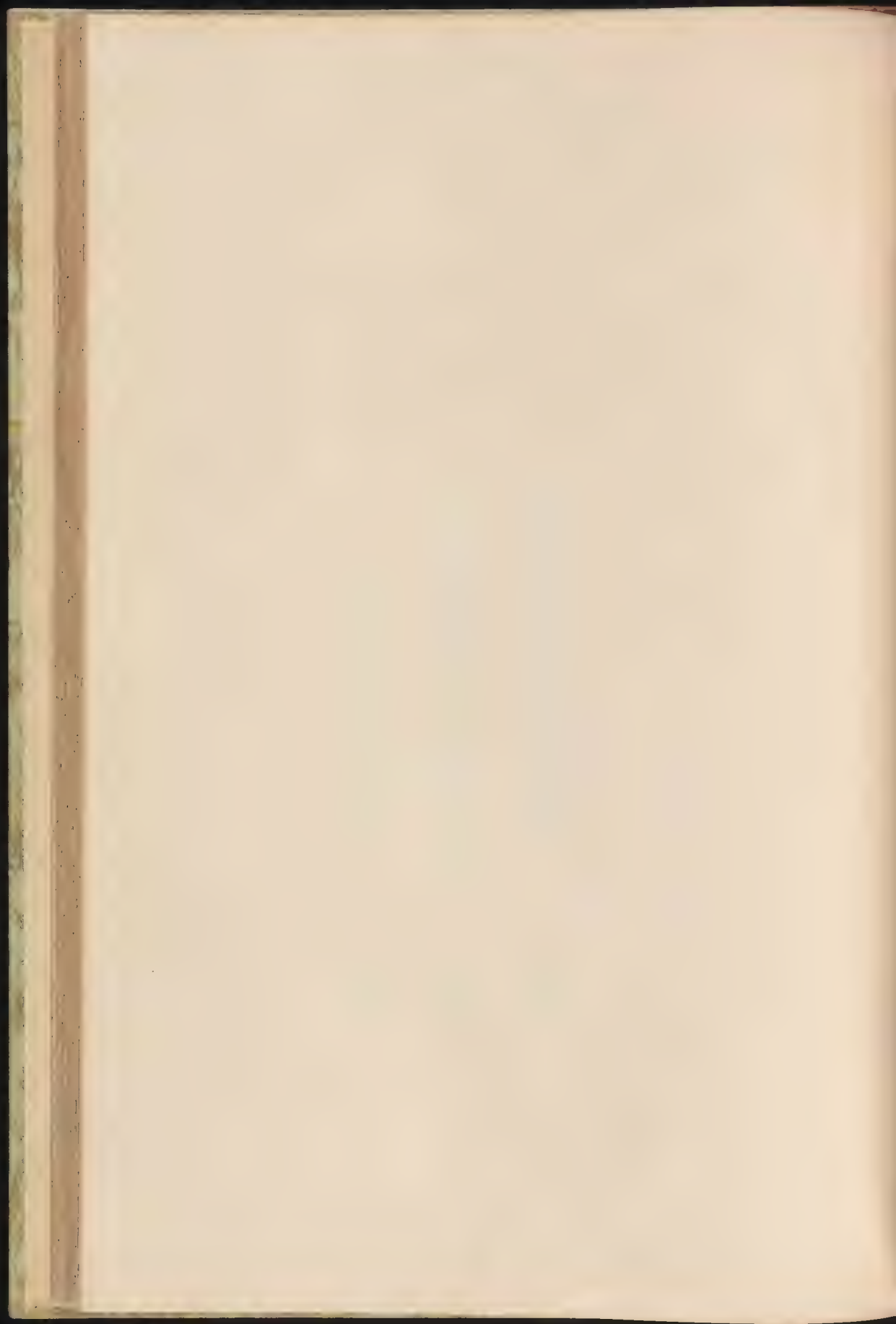
* See Plate XCII.

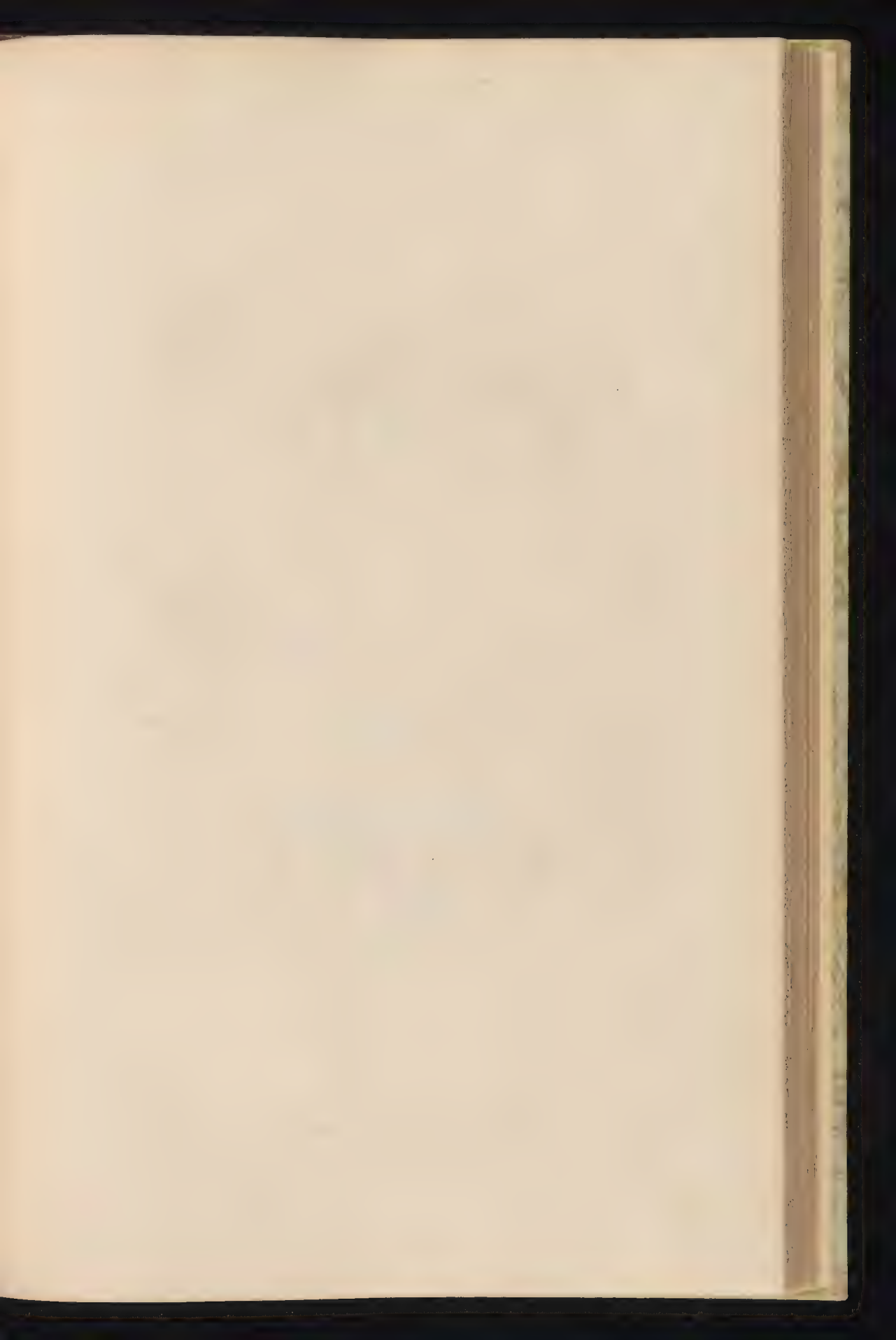


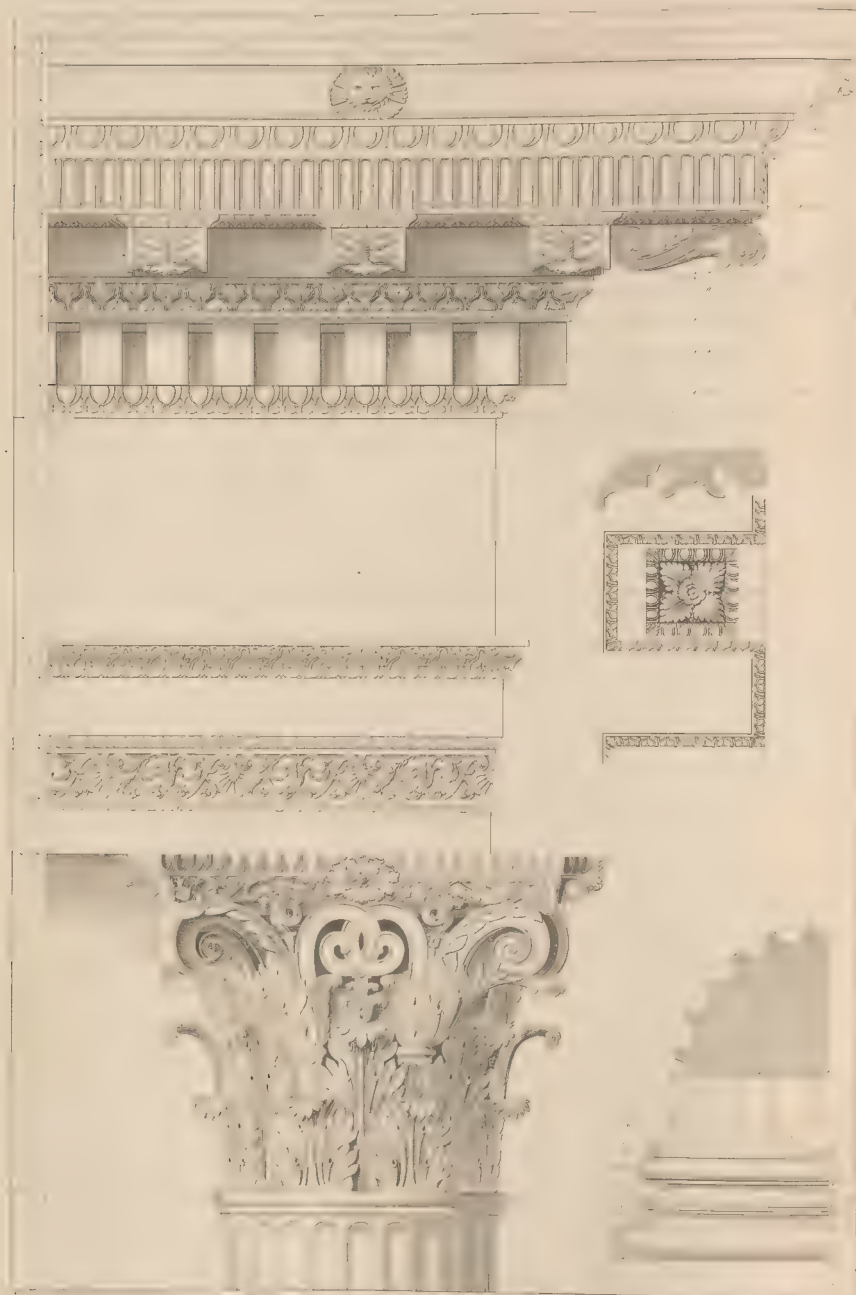




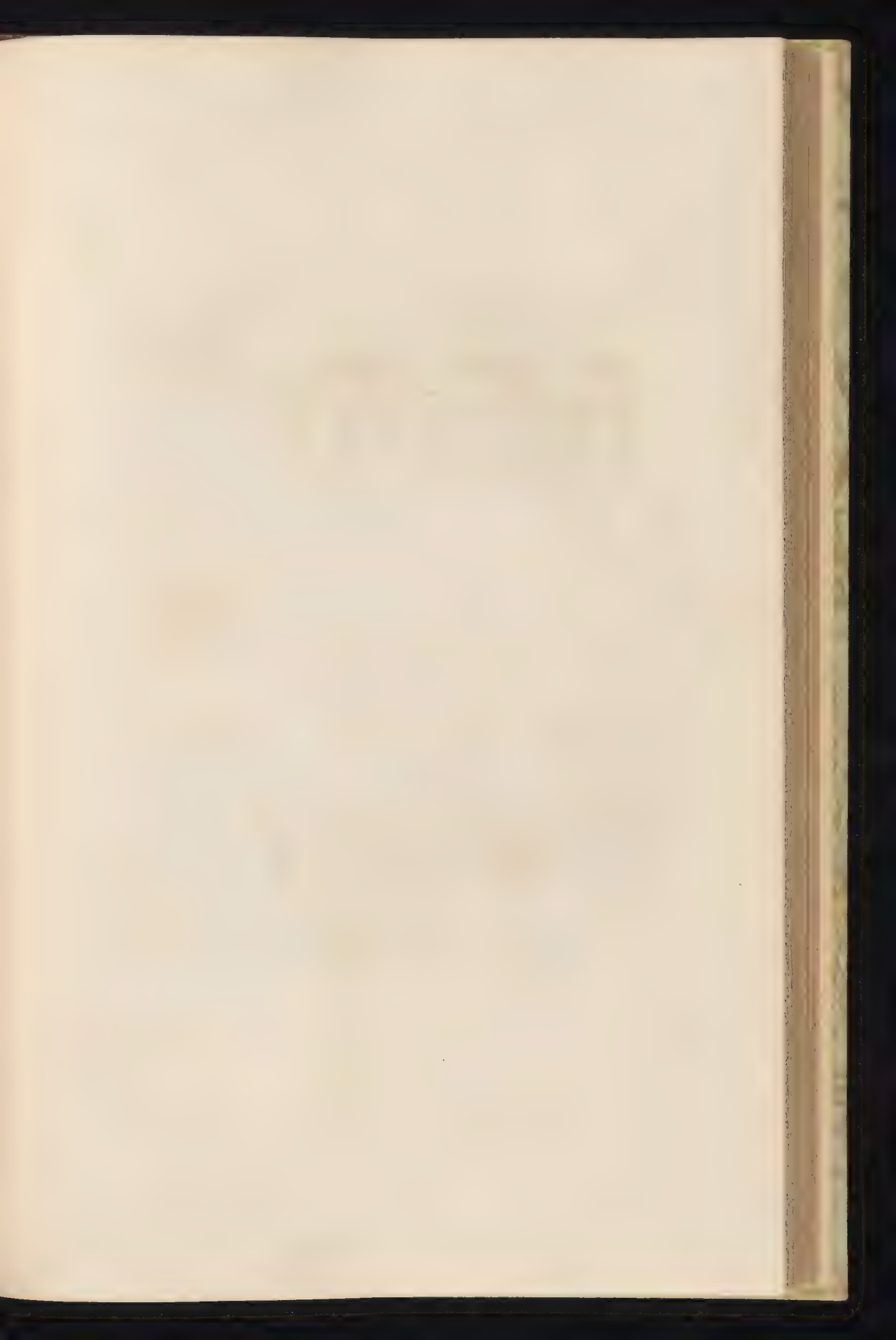
TEMPLE OF JUPITER STATOR ROMAE.
FRONT VIEW.

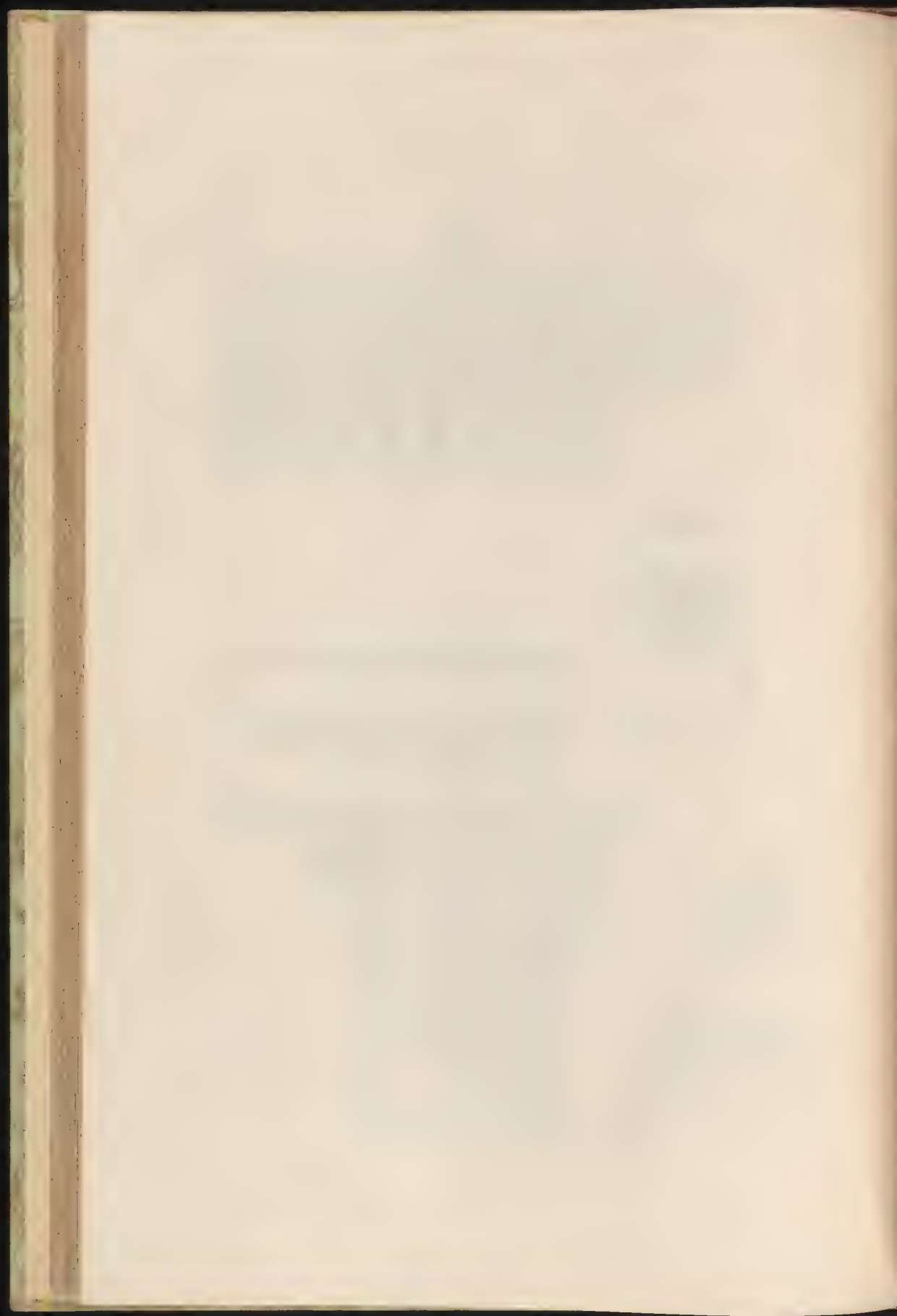






TEMPLE OF JUPITER STATOR. ROME.





projection of the said moulding of the stylobate. The travertine pier recedes in its height; and it is most probable that the Temple was placed on a double pedestal; being in the whole nearly one half the height of the column.

The columns are ten diameters in height; the intercolumniation is pycnostyle, being a diameter and a half. The entablature is above a quarter of the height of the column, which arises from the peculiar altitude of the cornice.

Two of the columns are in six, and one in seven blocks of marble, including their capitals and bases; the architrave in one block from centre to centre of the columns: the frieze is judiciously formed with an arch joint; the cornice is in two blocks in height. On the edge of the cornice are grooves three inches long, one inch wide, and an inch and a half deep, which appear to have held bronze ornaments.

The column diminishes at the top of the shaft, nearly a seventh of the lower diameter, which does not quite agree with the rule of Vitruvius*.

PLATE LXXXVI.

DETAILS OF THE ORDER,

WITH THEIR DIMENSIONS.

A. Is the plan and elevation of one half of the bases of the columns; they are in height rather above half the diameter.

B. The capital of the columns. This capital is justly considered the finest specimen of the Corinthian order existing; it is unfortunately much destroyed, but sufficient remains are now left, with fragments found on the spot, to restore it correctly: as represented more at large in Plates LXXXVII. and XC. On comparing it with the precepts of Vitruvius†, we find its height exceed the lower diameter. The abacus is nearly one-seventh part of the height, and the second range of leaves do not occupy so much space as he allots.

C. The architrave is less than prescribed by Vitruvius‡; is in three faces, and much ornamented: the ornaments are given, to a quarter their actual scale, in Plate LXXXVIII. The upper member appears diminutive, but is a seventh of the whole epistylum, as prescribed by Vitruvius, not including the bead at the foot of it: the other members do not accord with his instructions.

* See Vitruvius, book iii. cap. 2.

† Page 50.

‡ Book iii. cap. 3.

D. The frieze, which is plain, is nearly the same height as the architrave.

E. The cornice. The proportions of this cornice are very peculiar and bold, and the effect of it very fine; all the members are exquisitely carved, and the subdivisions are regularly disposed, with regard to each other. A modillion is placed over each column, and three between. In the cimatium are lions' heads, one over each column, and one intermediate. It must be acknowledged that the lower member of the cornice appears to want strength.

The dimensions and arrangement do not accord with the rules of Vitruvius; and the use of modillions and dentels in the same cornice is censured by him.

F. The soffit of the corona. The coffers are ornamented with flowers of various designs; one of them is here represented, and one in Plate LXXXVIII.

PLATE LXXXVII.

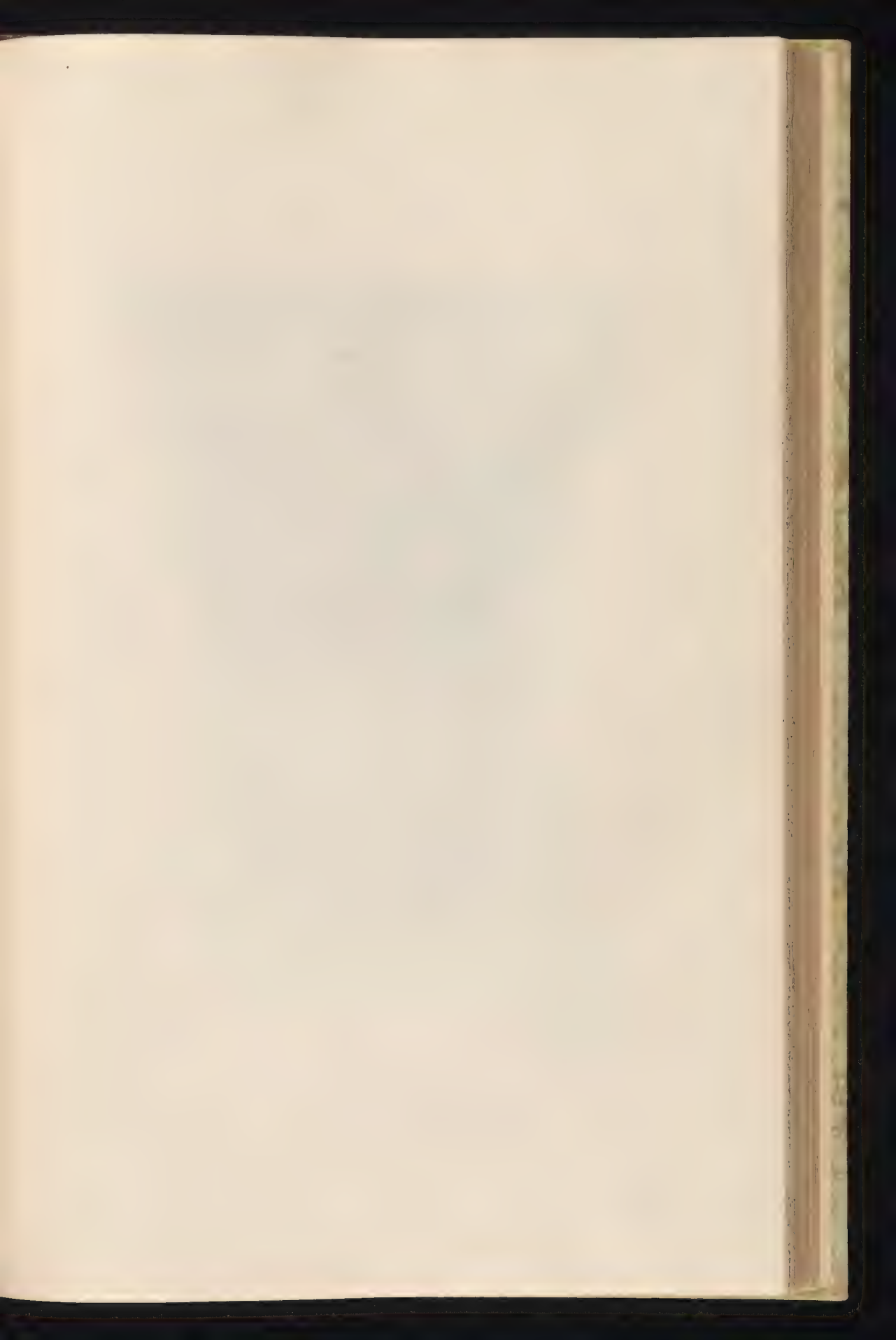
THE CAPITAL.

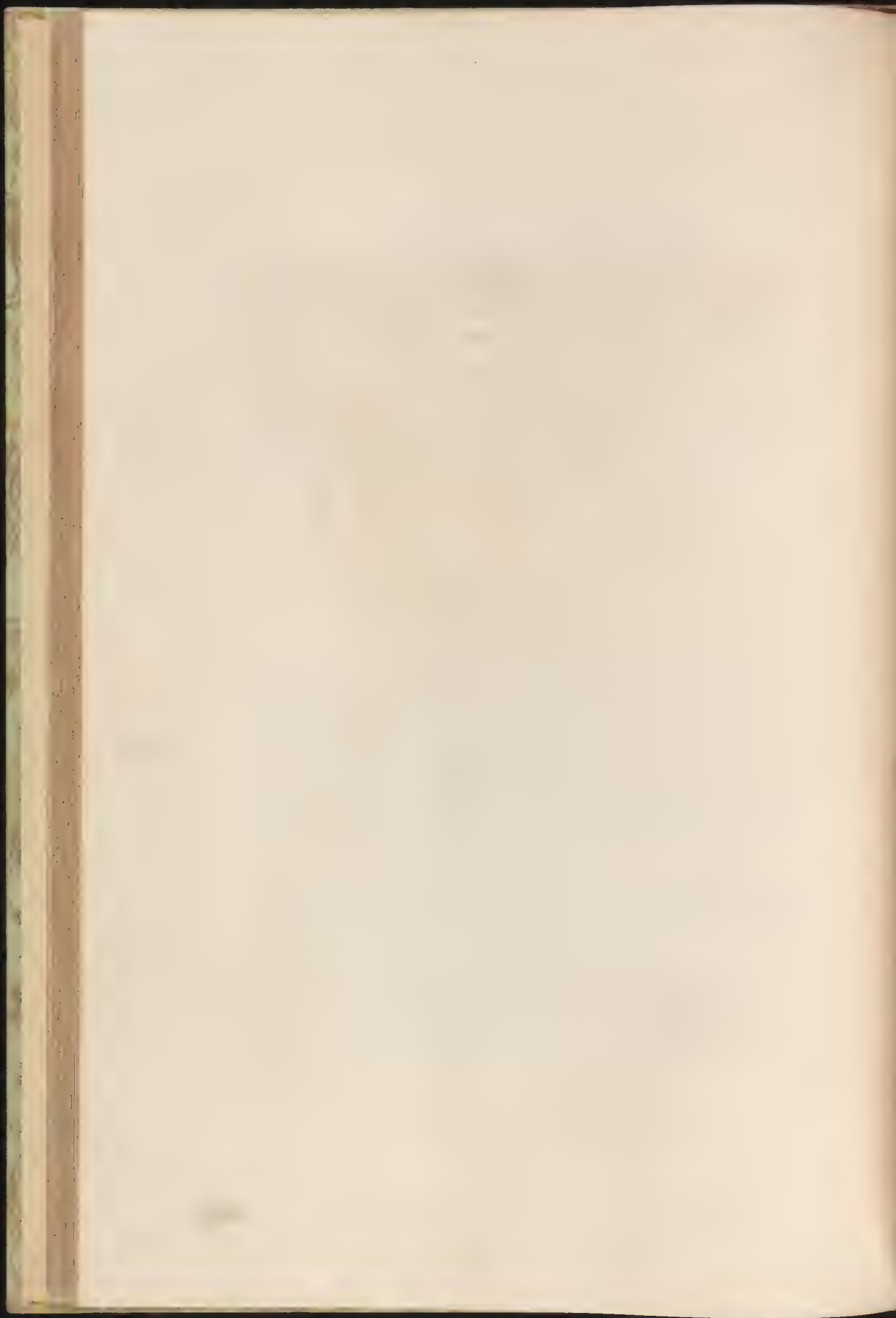
THIS capital is drawn to the same scale for comparison with those of the Temples of Mars Ultor, and the Pantheon; these three form the finest and best preserved specimens of the Corinthian order in Rome, though they differ very materially in their proportions, and in the character of their ornament; as will be more clearly seen by comparing the Plates XLVII., LXXV., and LXXXVIII.; and also the Plates XLVIII., LXXXVI., and XC.; the three latter of which are all executed to a quarter of the real size. It will be noted by the plan, that the angle of the abacus is considerably broader than either of the other examples in this work, although the member is more decorated. We are enabled to vouch for the accuracy of this plan and elevation of the capital, from fragments found on the spot during the late excavations.

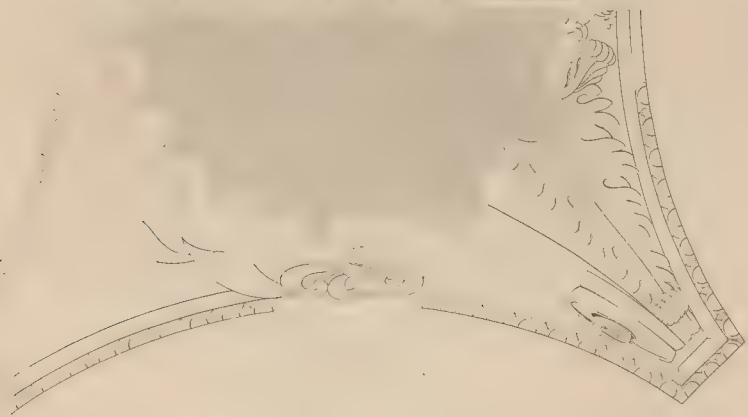
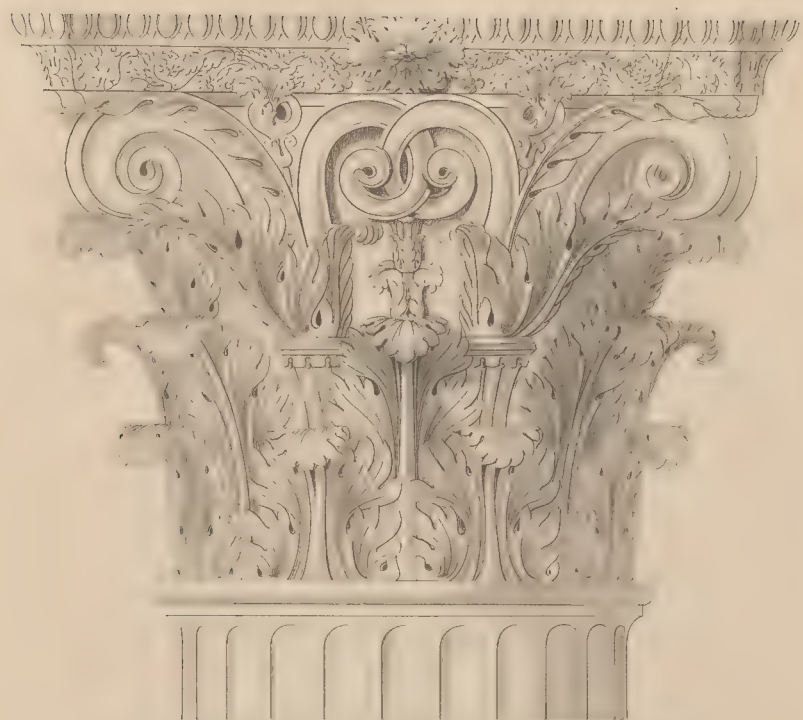
The only part of the abacus wanting is the part under A.; the ornament is here restored from supposition in two various ways, here, and at Plate XC. A fragment of the angle, as here drawn, was found on the spot at the time of the excavation, and another with a little variety in the termination of the foliage which ornamented the abacus.

The angular volute was also found, and part of the leaf which supports it attached; it is sunk in the centre of its return, as represented on the plan.

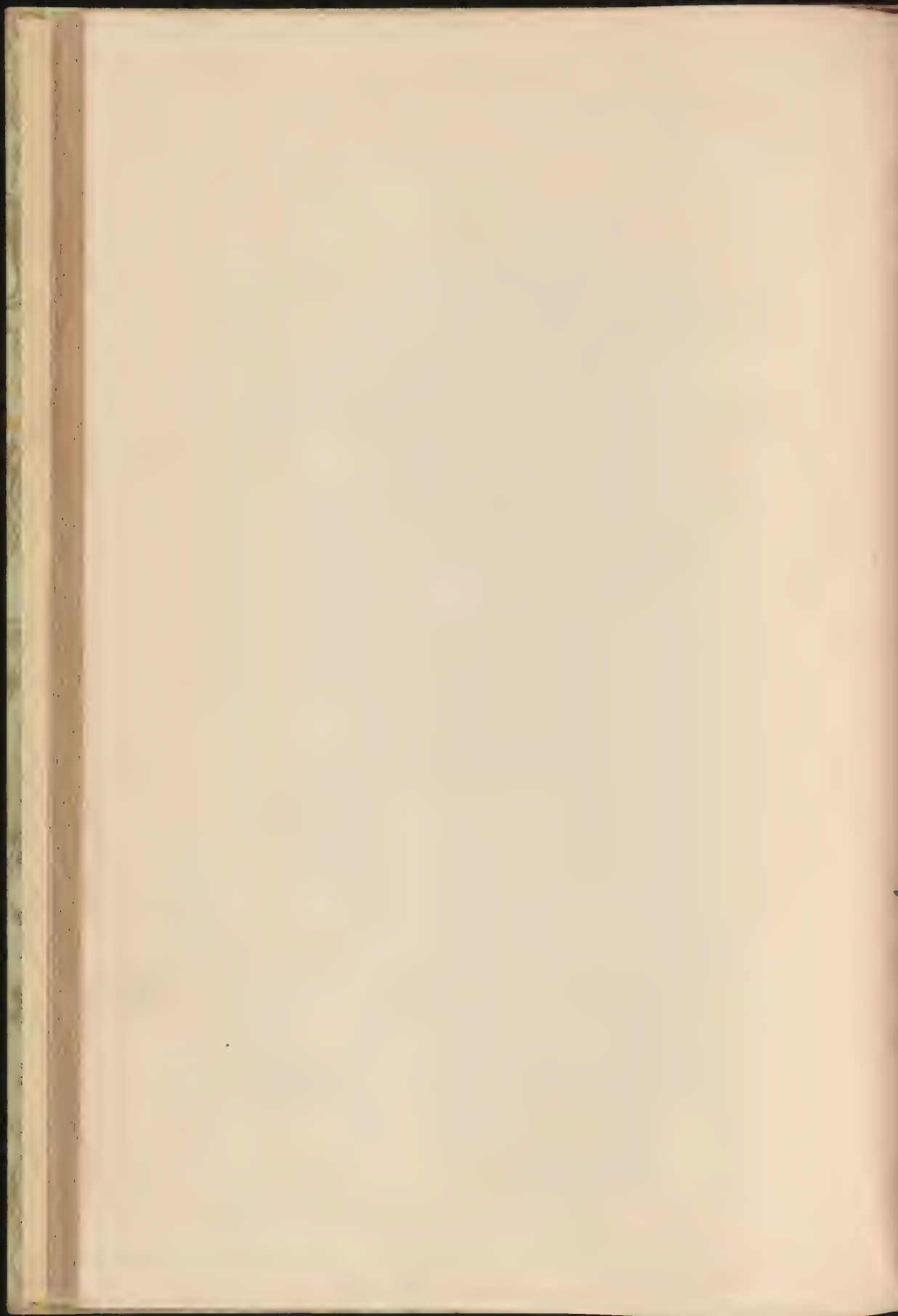
The extent of the abacus diagonally is nearly equal to double the lower diameter of the column, as prescribed by Vitruvius; but the capital being more lofty than the rule laid down by him, it does not accord in that particular. The abacus is less than a seventh of the height;

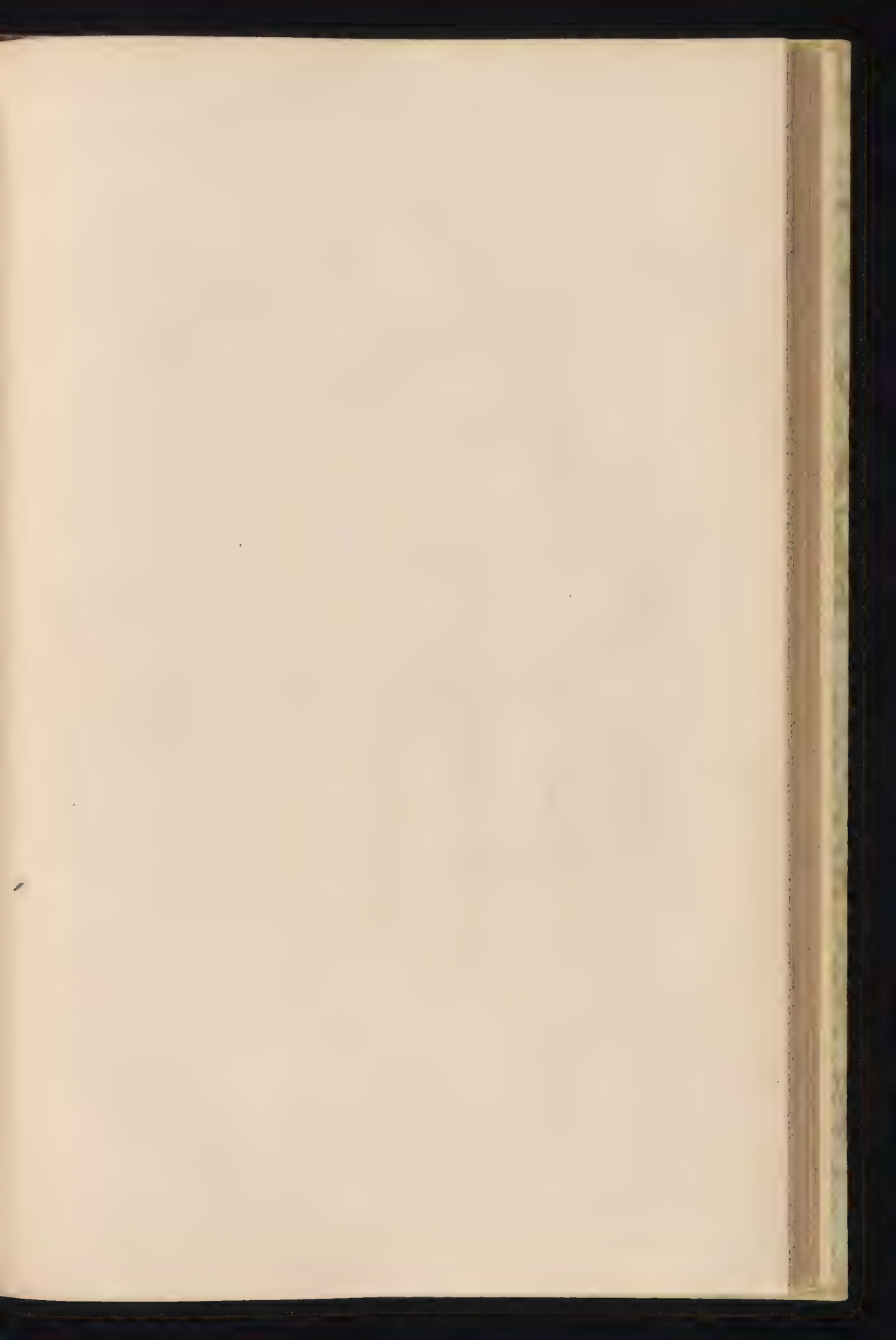






Plan & Elevation of the Capital

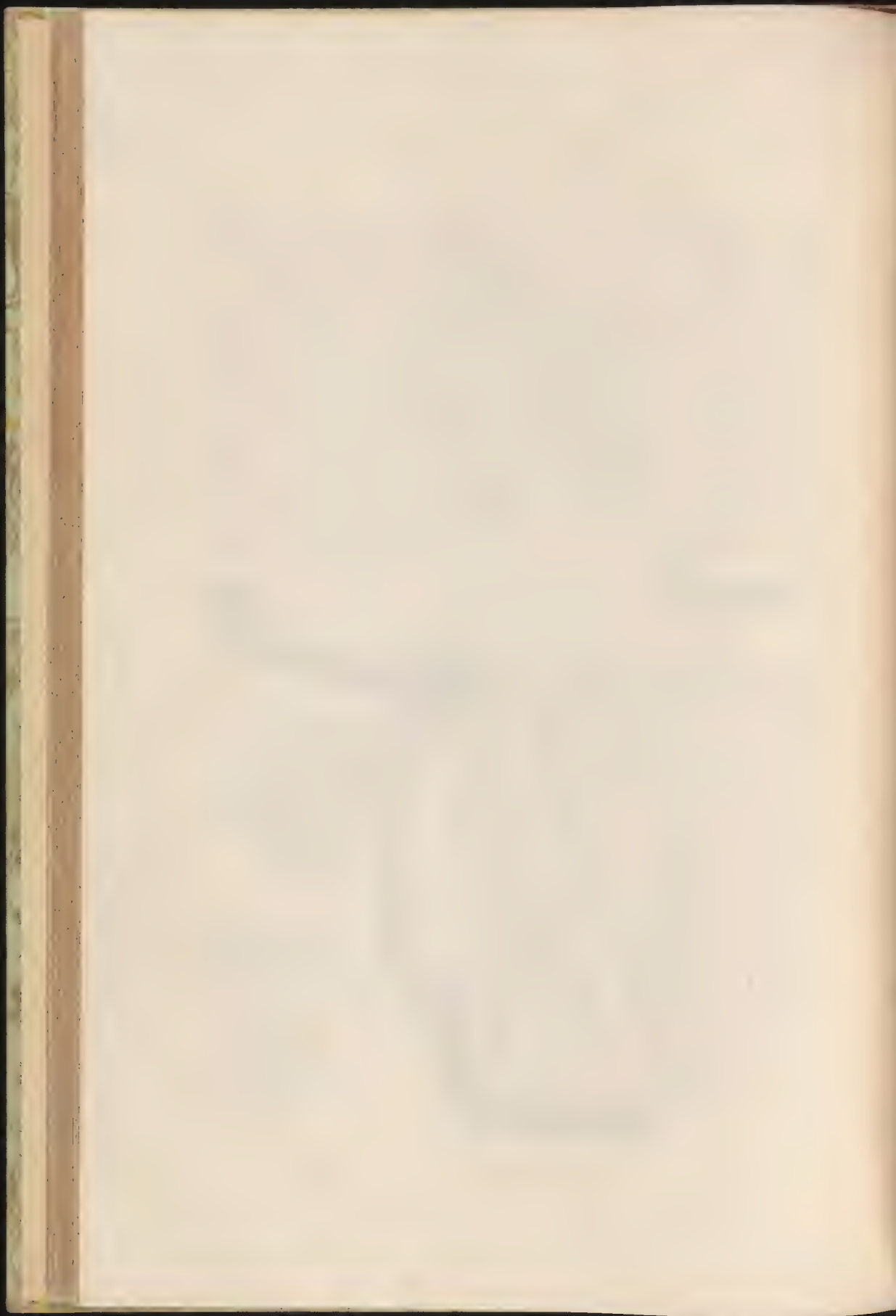


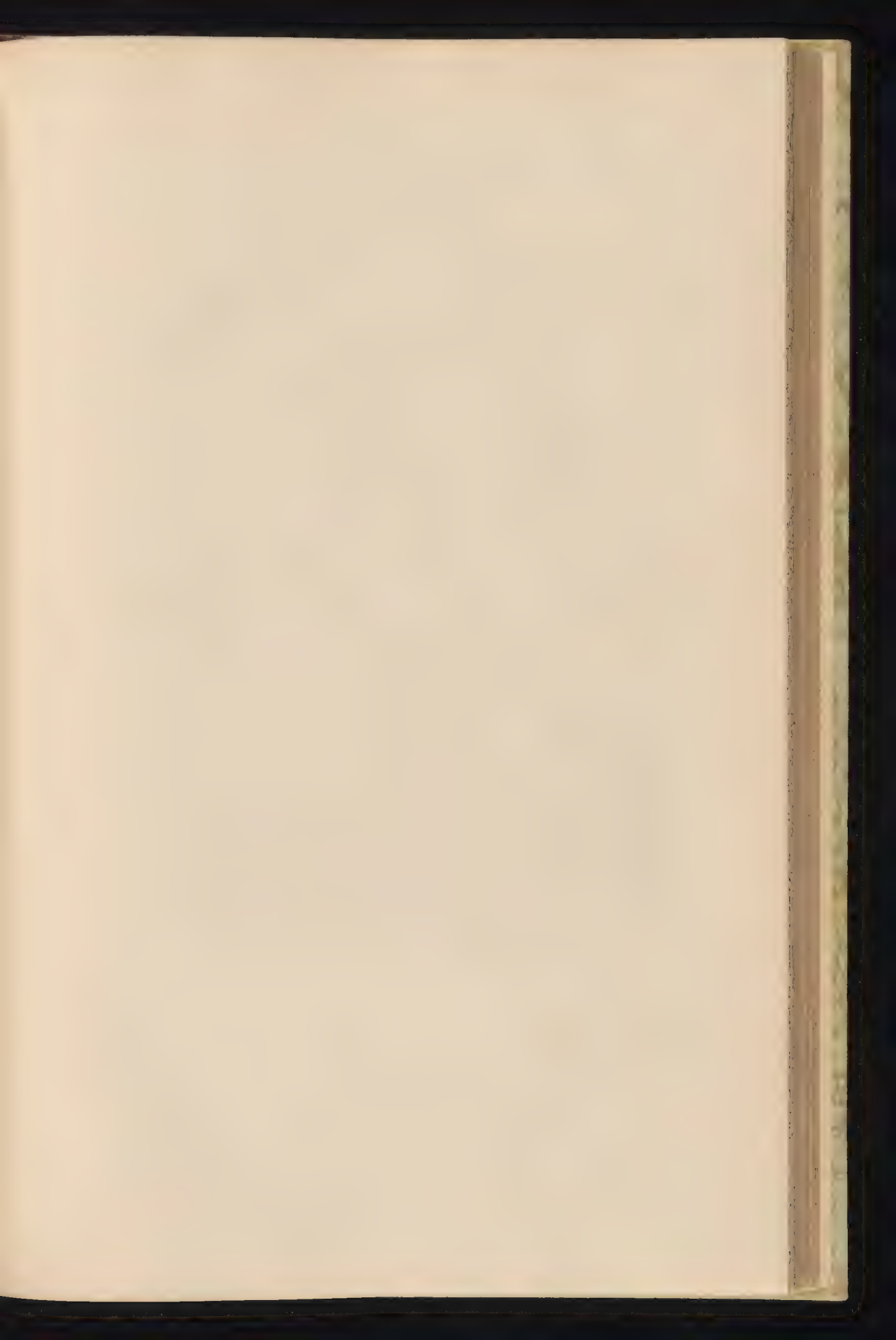


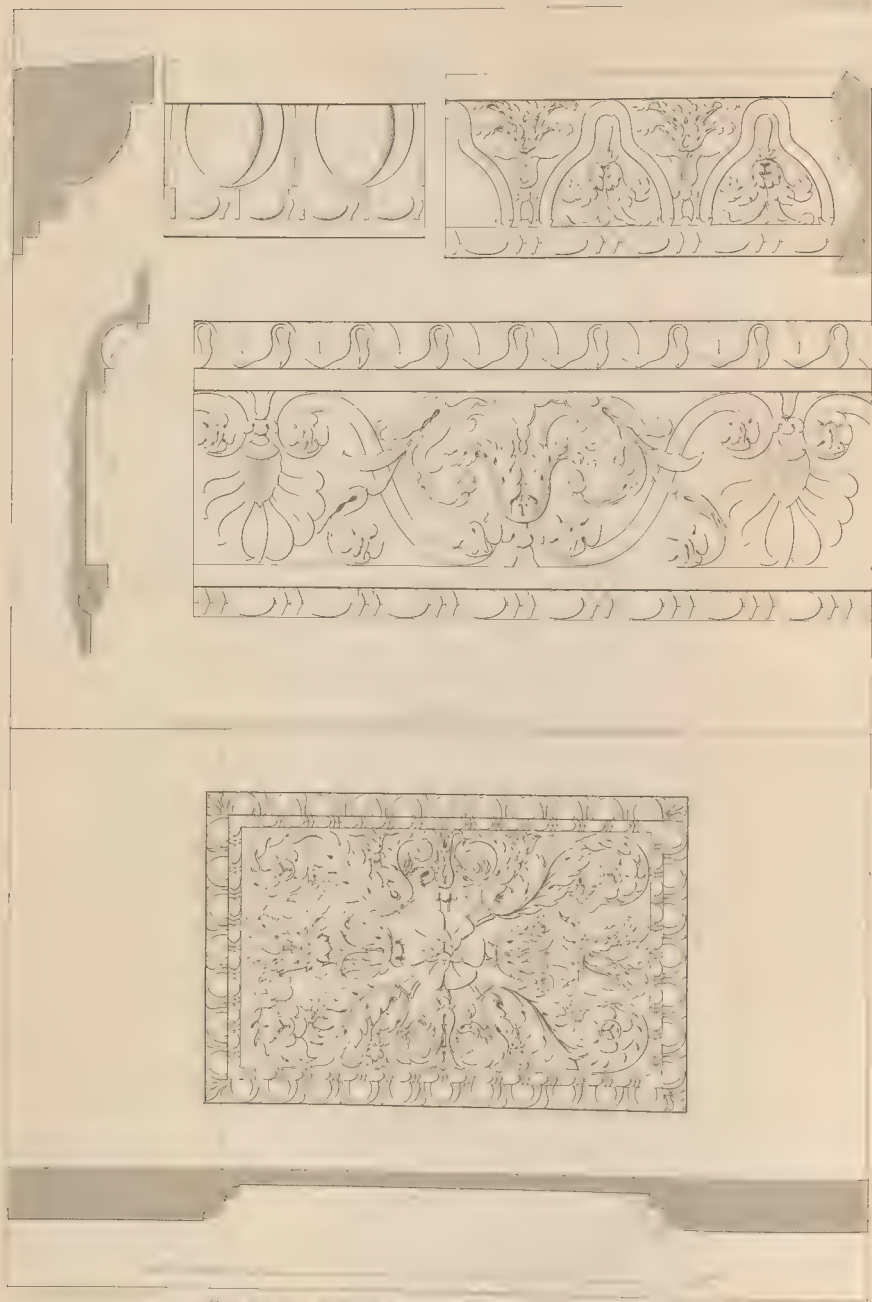


TEMPLE OF JUPITER STATOR, ROME.

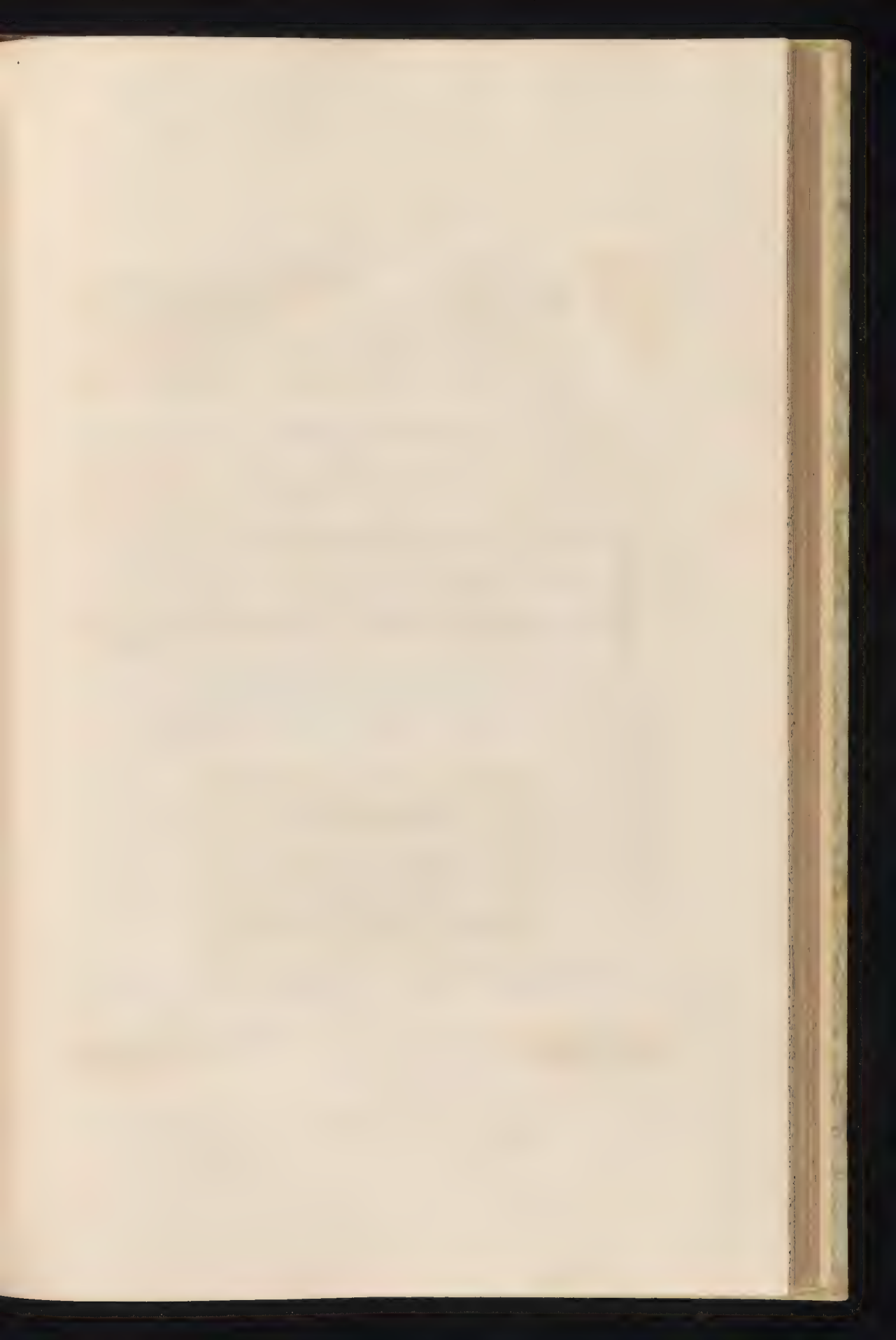








TEMPLE OF APOLLO AT DELPHI





the flower agrees with it in depth. The second range of leaves does not occupy a third of the space left.

The character of the foliage is represented more at large in Plate XC.

PLATE LXXXVIII.

THE VARIOUS ORNAMENTS,

ONE QUARTER THEIR ACTUAL SCALE.

THE sculpture of these ornaments exceeds all other examples in elegance and delicacy of execution.

A. The front and return of the lions' heads which ornament the upper member of the cornice.

B. The section of the front and soffit of the corona, with the representation of the side of the modillions. They are peculiar in having both the volutes equal in size, and are very finely cut.

C. The elevation of the front of the corona; the front of the modillions and the member under the modillion band: and D. The section of the latter.

E. One half of the soffit of the modillions.

F. One of the flowers in the soffit of the corona.

PLATE LXXXIX.

THE VARIOUS ORNAMENTS,

ONE QUARTER THEIR ACTUAL SCALE.

AND THE PANEL IN THE SOFFIT OF THE ARCHITRAVE.

A. THE lower member of the cornice: and B. The section of the same. This member is certainly overpowered by the dentel above it.

C. The cimatum, or upper member of the architrave.

D. The section of the same.

E. The ornament on the central face of the architrave: and F. The section of the same. The above are drawn to a quarter the real size.

G. The soffit of the architrave to a smaller scale: and H. The section of the panel in the same.

PLATE XC.

THE CAPITAL,

ONE QUARTER THE ACTUAL SCALE.

THIS capital is carefully restored from the various fragments found on the spot, and with great attention to the character of the foliage, which, in the original, is most delicately and beautifully executed. The two principal ranges of leaves are more strictly copied from nature, in resemblance of the olive, than those of any other capital. The turning over of these leaves is the only part not thoroughly authenticated; they are drawn from the fragments found, preserving their character in supplying the terminations. The rose in the centre of the abacus is also partly from previous representations of it, being greatly damaged. The angle of the abacus is drawn from a fragment in the Capitol, recently found, of which we have a cast; and at A., is a representation of another, the marble of which was found on the spot, and is in the possession of John Sanders, Esq., our fellow-traveller, to whose kindness and liberality we are much indebted, and take this opportunity of expressing our obligation to him, for much assistance in this work. From this it is evident that there were three perfect eggs to the return, with a tongue at the angle, and not a leaf, as has been generally drawn. The dimensions of this angle are indisputably ascertainable; a slight variation in the termination of the ornament is observable in this fragment. We have also a cast of the angle of the large volute, and great part of the leaf which supports it attached; which has enabled us, we hope, to give the plan and elevation of the whole correctly, and to a scale sufficient to allow the artist to model it accurately.

For the variety of foliage used in Roman capitals and ornaments, we beg to refer to Plates VIII., XVII., XXV., XLVIII., LXX., and LXXVI., all of which are drawn a quarter the actual size.

It is generally considered that the acanthus is the leaf used in the decoration of Corinthian capitals: but the Plate LXX., of Tivoli, is perhaps more like that plant in nature than any of the rest. The others, though beautiful in their forms and arrangement, bear more the appearance of art than of nature.







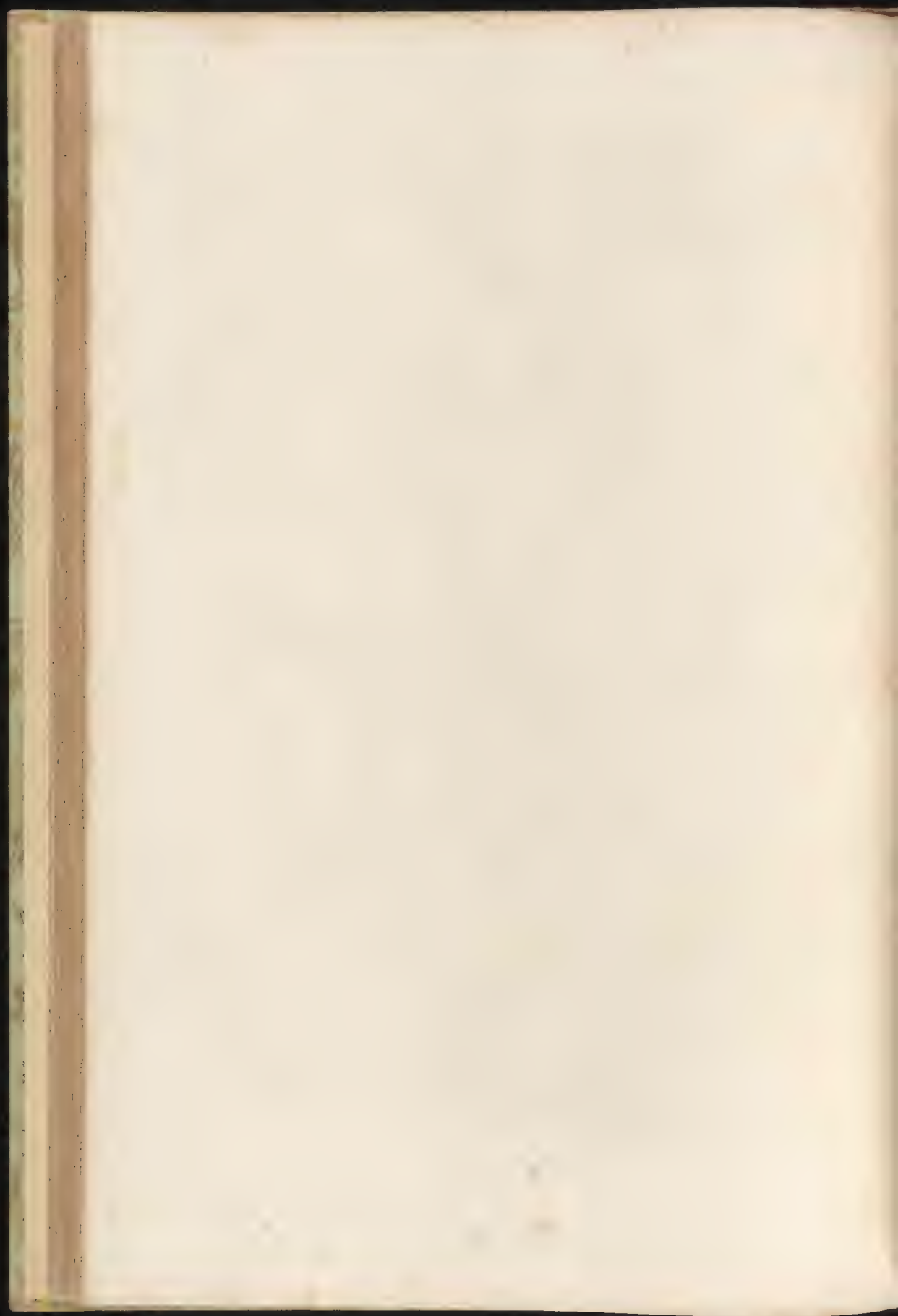
TEMPLE OF JUPITER STATOR. ROME.

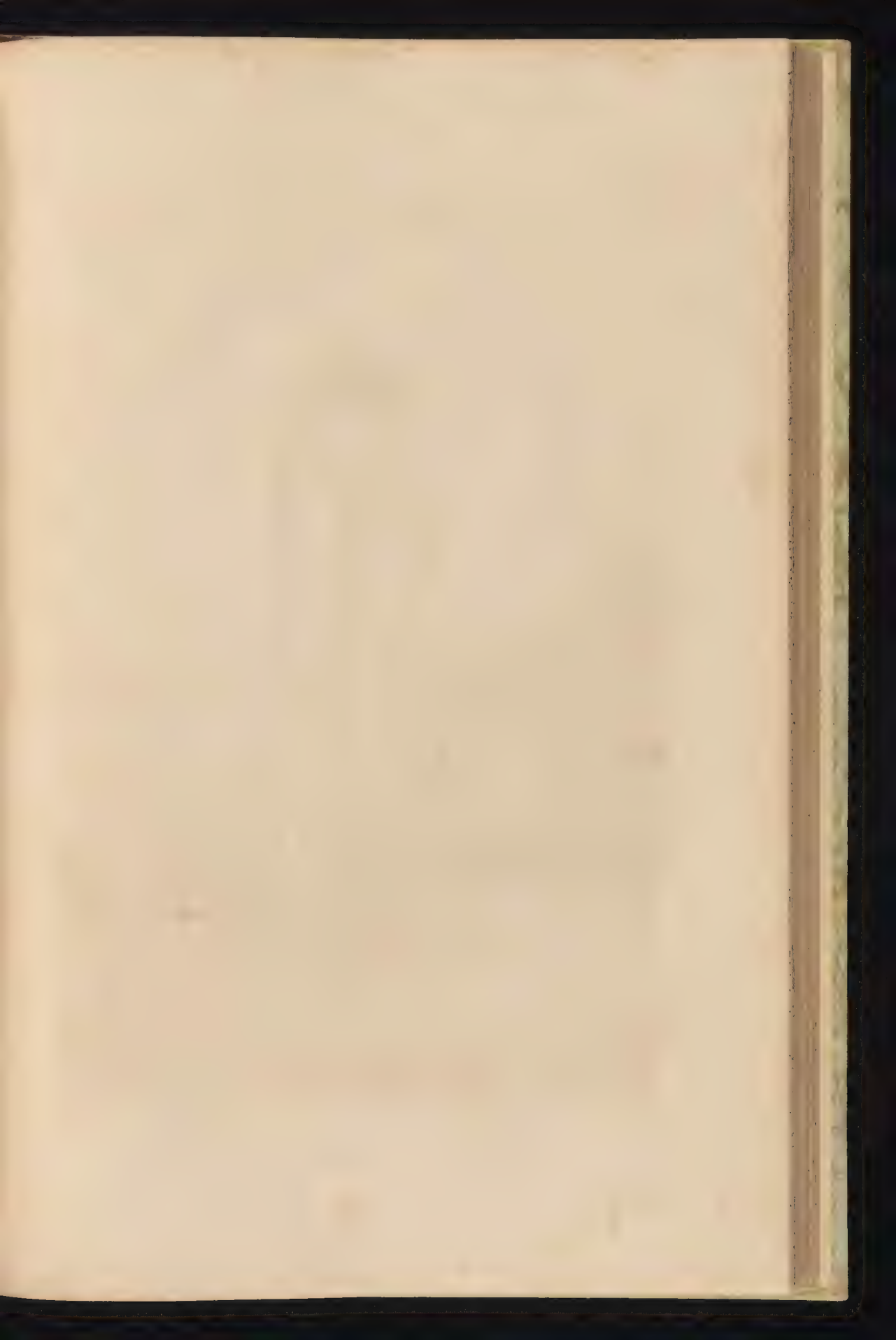
THE CAPITAL

See page 10 of the volume

London: Printed by J. B. B. & Co. in the Strand. 1774.

Engraved by J. B. B.







TEMPLE OF JUPITER STATOR, ROME.

Viewed from the East.





PLATE XCI.

VIEW FROM THE NORTH-EAST,

SHOWING THE EXCAVATION.

THIS View exhibits a part of the excavation undertaken in front of the Temple, when the substructure of the columns, and the foundation of the grand flight of steps by which the Temple was approached, were discovered. The square excavation behind the columns was made with a view of discovering the walls of the cell to the Temple, of which no traces were found in the first, and not very satisfactory ones in the second: some have, however, found sufficient ground for determining the extent of the return of the Temple; what we were enabled to collect will be seen in Plate XCII.*

To the left is the wall in front of the church of St. Maria Liberatrice, from the angle in which the view, Plate LXXXIV., was taken: and over the roof of the building behind is seen part of the walls which sustained the palace of the Cæsars, on the lofty Palatine Hill.

It has been supposed by some antiquaries†, that the building we are now describing was the Temple of Castor and Pollux, erected by Posthumius, which was afterwards converted into an atrium or approach to the palace of the Cæsars.

Albertino‡ calls it the Temple of Vulcan; and Labacco, in his Plates XX., XXI., and XXII., follows the latter opinion; Palladio calls it the Temple of Vulcan; but mentions in his supplement that it is still called the Temple of Jupiter Stator, or the portico of Caligula.

Pirro Ligorio|| calls it the Temple of Jupiter Stator; Marlianus§ says, that the Temple of Jupiter Stator was, according to Cicero and Livy, at the foot of the Palatine Hill, which is the case with this Temple.

Modern antiquaries¶ have contended, from the accounts of Livy, that these remains belonged to the comitium.

As neither of the arguments above quoted are perfectly conclusive, we have adopted the traditional title by which the three columns have been generally known.

* In the general plan an idea is given of the extent of the flank.

† Piranesi, tom. i. p. 34; and Fea, p. 14.

‡ Book ii.

|| P. 32.

§ Urbis Romæ Topographia, Venet. 1654, p. 29.

¶ Nardini, Venuti, &c.

PLATE XCII.

PLAN AND ELEVATIONS,

SHOWING THE PARTS DISCOVERED BY THE RECENT EXCAVATIONS.

THE plan occupies the central space; the three columns now standing, of the east flank of the Temple, are etched with a dark tint; at A., B., and C., were found the base mouldings of the stylobate, which formed projections opposite each column. The intermediate one, between A. and B., was not in its place.

The foundations of the steps which approached the Temple were discovered at the north-east angle, returning in a peculiar manner; and a vault under them continued through the whole front, as seen in the section above.

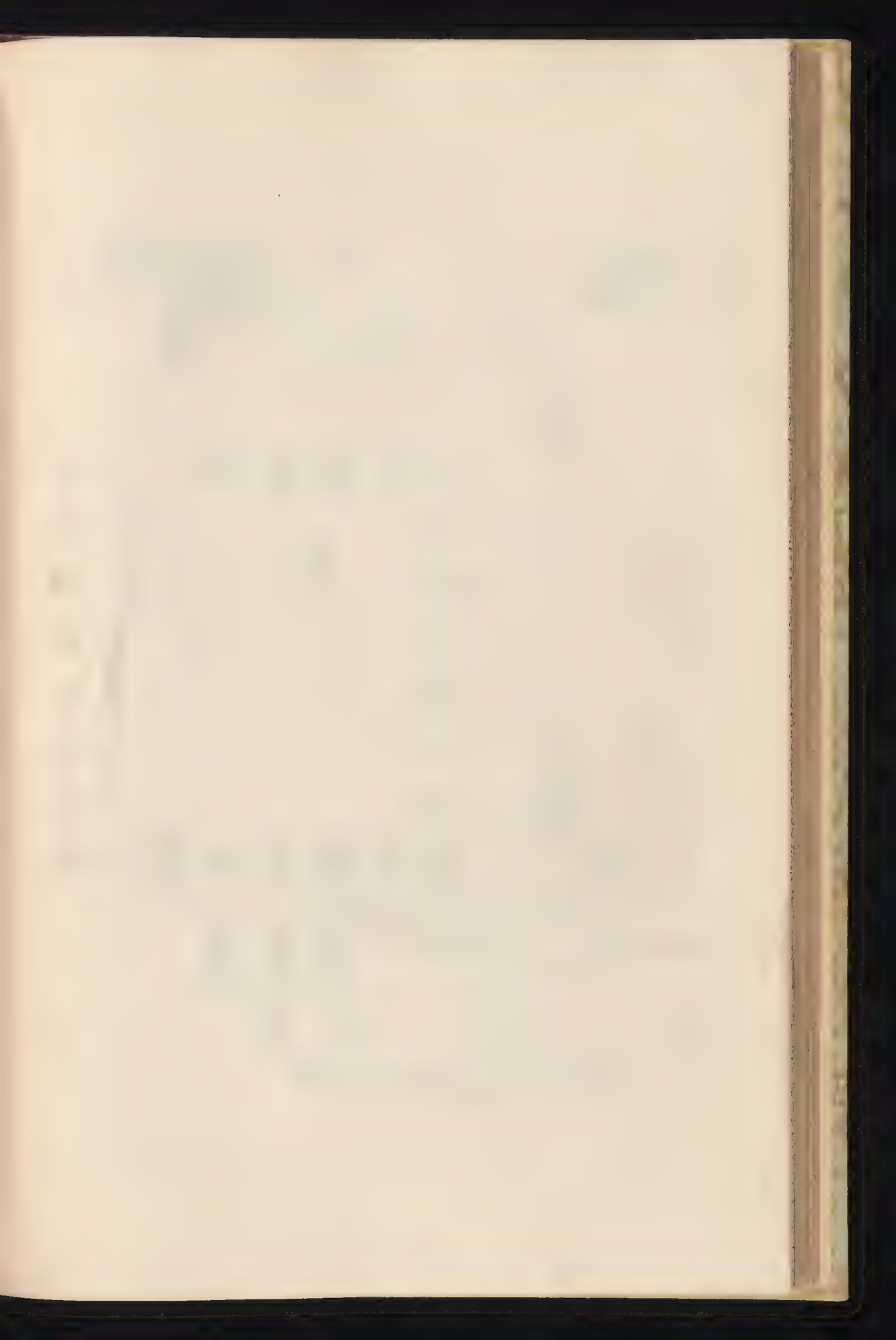
The extent of the Temple was determined by the discovery of another base moulding of the stylobate, at D., in its original situation. The space between these pedestals, A. and D., is ninety-eight feet; and, as they extended six feet one inch beyond the centre of the external columns at each end, the exact space for eight columns in front is left, making the central intercolumniation equal to the others, which was probably the case; as, had there been any difference, it must have been to the extent of a modillion and space, viz. above three feet, for which there is not room.

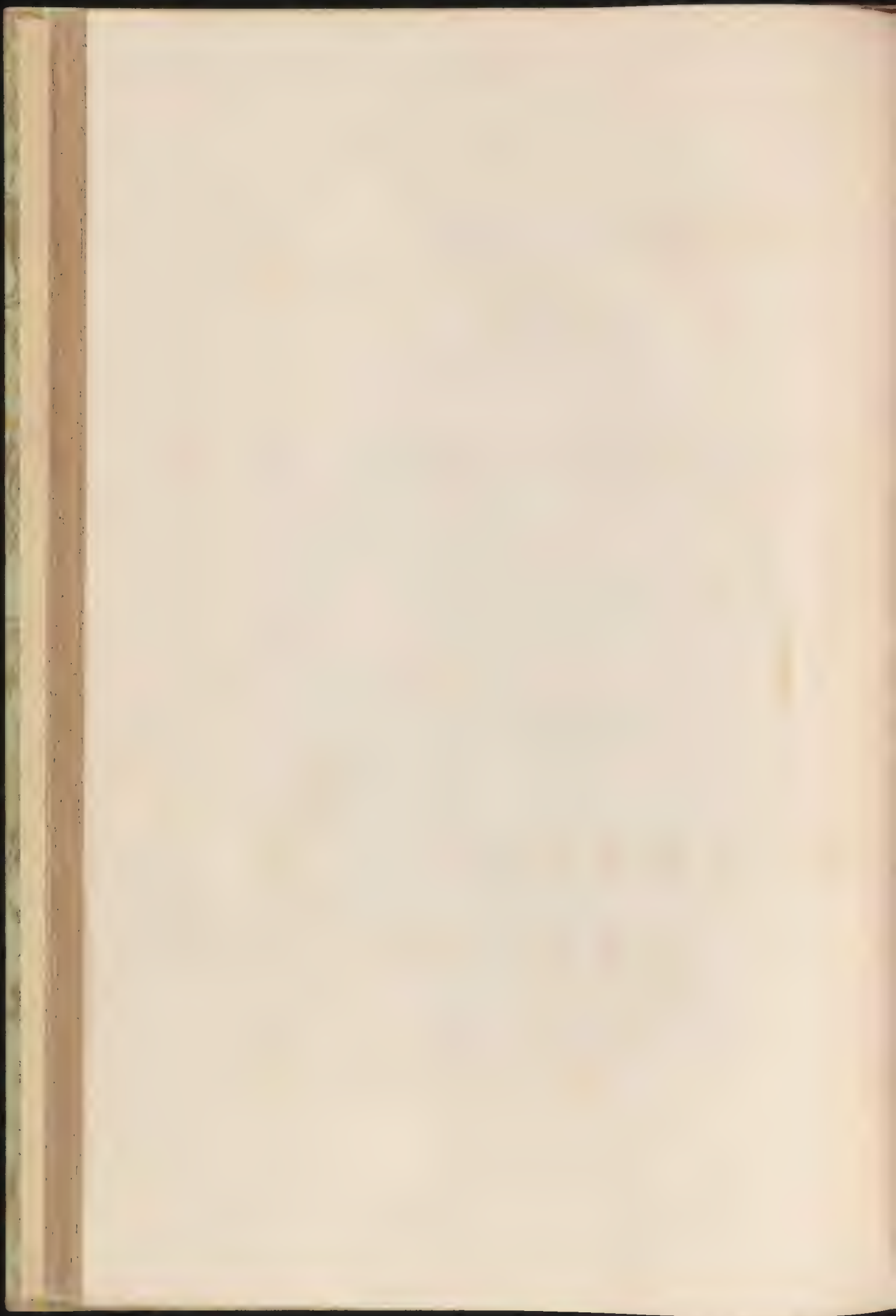
The pedestal at A., represented more at large at H., being considerably wider than the other, and agreeing nearly with the termination of the flight of steps, when continued to the top, does not appear to have flanked a column; therefore, the probable situation of the angular column was two in advance of those now standing, and the whole distribution as shown by fainter lines on the plan.

Of the wall of the cell no traces were found; but the width of the marble steps, of the side flight, at K., were discovered, as represented by L., the plan, M., the elevation, and N., their section; they appear to have been enclosed at each end, in the walls of the pedestals, which have the marks of hinges or enclosures. There appears to have been a platform at the top of the side flights of steps; it might either have extended the whole length, as here represented, or have been interrupted by the continuation of the principal flight, between two platforms; but this cannot be decided by the remains.

Above is a section, from G. to D. on the plan, showing the remains of the vault, under the steps; the positions of the mouldings of the stylobate, A. and D.; one of the columns, now standing, and its pedestal, of travertine stone; with the probable arrangement of the eight columns, and that of the double stylobate.

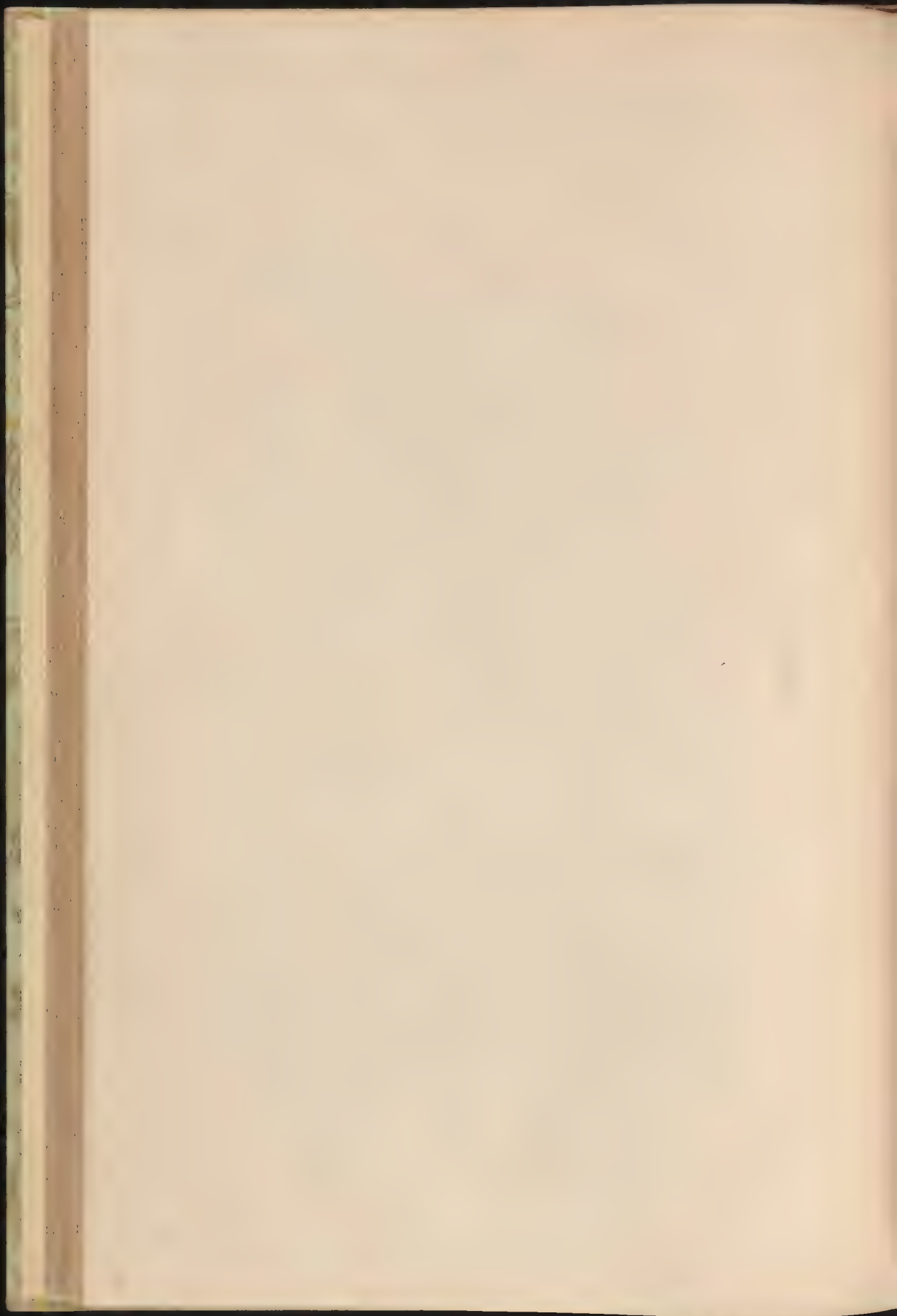
At the side, to the left, is the elevation of the flank, from E. to F., on the plan, showing the part of the foundation of the steps which remains, and the positions of the

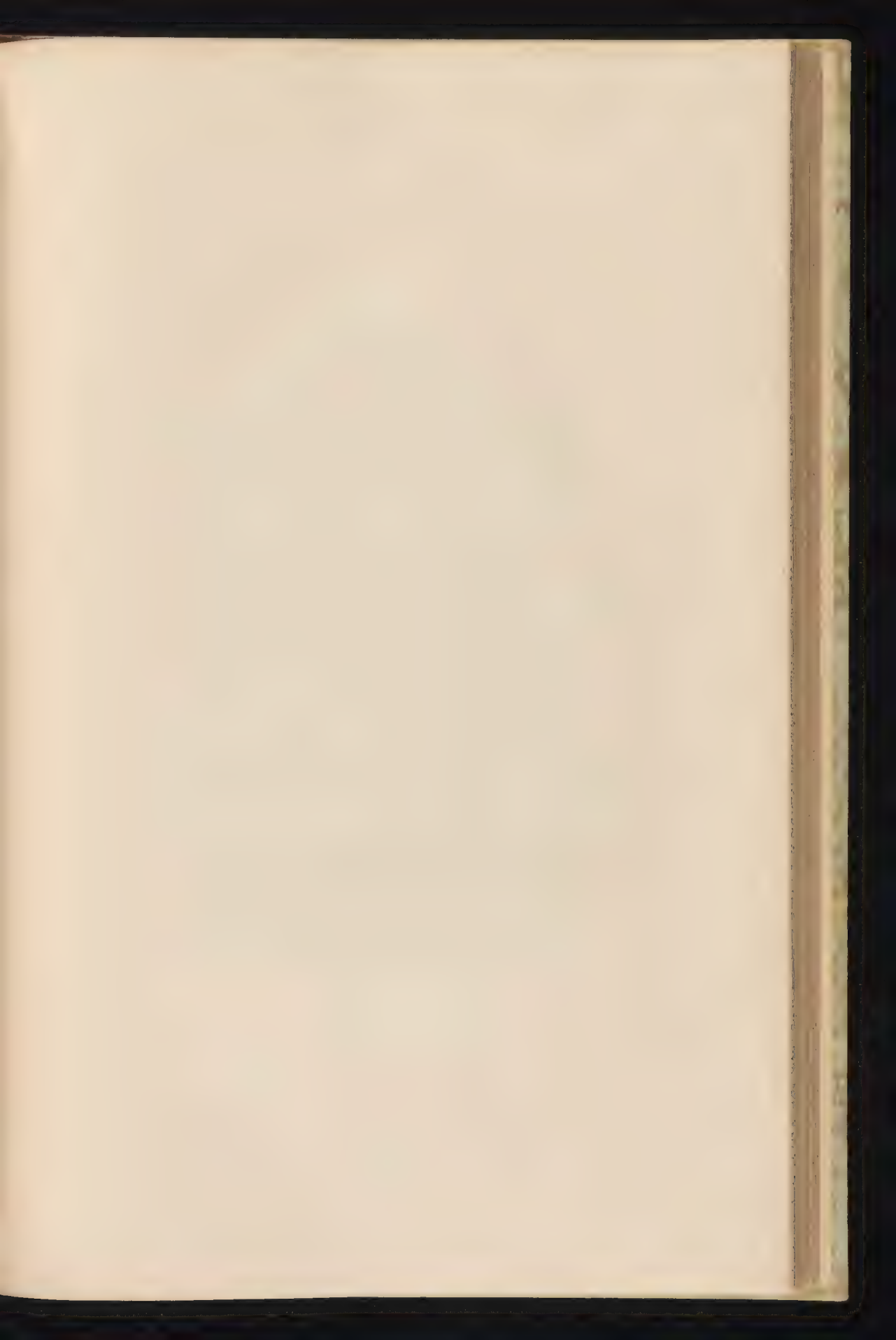


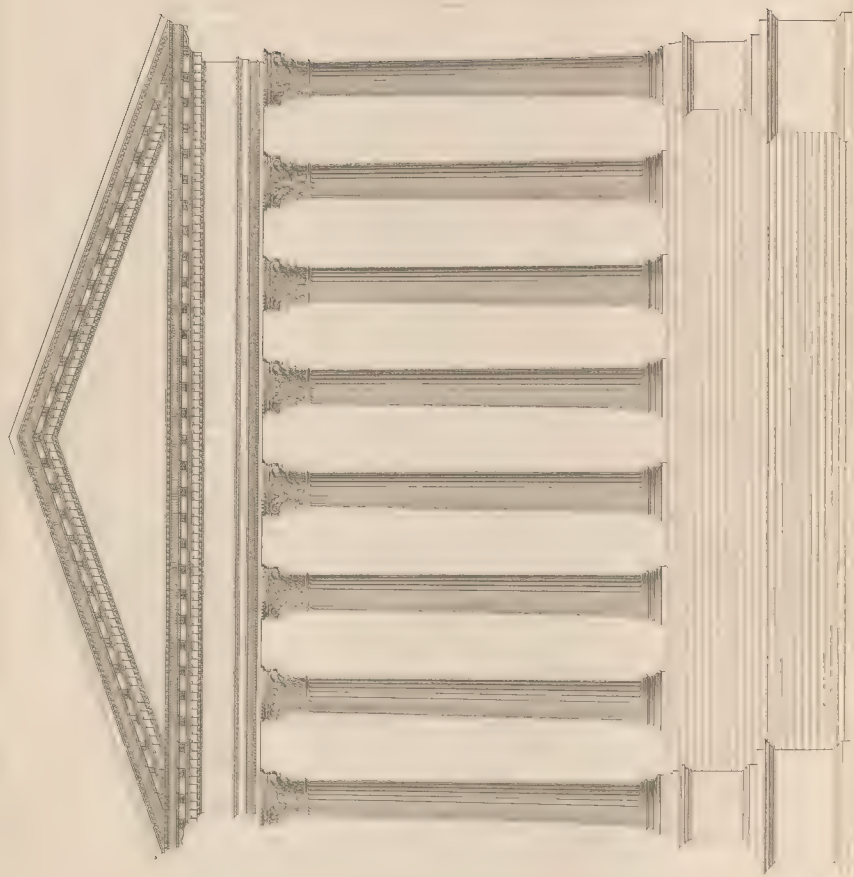




TEMPLE OF JUPITER STATOR, ROME.







TEMPLE OF MARS ULTOR, ROMAN FORUM





pedestals, &c. relatively, with the columns now standing; the vault under the steps is dotted in its situation.

O. Is the base moulding of the stylobate, to a larger scale.

P. The surbase moulding of the same, a piece of which was found.

Q. Is the foot and carriage-way pavement, discovered at the excavation.

PLATE XCIII.

ELEVATION OF THE PRONAOS OF THE TEMPLE,

RESTORED

THIS elevation is drawn to the same scale, to afford a comparison with the portico of the Pantheon, Plate XLIV. The extent of the base moulding of the stylobate is one hundred and one feet; that of the columns ninety-one feet, being twenty feet less than the Pantheon: the columns are, however, two feet higher, and the entablature considerably more massive. The pediment is restored, without which it would be incomplete: its height, at the point, is determined by placing the compasses in the centre, at the level of the bottom of the bases, and with the extent, to the edge of the cornice, striking a circle.

The steps of approach to the Temple, and the pedestals at the ends, are conjectured from the remains, described in Plate XCII. The Temple is drawn with a step at the bases of the columns, because, it being ascertained that there were twenty-seven steps, if the upper one were added to the second flight, its edge would not correspond with the line of the pedestal, A., Plate XCII. But, by this arrangement, the number of steps in the grand flight is not uneven, as they are directed by Vitruvius to be made, in order that, commencing with the right foot, the same should be the first to be placed on arriving at the top or entrance of the Temple*.

The heights of the double stylobate are of course conjectural; but the recedings in the travertine foundation appear to determine them sufficiently.

It is needless to expatiate on the splendid effect this magnificent Temple must have produced, when perfect, both in its workmanship and materials: many of the parts here represented plain were probably sculptured.

* Vitruvius, book iii. cap. 3.

OF
THE TEMPLE OF VESTA, AT ROME.

PLATE XCIV.

VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

ON the left bank of the Tiber, near the site of the Forum Boarium, and the embouchure of the Cloaca Maxima, are the remains of a peripteral round Temple, of white marble. The walls of the cell are in part standing; and, of the twenty columns which surrounded it, the shaft of one only is wanting: many of the capitals are greatly injured; and, from the variety in their design and execution, it may be observed that the Temple has probably undergone various repairs, which, by the style of some, we may trace up to a late period: the prevailing character is Greek. The columns are very lofty, being eleven diameters in height: none of the entablature remains in its place; but some of the lacunariæ, and a small piece of the upper member of the cornice, were found in a late excavation; together with some of the antefissæ, or tiles, which ornamented the edge of the cornice. It was also discovered, that the Temple was surrounded by a flight of steps, the foundations of which remain, instead of a tribunal, as at Tivoli; and that the foundation of the wall of the cell, and for the columns, were unconnected, and separated by a space, under the ambulacrum. None of the marble steps remain.

Several inscriptions having been found here relating to HERCULES, it has been supposed that the Temple was dedicated to that deity. Livy* mentions a round Temple of Hercules, in the Forum Boarium, which was near this spot; and Victor† refers also to a round Temple, in the same place.

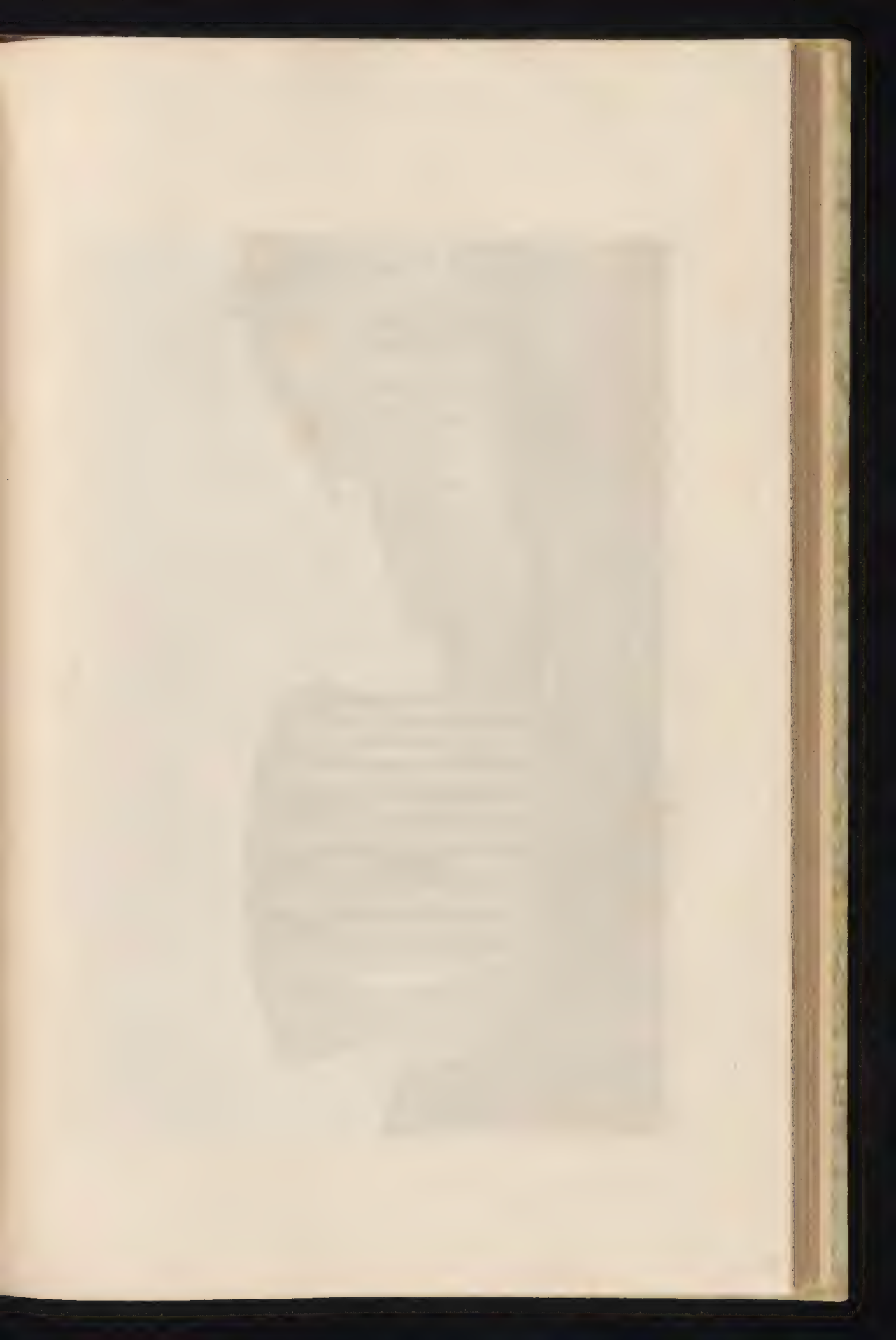
On the other hand, we learn that there was a round Temple to VESTA, near the banks of the Tiber, from a passage in Ovid‡, who mentions, that Ilia, the Vestal, took the sacred things to the Tiber to wash; and further, from Horace||, who says, the Temple of Vesta, together with the sacred things, were threatened with destruction by the fury of the river. Most antiquaries give it the latter title.

* Lib. x. c. 23. D. 1.

† Lib. iii. fol. 46.

‡ Fasti, lib. iii. v. 11.

| B. i. Od. 2.



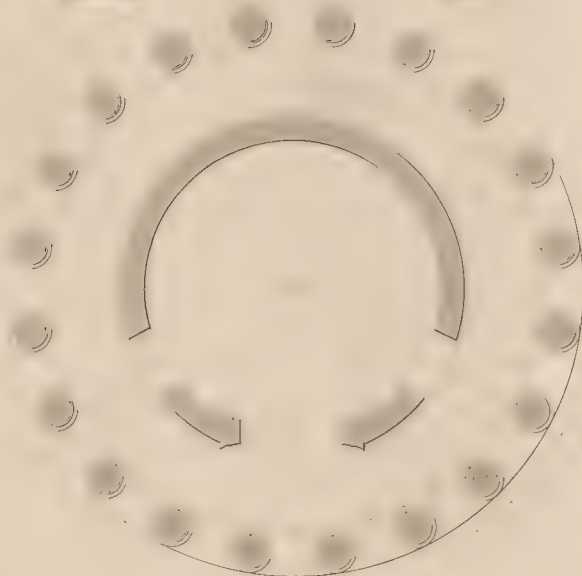
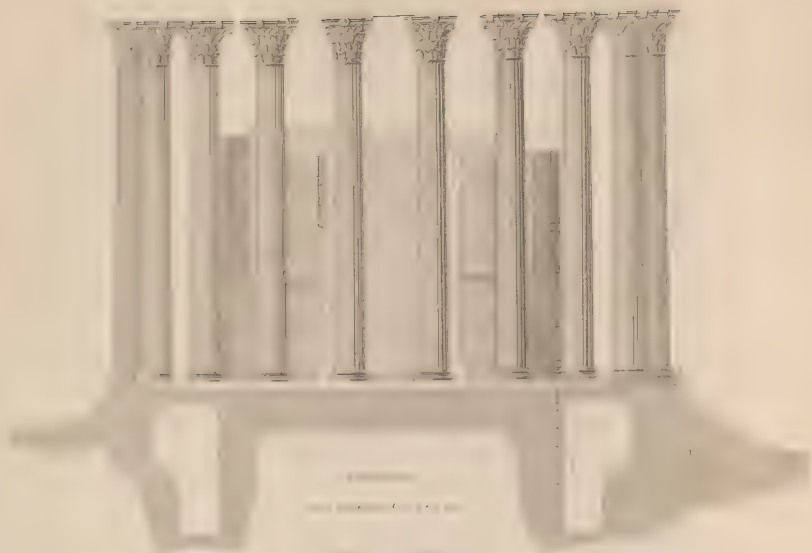




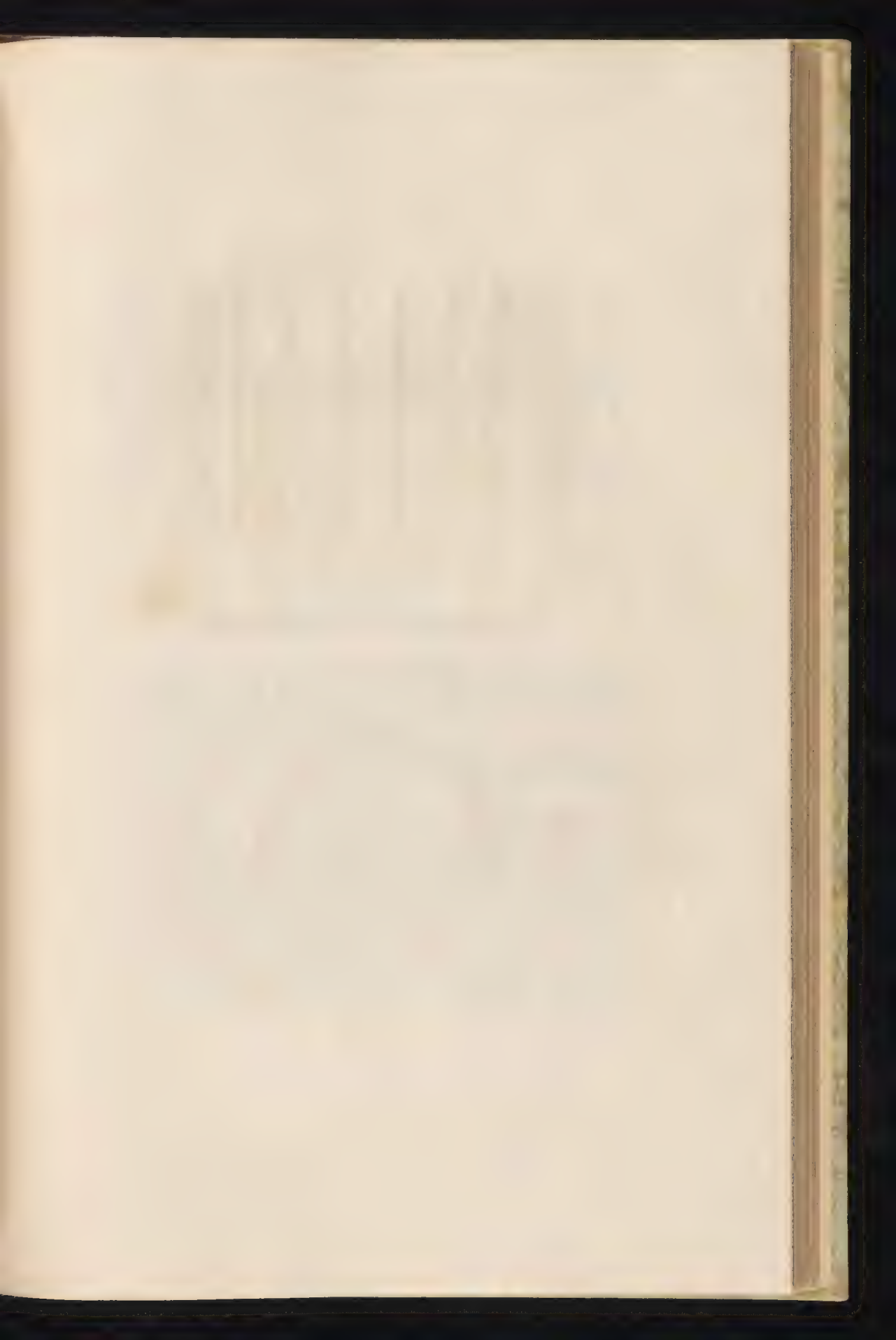
TEMPLE OF VESTA ROME.







PLAN OF THE TEMPLE





The View is taken in the square, in front of the Church called the *Bocca della Verità*; from the south-east, looking up the *Strada di Porta Leone*; on the right of which, beyond the modern houses, is the Temple of *Fortuna Virilis*, now used as the Church of *Santa Maria Egiziaca*, and attached to the convent of the Armenians; beyond it is the house of *Rientz*, a structure of barbarous mixture of ornament, collected from other places, and used in the brick building: it is vulgarly called the house of *Pilate*. The transverse street, passing in front of this building, leads to the *Pons Sublicius*, now called the *Ponte Rotto*.

The columns round the cell of the Temple of *Vesta* were shut up till lately, when the wall was removed, and the present iron railing, between the columns, substituted in its place.

It is now the Church of *La Madonna del Sole*.

PLATE XCV.

PLAN AND ELEVATION OF THE PARTS REMAINING.

THE arrangement of this Temple differs in most respects from that at *Tivoli*. The cell was surrounded by twenty columns, and recedes from the outside of the ambulacrum exactly one-fifth of the whole diameter, as prescribed by *Vitruvius*. The intercolumniation is pycnostyle, being nearly a diameter and three quarters.

At a late excavation it was discovered that the Temple was surrounded by steps, instead of the tribunal, as at *Tivoli*. Sections of the foundations for these steps are seen, dotted, at *A.* and *B.*, on the elevation; they are measured at the situations marked by corresponding letters on the plan.

The foundations are of peperine stone; the marble steps are wanting, except the one forming the edge of the ambulacrum, taking which for a scale, the probable number is nine: these foundations are separated from that of the wall of the cell by a space, as seen in the dotted section; a modern stair, formed at *C.*, leads to this space.

The columns do not accord in height with the interior diameter of the cell, as prescribed by *Vitruvius*, but exceed that dimension considerably; they are also very light in their proportion, being nearly eleven diameters in height.

None of the entablature remains in its place; but some fragments of the lacunariæ were found; and by them it is ascertained that there was a double row of coffers in width, and that their arrangement agreed with that of the columns, there being the space for two lacunariæ, from centre to centre of each, making a double row of forty in the circumference.

A few of the slabs of the ambulacrum are still in their place, which are disposed two to each column: and the slabs of the lacunariæ were probably disposed in a similar manner; the dotted lines serving to show the situation of both.

The walls of the cell remain as shown on the elevation; the exterior is of white marble; a lofty stylobate with base and surbase moulding runs round, stopping at the architraves of the door; above this the joints are channelled in alternate widths, two deep courses being plain; and a narrow course between them, having both joints channelled. The architrave of the door and step are straight in front, and there are no remains of the upper antipagment to determine the height of the door; but from its width, it does not appear that it could have extended to the height of the capitals of the columns, as prescribed by Vitruvius*. In an old view which represents the wall of the cell and lacunariæ existing, both the windows and door terminate their clear opening at the height of the upper broad course now standing; the architraves of the windows are wanting altogether. The windows are not so disposed as to come opposite an intercolumniation, as at Tivoli; but with one angle of an equilateral triangle in the centre, within the wall of the cell opposite the entrance, the other two will be found to determine the centre of the two windows.

PLATE XCVI.

DETAILS.

A. THE mouldings of the base, which is less than half the diameter of the column; the square plinth being omitted to cause more space for the ambulacrum. The marble pavement of the latter is represented under the base.

B. The base moulding of the stylobate to the cell, corresponding in level with the bases of the columns.

C. The surbase moulding of the stylobate, with the channelling of the wall above.

D. The moulding, on the same level, on the interior of the cell.

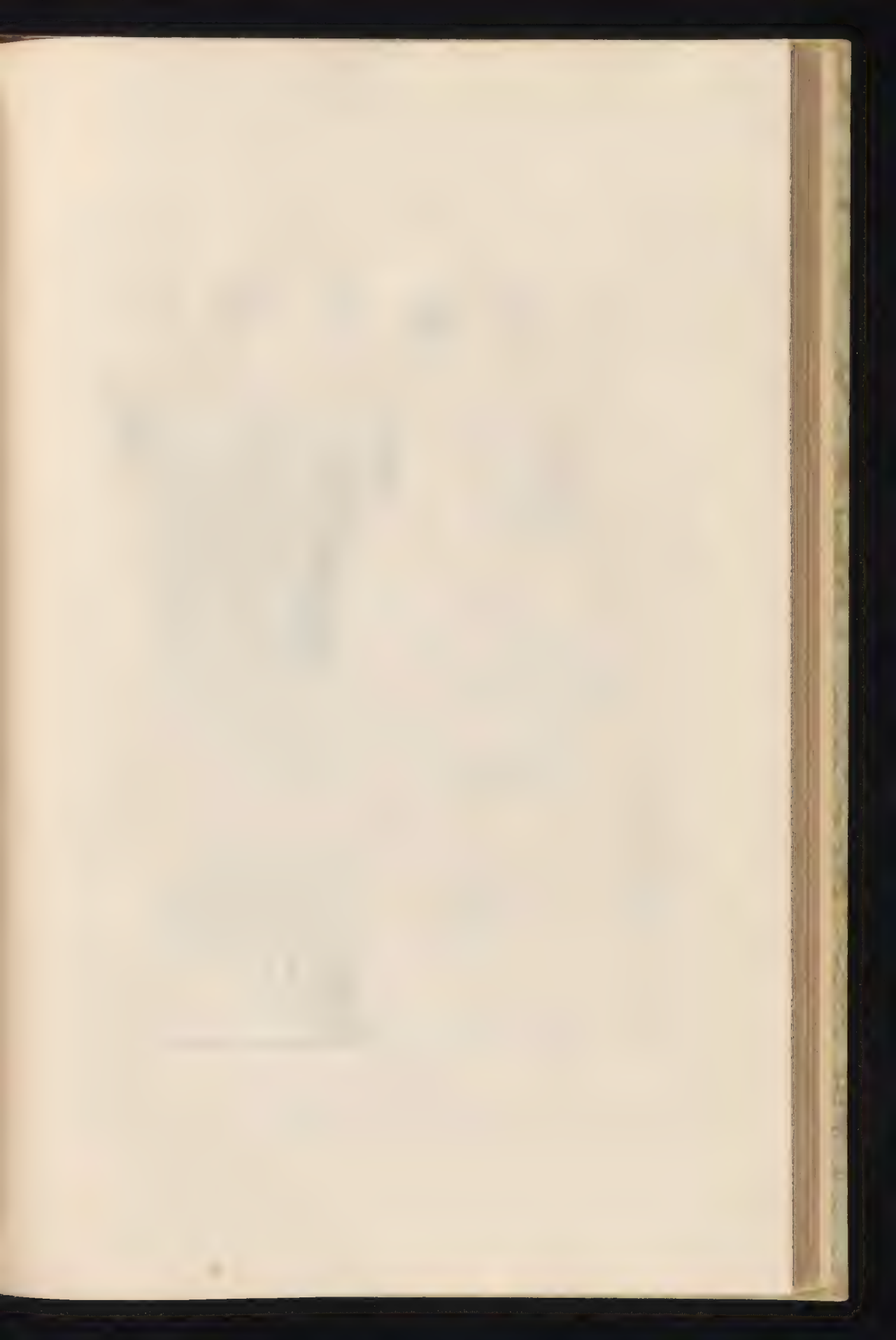
E. The moulding to the architrave of the door.

F. Half the lower diameter of the columns, which have twenty-four flutes terminated in a peculiar manner.

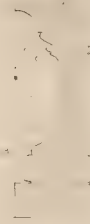
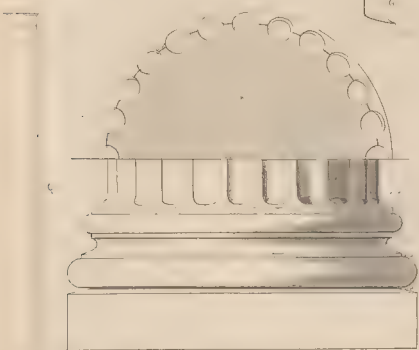
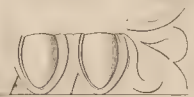
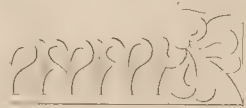
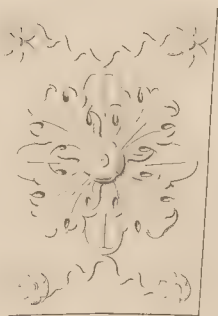
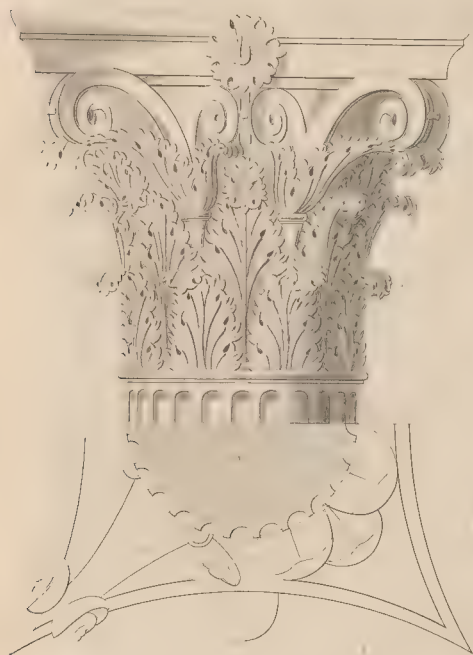
G. The section of the termination of the flutes.

H. The upper diameter of the column, with the plan of the capital; the abacus terminates in a point at the angles.

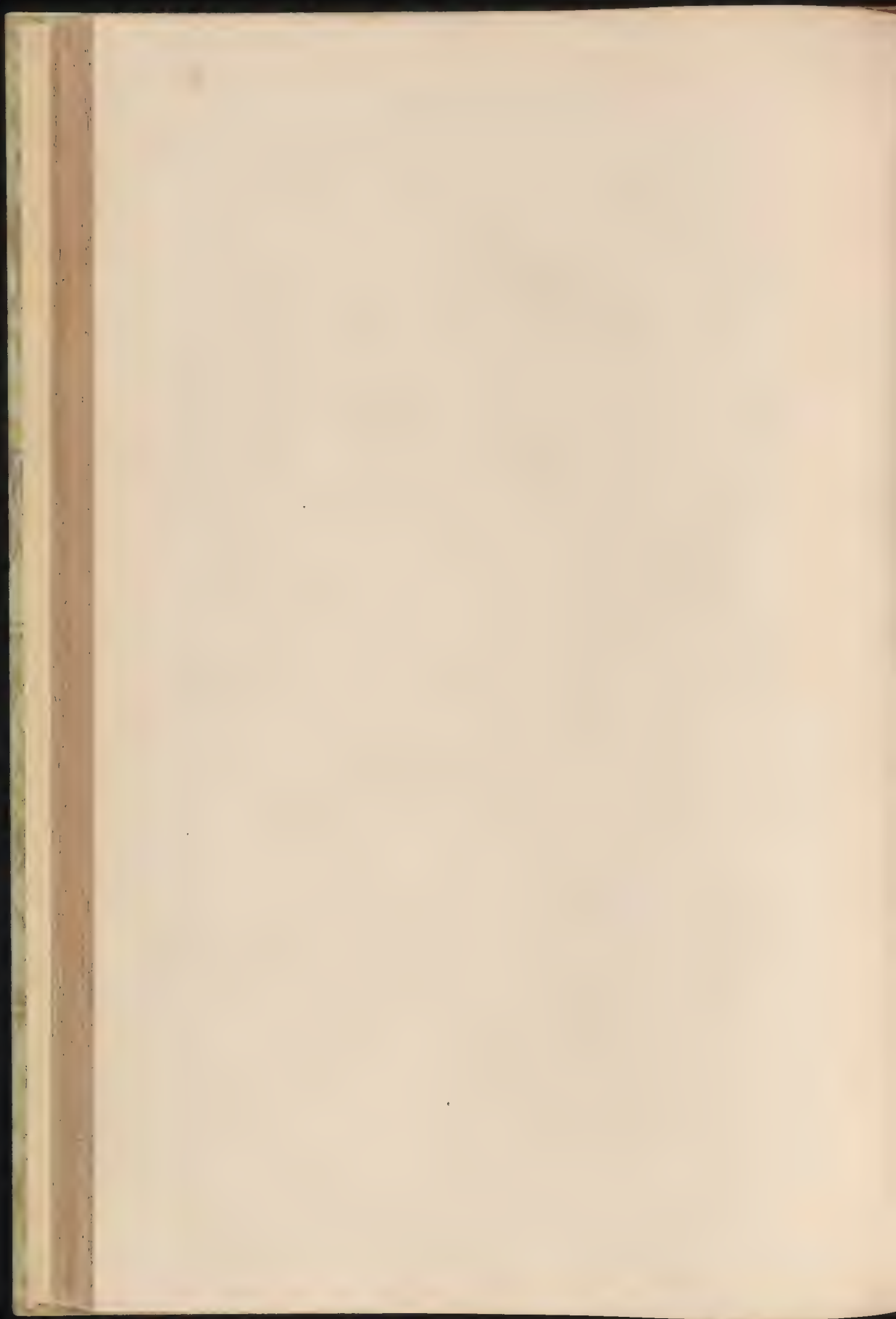
* See page 52.







TEMPLE OF VESTA. ROME.



I. Elevation of the capital, which is particularly lofty. The abacus is deep, and its diagonal extent more than usual if measured to the point. The character of these capitals varies, the Greek style being predominant, and some are badly executed; four of the varieties of the flower in the centre of the abacus are represented at K.

L. M. Two specimens of the antifissæ found in the excavations; they are now in the Museum of the Vatican.

N. One of the panels of the lacunariæ, with the flower and ornament thereon.

O. P. The ornamental mouldings which surrounded the panels, found also at the excavation.

Q. The shaft of the column, showing its entasis.

OF
THE TEMPLE OF FORTUNA VIRILIS, AT ROME.

PLATE XCVII.

VIEW FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

NEAR the Temple of Vesta, toward the north-east, are the remains of a Temple, supposed to have been dedicated to Fortuna Virilis. The situation of this Temple relatively with the Temple of Vesta is shown in the View. It is taken from the angle in front of the pronaos of the Temple, which is now walled up; some remains of the columns in the wall and in that of the convent, enable us to determine the extent of the Temple; the cornice is much mutilated on this front, and the building appears to have undergone some changes, part of the original mouldings of the architrave and cornice being covered with ornaments in stucco, which, however, appear of old date.

The ground has lately been removed, and exposed the stylobate along the flank and extending in front for the steps; but no remains of the latter are visible.

The Temple was tetrastyle prostyle of small dimensions, the pronaos occupying two intercolumniations of the return, and the cell four. The wall of the cell has been since perforated for light to the interior, which is now used as the Church of St. Mary the Egyptian. The door to the left is the entrance to the Hospital of the Armenians, to which this Church is attached. In the vestibule are some of the columns of the east flank of the Temple walled up; the capitals are there best preserved.

Beyond the Temple are the modern houses seen also in Plate XCIV.; and in the distance, the Church called "la Bocca della Verità," with its tower. This Church is built on the site of an ancient Temple, the columns of which are walled up; they have capitals of the Composite order, particularly well executed.

To the right of the picture is part of the Temple of Vesta.

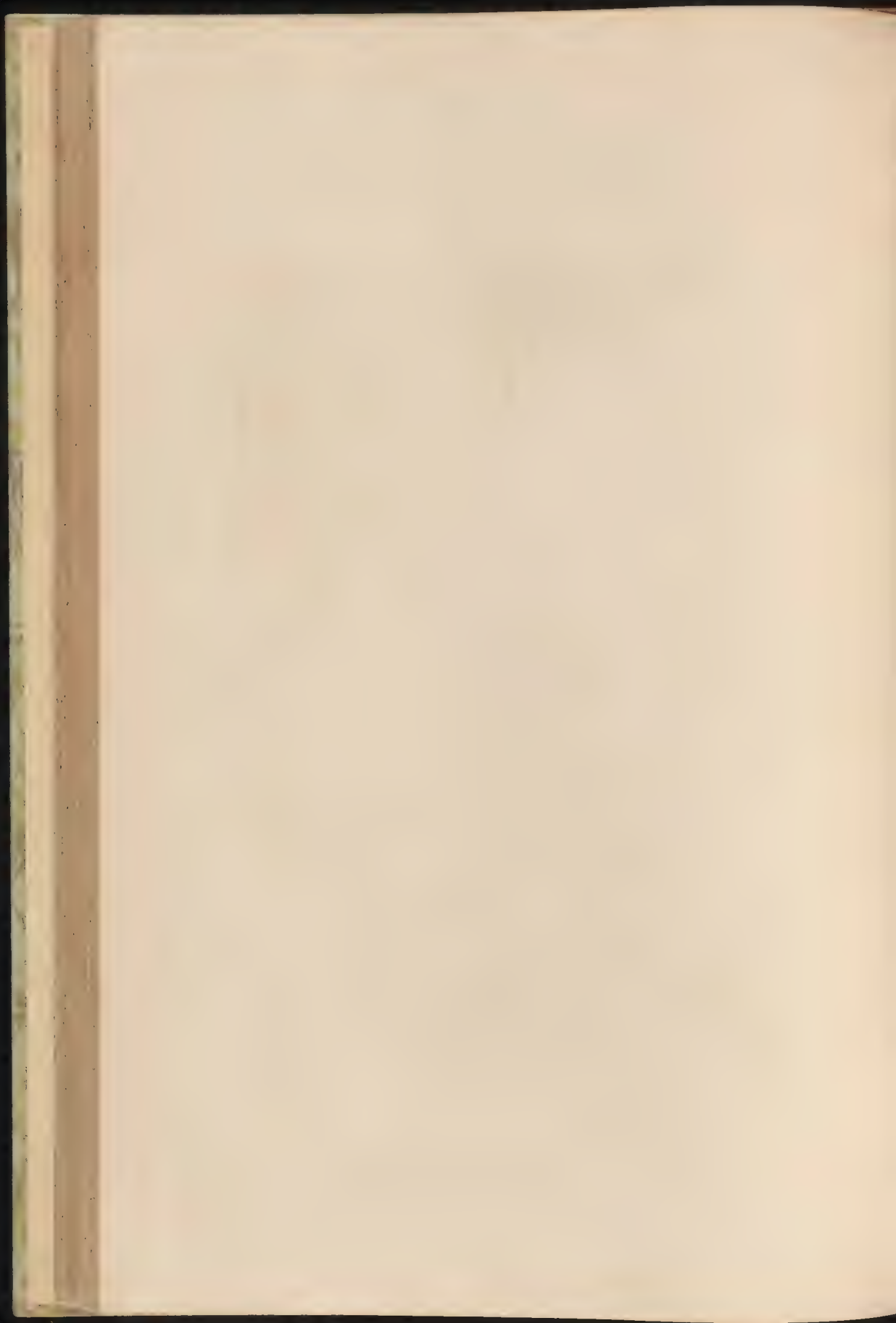


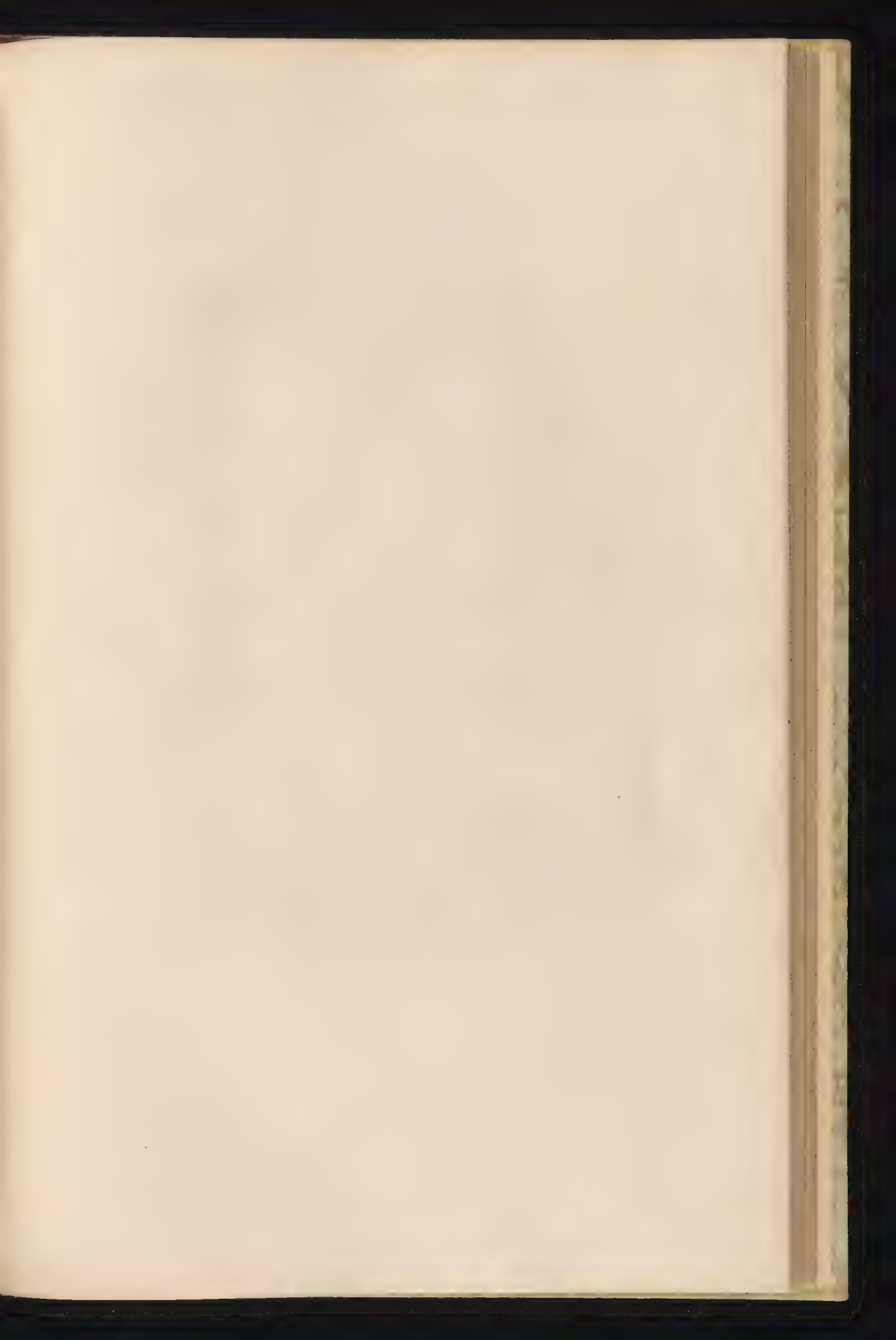




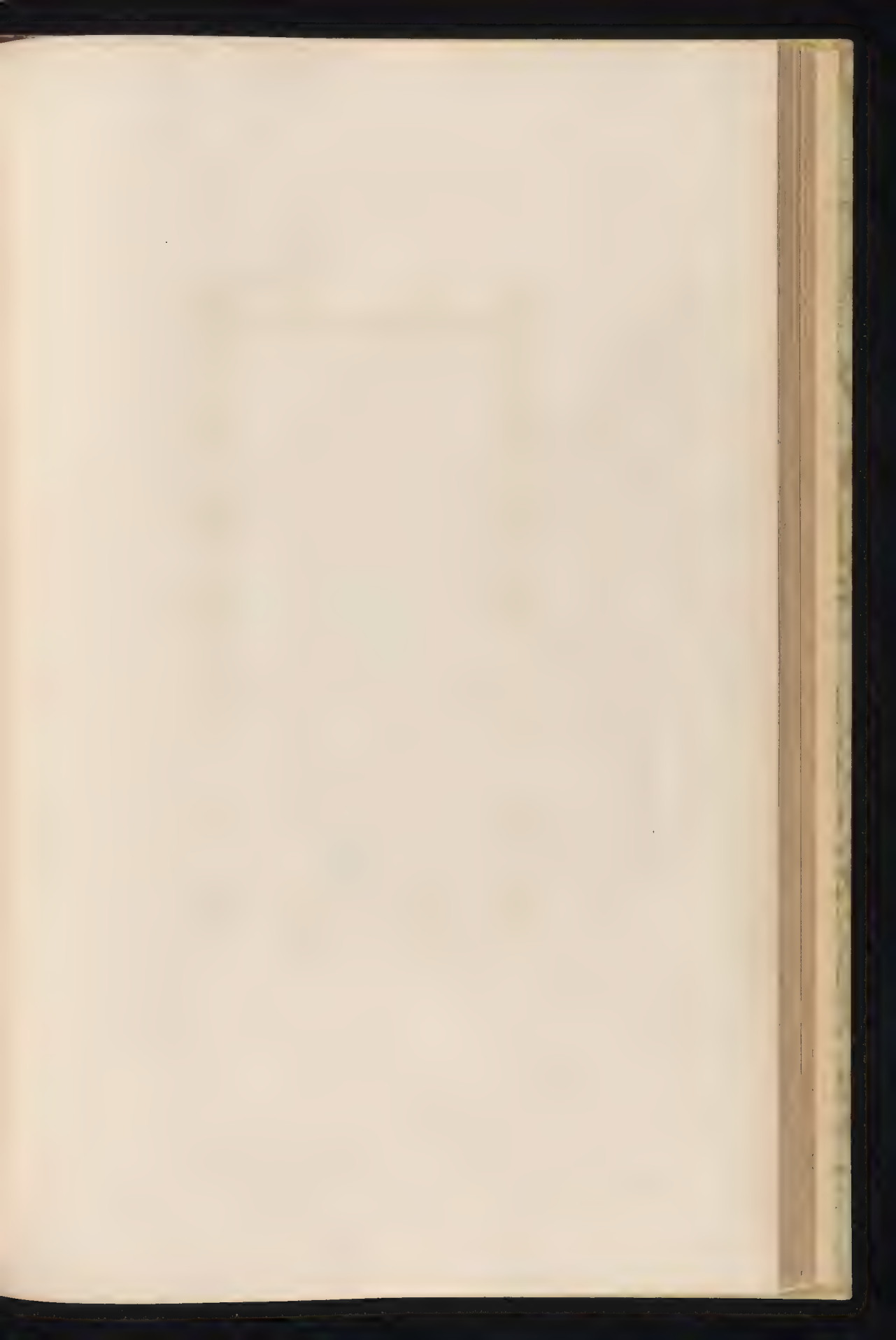
TEMPLE OF FORTUNA VIRILIS ROME,

A View of the Temple











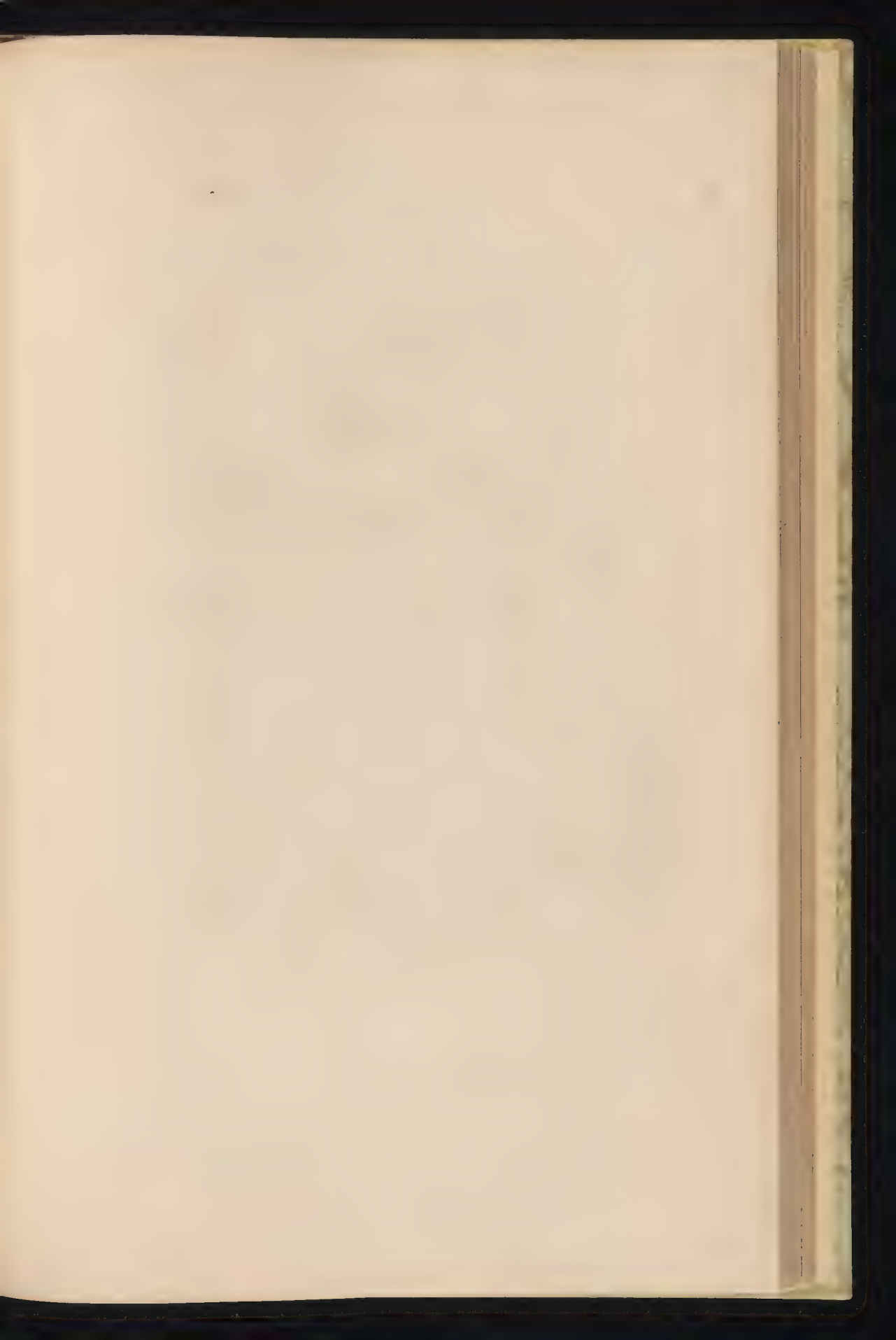
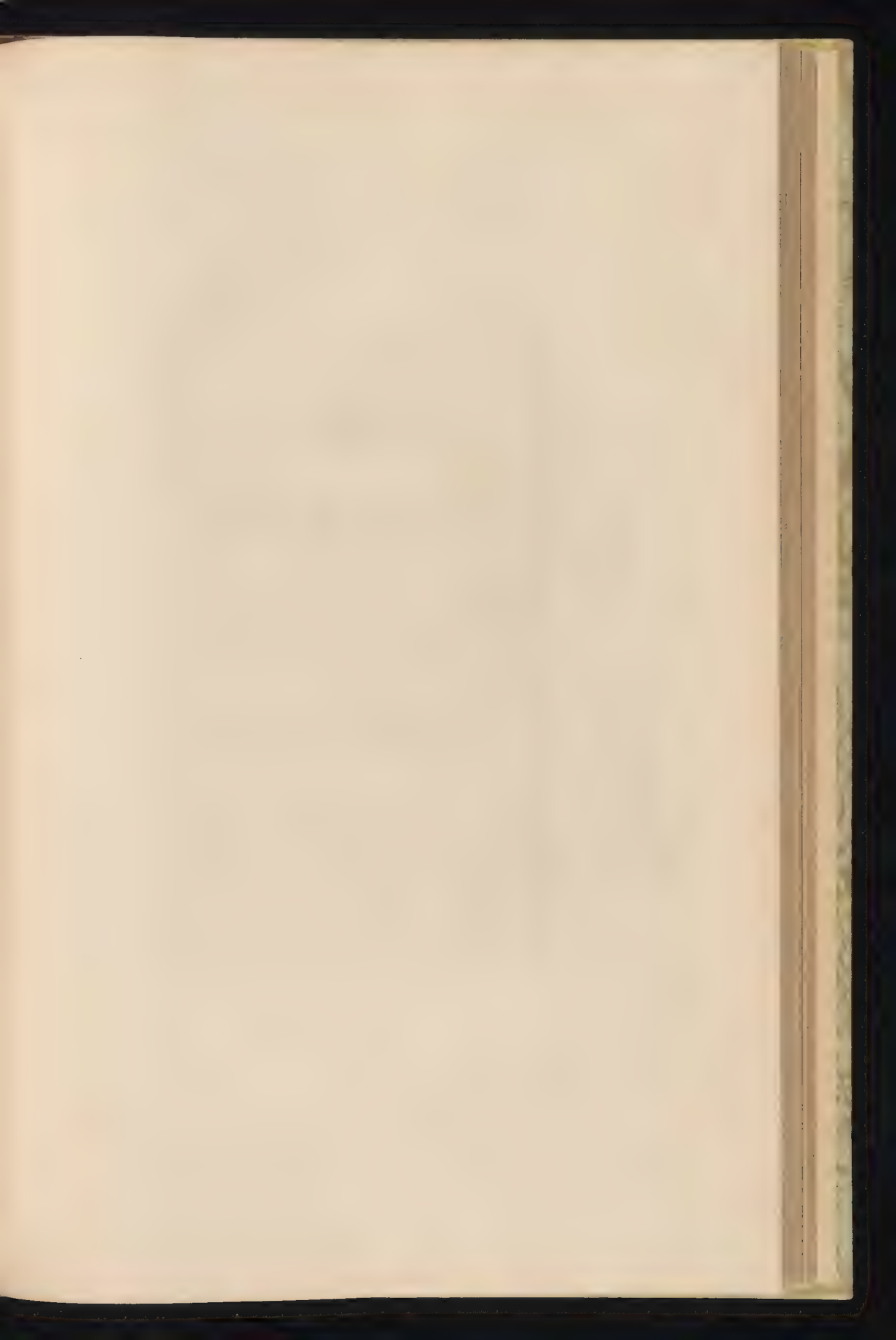




PLATE I. A. Temple of Minerva at Paestum.

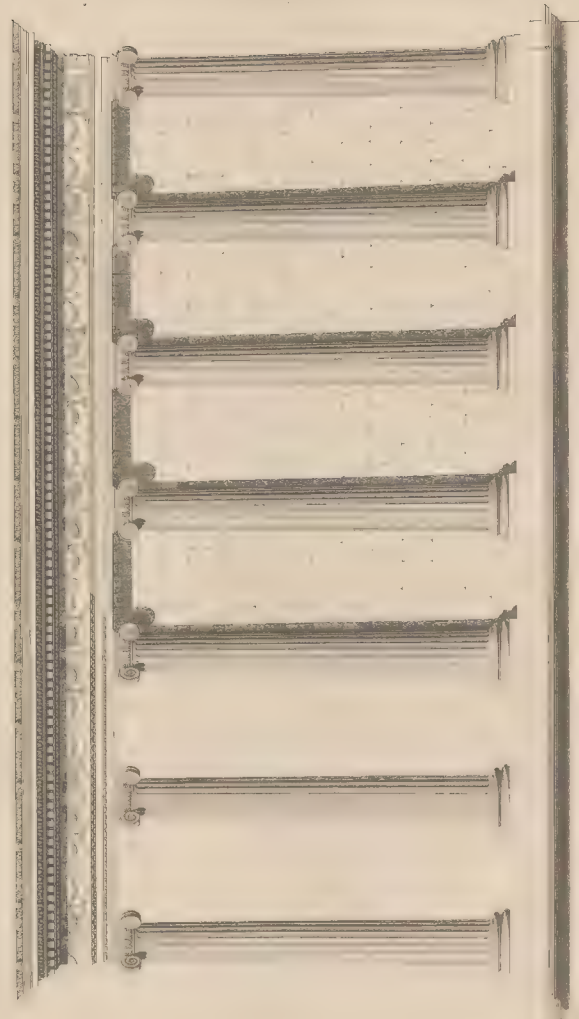


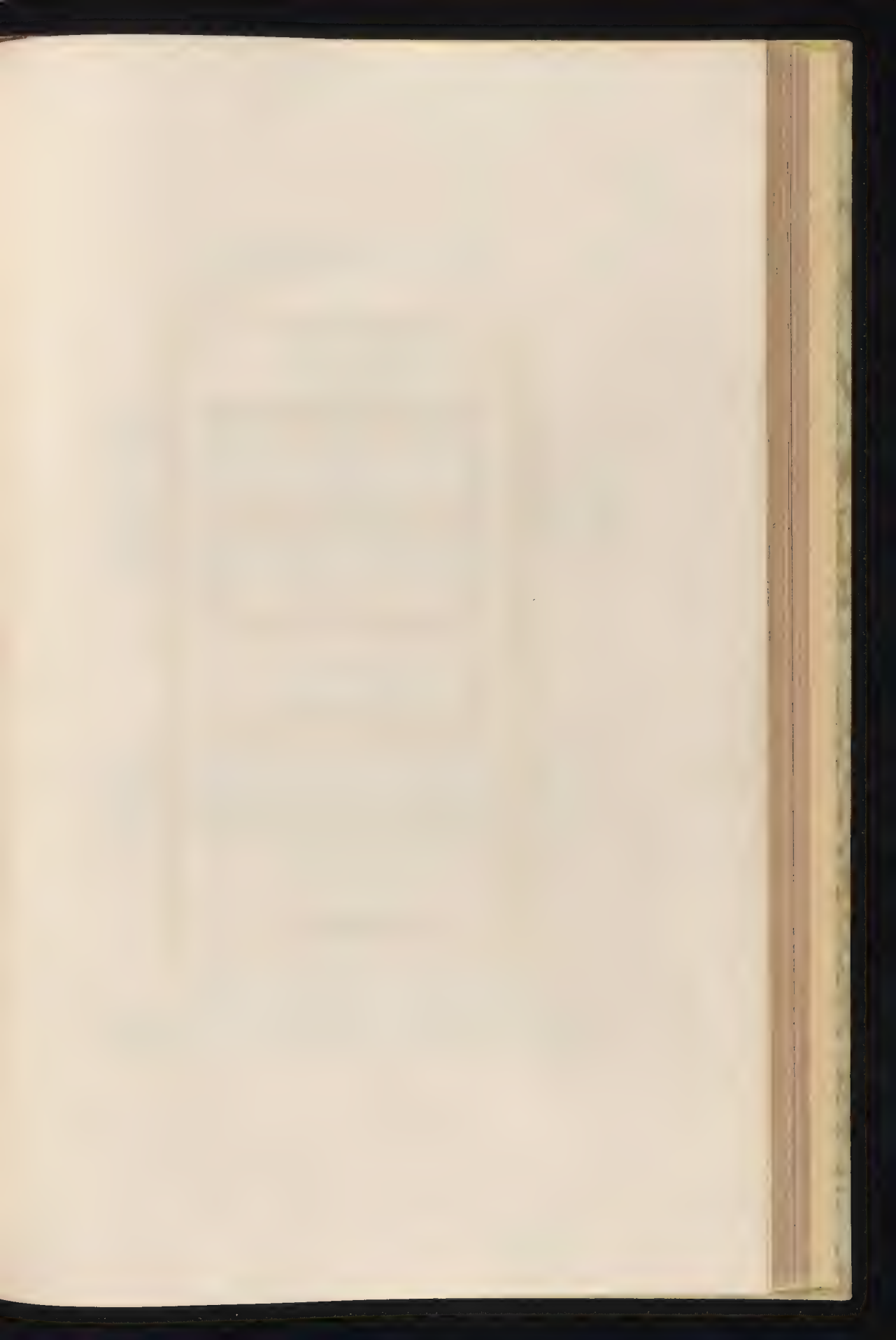




TEMPLE OF FORTUNA VIRLIS. ROME.

PLATE I.





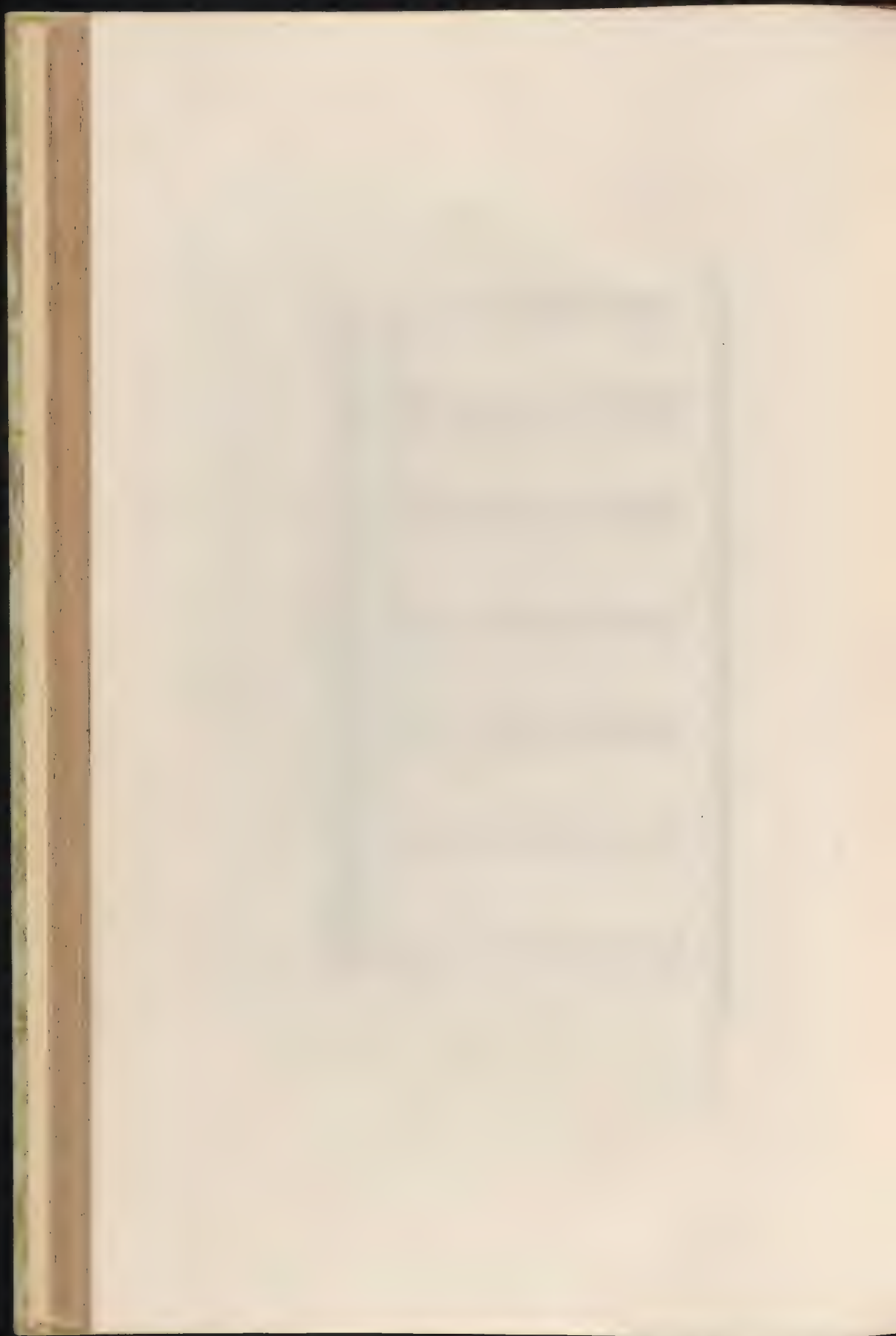


PLATE XCVIII.

PLAN OF THE TEMPLE.

THIS Temple is tetrastyle prostyle of the Ionic order: the intercolumniation is between the systyle and eustyle, the central one being a little extended.

There are no remains of the door of entrance to the cell, nor of the steps of approach. The latter are restored according to the heights prescribed by Vitruvius.

The pronaos fronts nearly north; the east wall is enclosed in the convent of the Armenians; the seven columns are visible, and the one marked B., on the plan, has the northern volute of its capital angularly placed, in order to present the faces of the volutes of the columns, at the angle of the wall of the cell; toward the pronaos: it is therefore probable, that the adjoining columns were disposed in a similar manner, as well as the angular ones of the pronaos.

PLATE XCIX.

ELEVATION OF THE PRONAOS.

THE proportions of this little Temple are very beautiful: the order being nearly equal in height to the extent of the front. The pediment was measured at the posticus, as the cornice was better preserved there.

The cornice and ornaments of the entablature are restored from those existing on the flank, and the number of steps and width of the pedestals is conjectural: as is the door to the cell.

PLATE C.

ELEVATION OF THE WEST FLANK OF THE TEMPLE.

THE length of the flank is nearly double the height of the order; the stylobate is in height between a third and a fourth of the order. The columns are placed on a step, which

appears to have run round the Temple*. Above the surbase moulding is also a zoccolo, upright with the die of the pedestal†. The columns are less than nine diameters in height; the angular columns are largest; the entablature is nearly a quarter the height of the column. The third column in front having an angular volute to one side of its capital, it follows that the intermediate one must have had four angular volutes, to correspond with the opposite faces.

The whole of this Temple is constructed of travertine stone. On the architrave, to the right, the original masonry and moulding appears; to the left it is covered with a coarse stucco: the contour of the mouldings is altered, and they are ornamented as represented; the frieze is also covered with stucco, and ornamented with festoons and figures. The cornice is also covered with stucco; the ornament of it and the frieze extend only as far as the ornamented part of the architrave; the rest is destroyed, but here restored to give a better effect to the whole.

The masonry of the cell is unequal in its courses; there is no appearance of channelling.

PLATE CI.

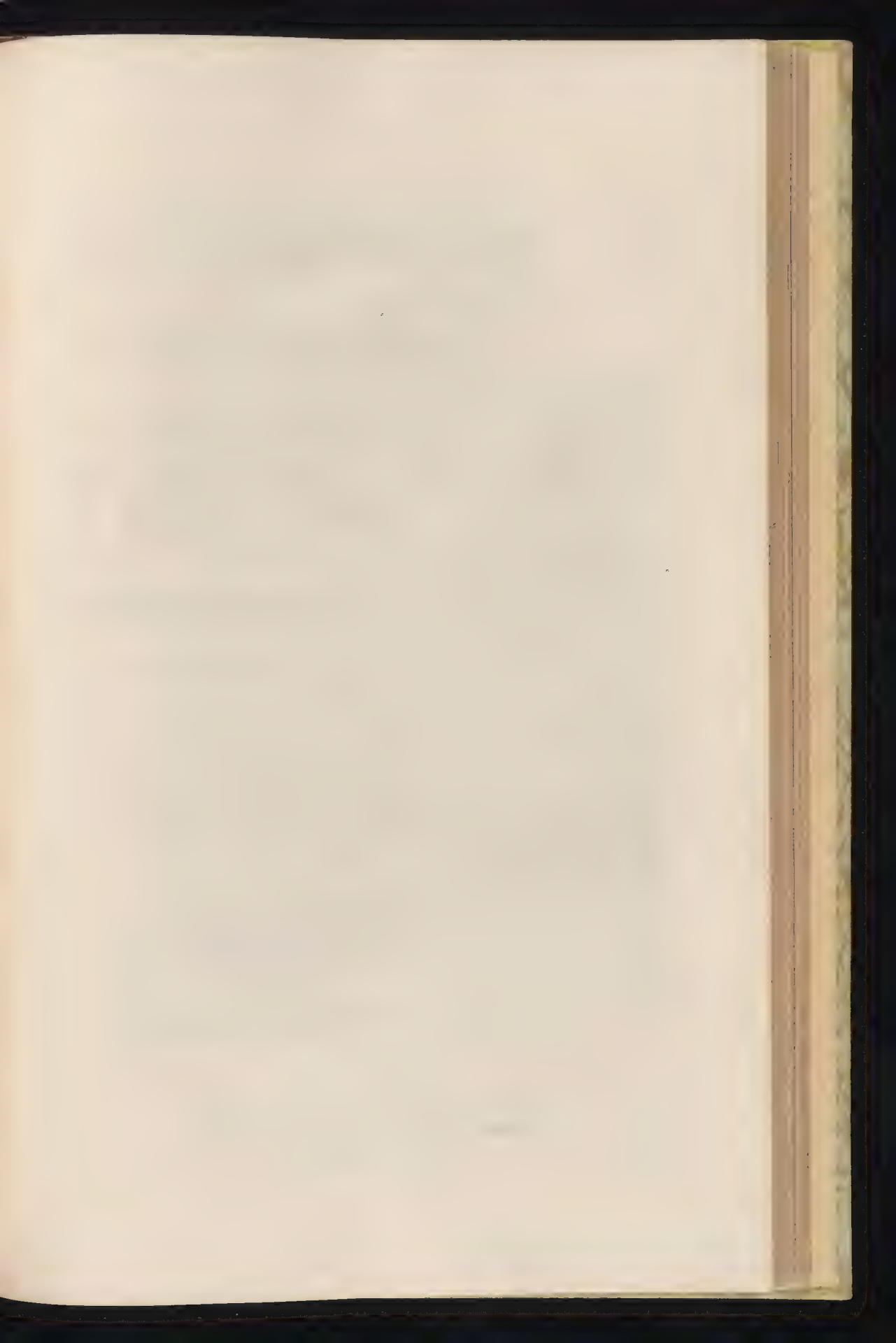
DETAILS OF THE ORDER, &c.

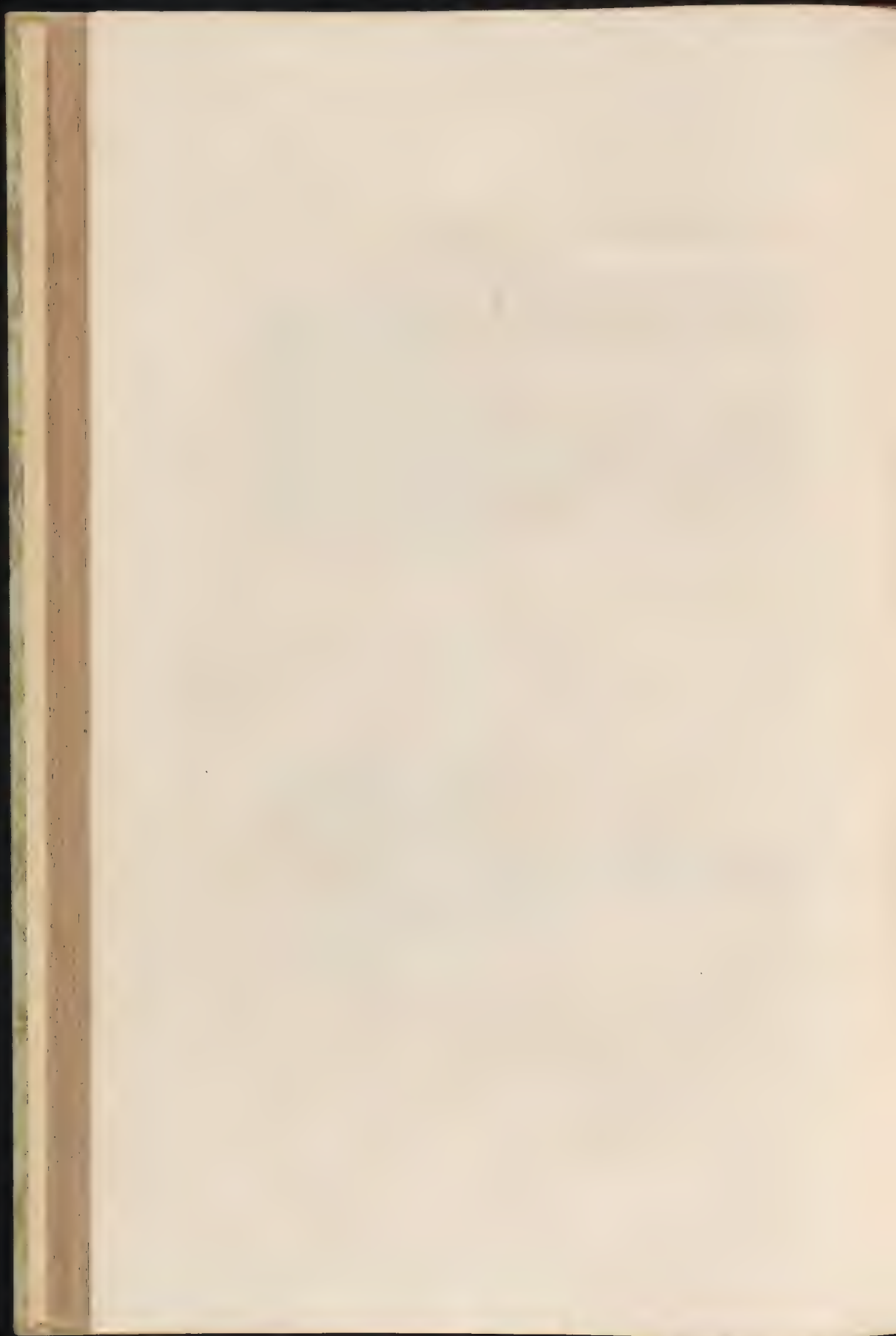
WITH THEIR DIMENSIONS.

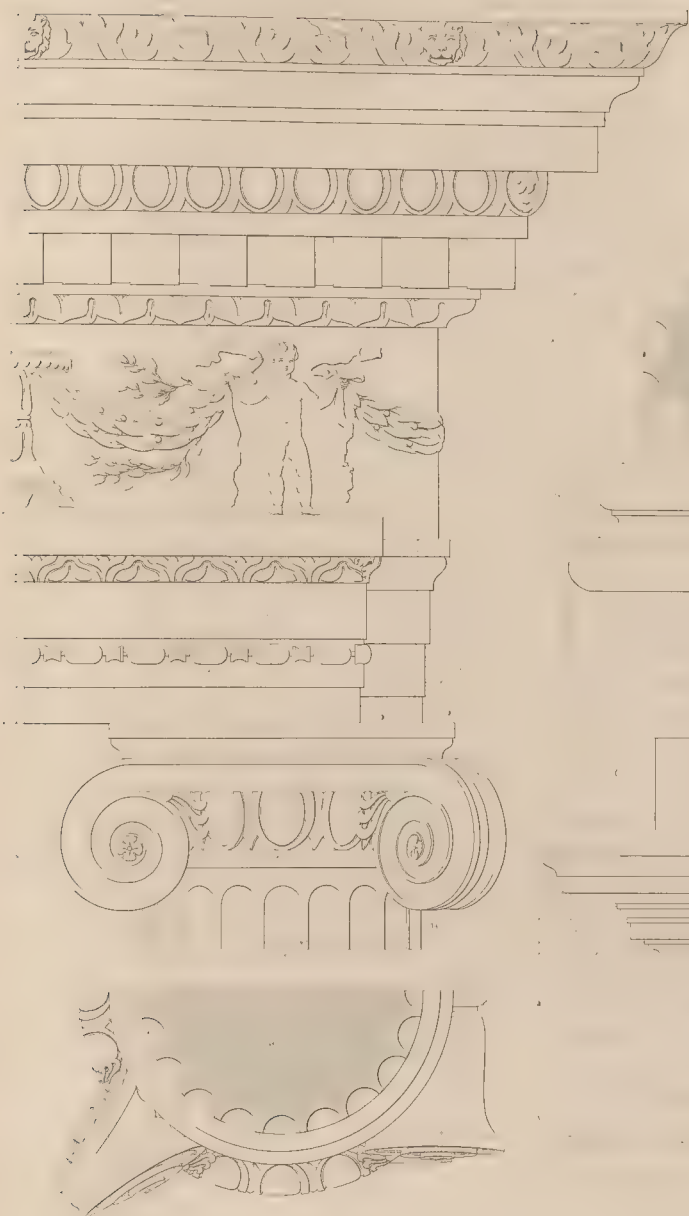
- A. THE base moulding of the stylobate.
- B. The surbase moulding of the same.
- C. and D. The two zoccoli*, under the bases of the columns.
- E. The mouldings of the bases.
- F. The plan of one quarter of the column, at the lower diameter.
- G. Plan of the column, at the upper diameter, with one angular and one straight volute.
- H. The elevation of the same. Vitruvius describes the method of forming the Ionic capital, book i. cap. 3; but the proportions of this example accord only in a few particulars.
- I. The architrave, where the original stone appears.
- K. The architrave, where covered with stucco.
- L. The frieze.
- M. The cornice.

* Called by Vitruvius "lysis," book i. cap. 3.

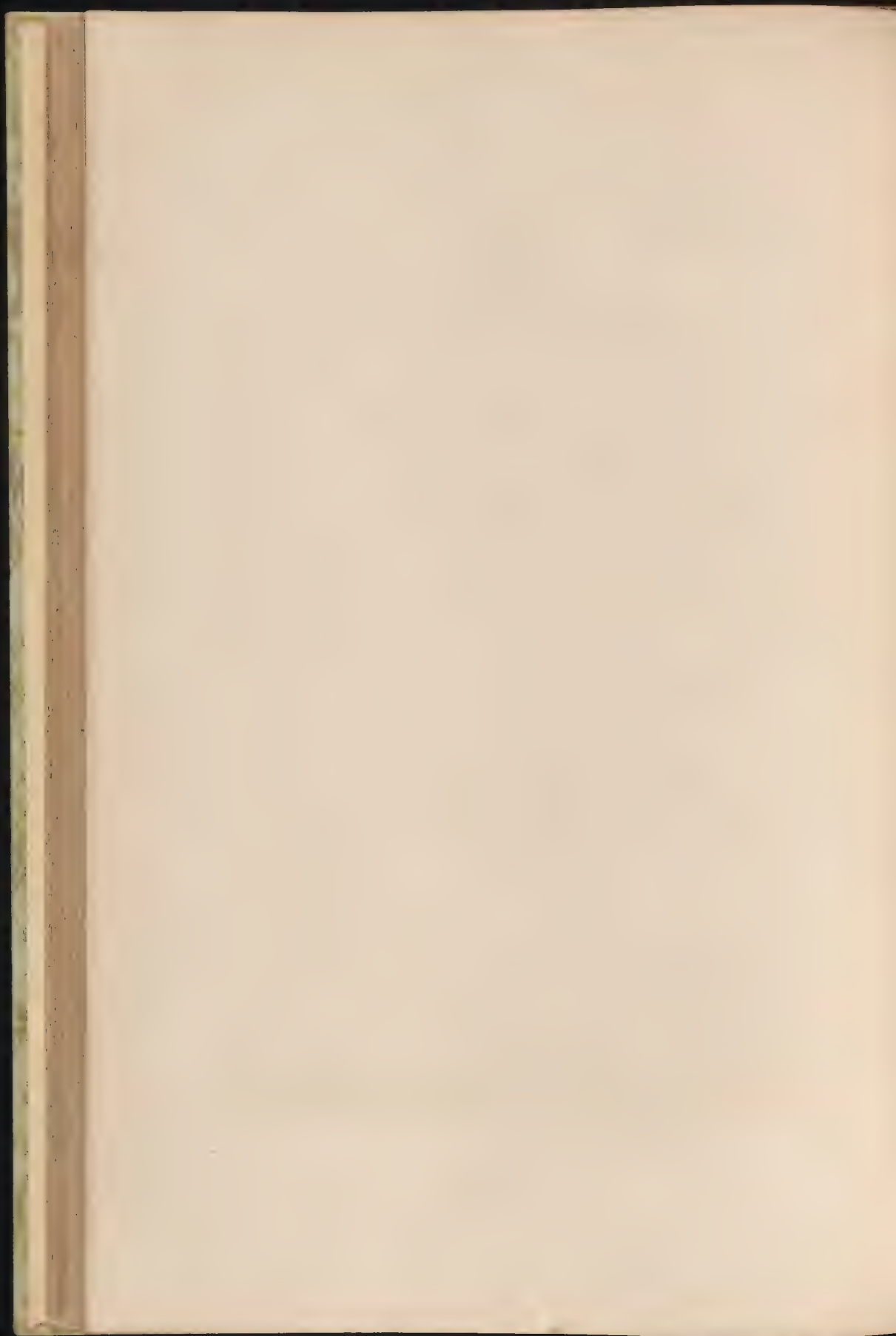
† See Plate CI.

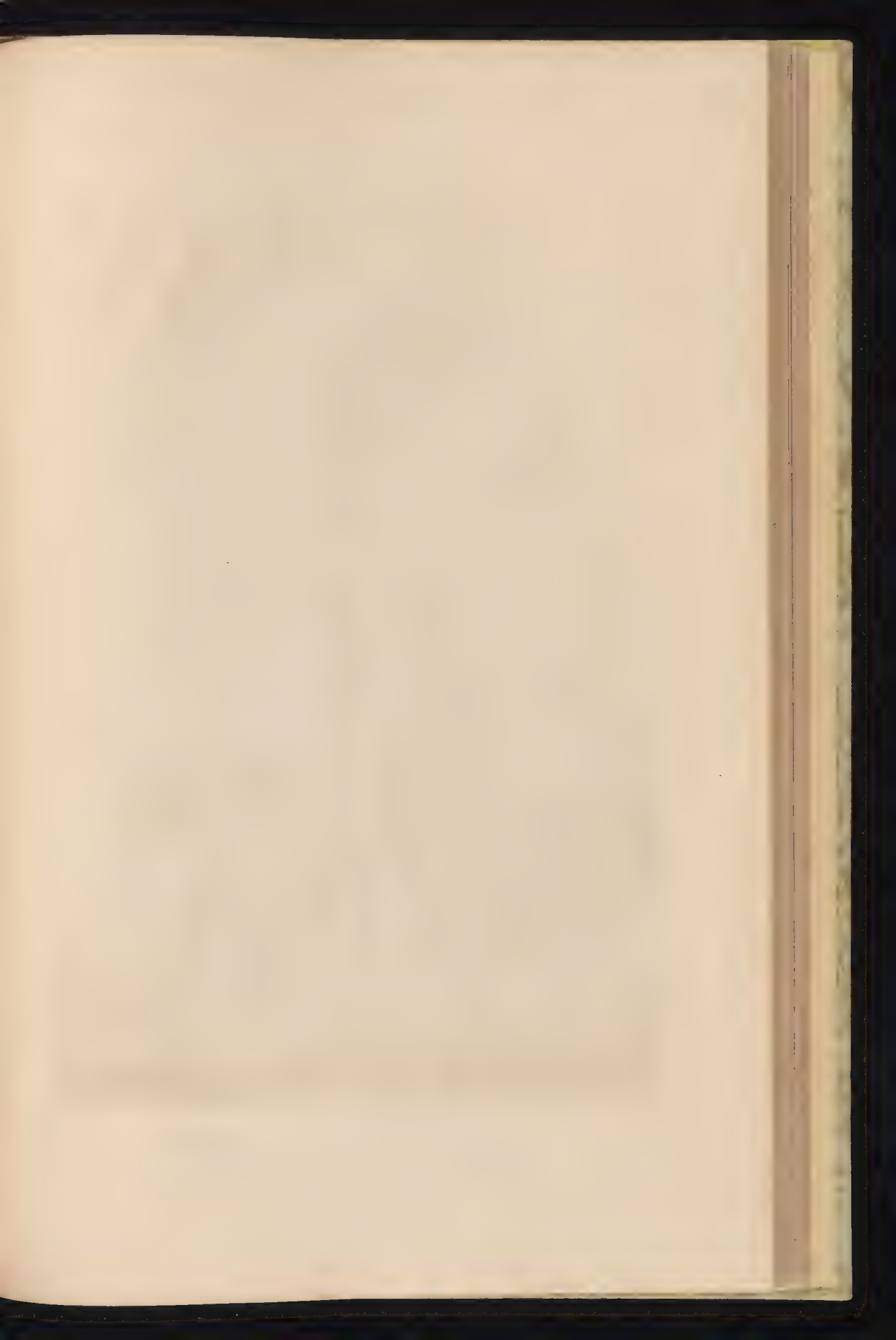






TEMPLE OF FORTUNA VIRILIS ROME.







TRAJAN COLUMN, ROME





OF
THE COLUMN AND FORUM OF TRAJAN, AT ROME.

PLATE CII.

VIEW OF THE TRAJAN COLUMN,

FROM THE EAST

A VERY interesting and extensive excavation has lately been made in this quarter, which has exposed a considerable portion of the arrangement of the magnificent Forum of Trajan, in the midst of which rose the Column erected to his honour by the Roman people; a great number of houses have been removed, and the result has amply compensated for the expense and trouble of the undertaking. This View is taken from the south-west side aisle of the Basilica, attached to the Forum, on the original level of the pavement; fragments of which are seen in the foreground, covering the central aisle, which was eighty-three feet in width. The arrangement of this pavement, and variety of marbles composing it, are clearly discernible. The double range of columns, between us and the grand pillar, formed the two opposite side aisles; the plan of the whole will be better understood by reference to Plate CIV. The shafts are of granite, the bases of white marble.

The present level of the modern streets is seen by the surrounding wall, (which is level with their pavement,) to be about fifteen feet above the original one. The part excavated is enclosed by this wall, over the whole of which are arranged the numerous fragments of architectural ornaments discovered in the excavations. They are all of exquisite workmanship, and afford considerable assistance to the student, in the restoration of the probable arrangement of the most magnificent assemblage of buildings described to have been collected on this spot.

The principal Column and its pedestal are composed of white marble, in blocks of immense magnitude; the pedestal consisting of seven pieces, and the Column of nineteen pieces; each the whole diameter, and about five feet in height: in the centre the stairs of ascent are cut out of the solid blocks*.

The pedestal is ornamented with trophies and arms, and crowned with festoons, supported by four eagles.

* See Plate CIII.

The order of the Column is Doric, the attributes of which are seen at its capital and base; the flutings are visible only at the necking; the shaft being covered with sculpture, representing the exploits of Trajan, and proceeding spirally, in twenty-two revolutions, to the top.

The capital is in one block of marble, fourteen feet square, and five feet deep nearly: the eggs are beautifully sculptured. The pedestal supporting the statue above is partly ancient; but the original statue of the emperor is supplied by one of St. Peter.

The Church to the left is dedicated to the Madonna di Loretto; it was erected by Bramante, and its cupola is one of the earliest specimens of that modern appendage to a church, and is supposed to have been the prototype of the admirable dome of St. Peter's.

The other Church to the right, and seen only in part, is called the "Chiesa del Nome di Maria."

PLATE CIII.

PLANS, ELEVATION, SECTION, AND DETAILS OF THE COLUMN.

A. THE elevation of the Column, toward the east. The pedestal is between a fifth and sixth of the height of the Column, including its base and capital. The Column is eight diameters in height nearly, being twelve feet two inches two tenths diameter, and ninety-seven feet nine inches high. The sculpture is minutely executed, with but little relief. The stairs are lighted by loop-holes. The ancient pedestal on the Column remains, nine feet six inches in height; above that it is modern, to receive the statue of St. Peter.

B. The section, showing the staircase to the top, the loop-holes for light, &c. On the pedestal is represented, faintly, the trophies with which the other sides are decorated. The pedestal and column are composed of twenty-three courses of marble. The plinth, under the torus, and the cornice of the pedestal, are in one block, twenty feet square, six feet four inches and a half deep; the other three courses of the pedestal are in two blocks each. The shaft of the Column is composed of nineteen blocks, each nearly five feet high, as figured on the section, twelve feet two inches two tenths diameter at bottom, and ten feet eight inches nine tenths at the top; each of these has eight steps, cut out of the solid marble: the number of steps is one hundred and eighty-two in the whole.

C. The plan taken at the level of the pedestal.

D. The plan at the lower diameter of the Column.

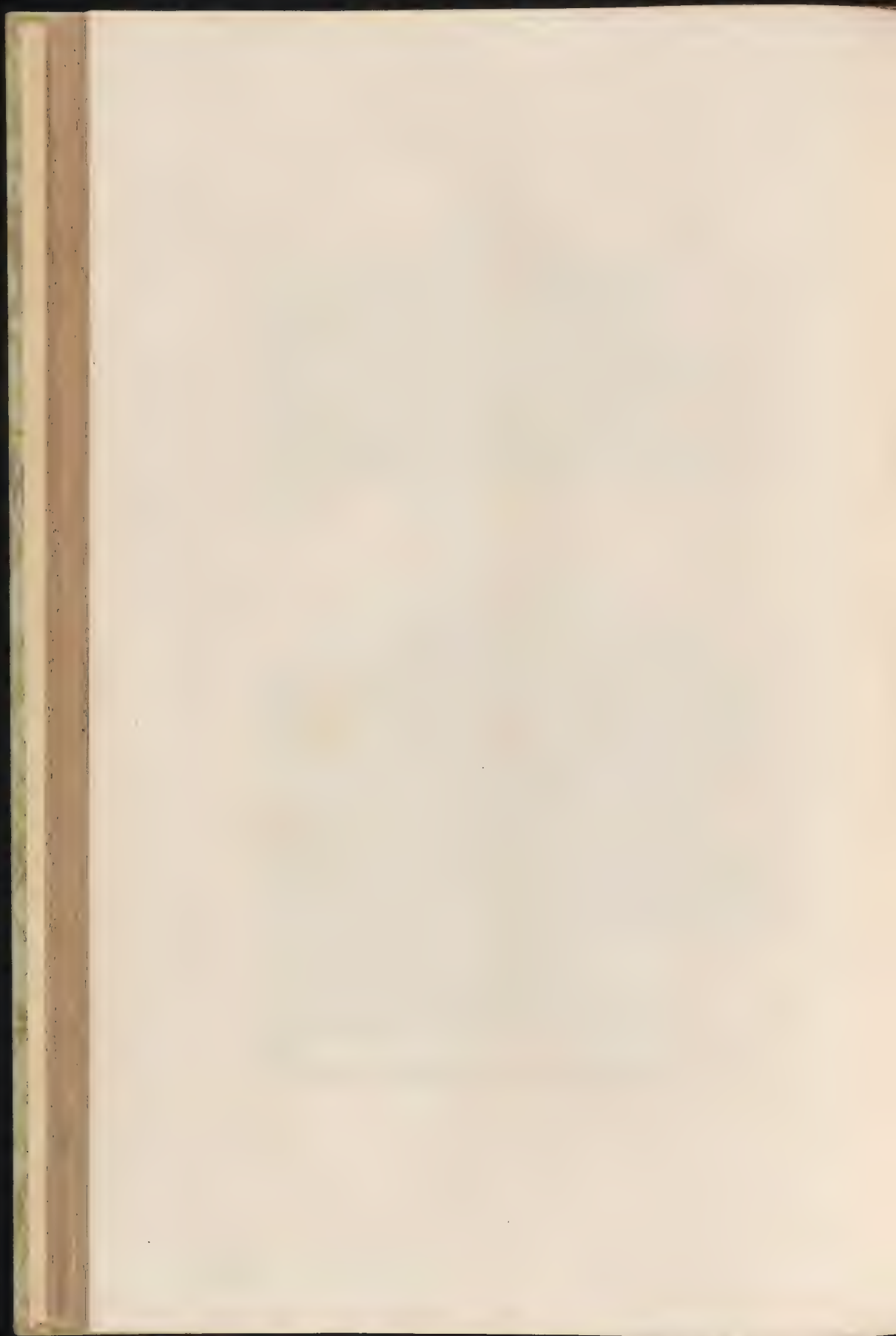
E. The plan at the upper diameter of the Column.

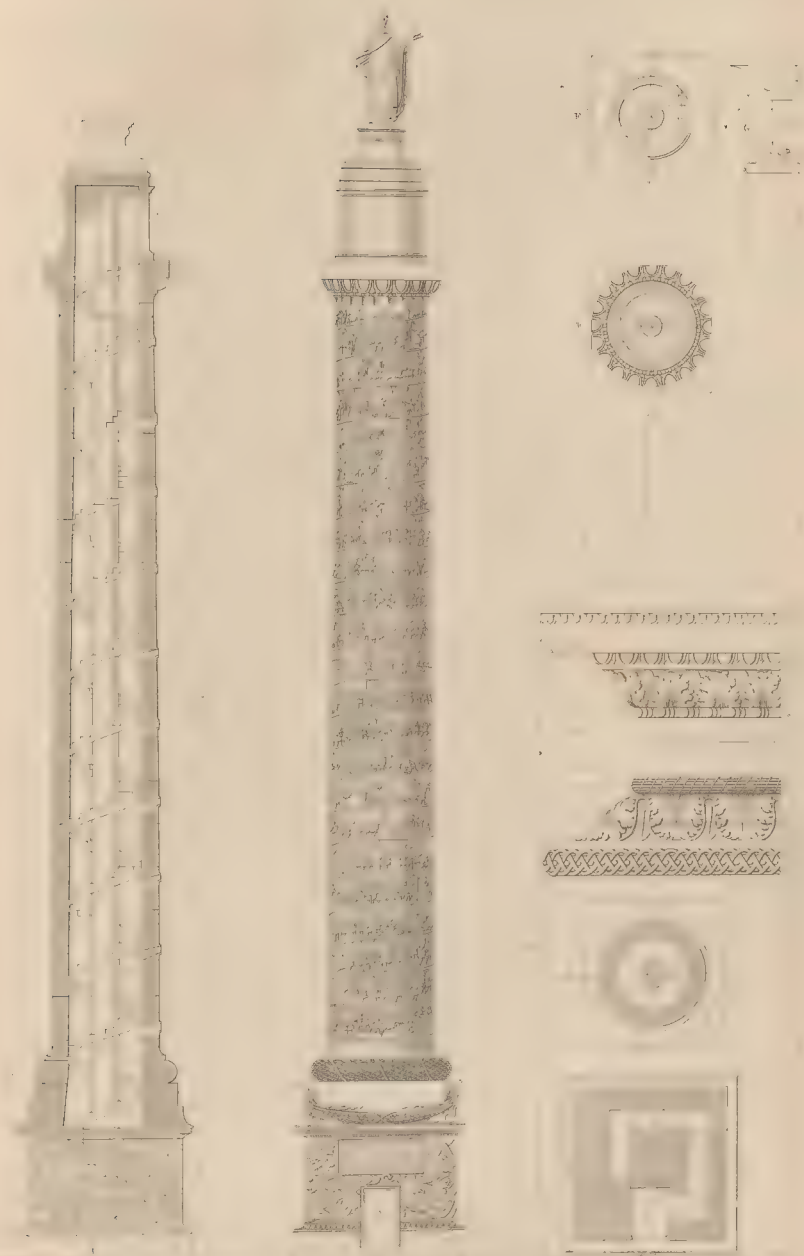
G. The mouldings of the pedestal on the top of the Column.

H. The upper mouldings of the large square pedestal, on which the Column is placed.

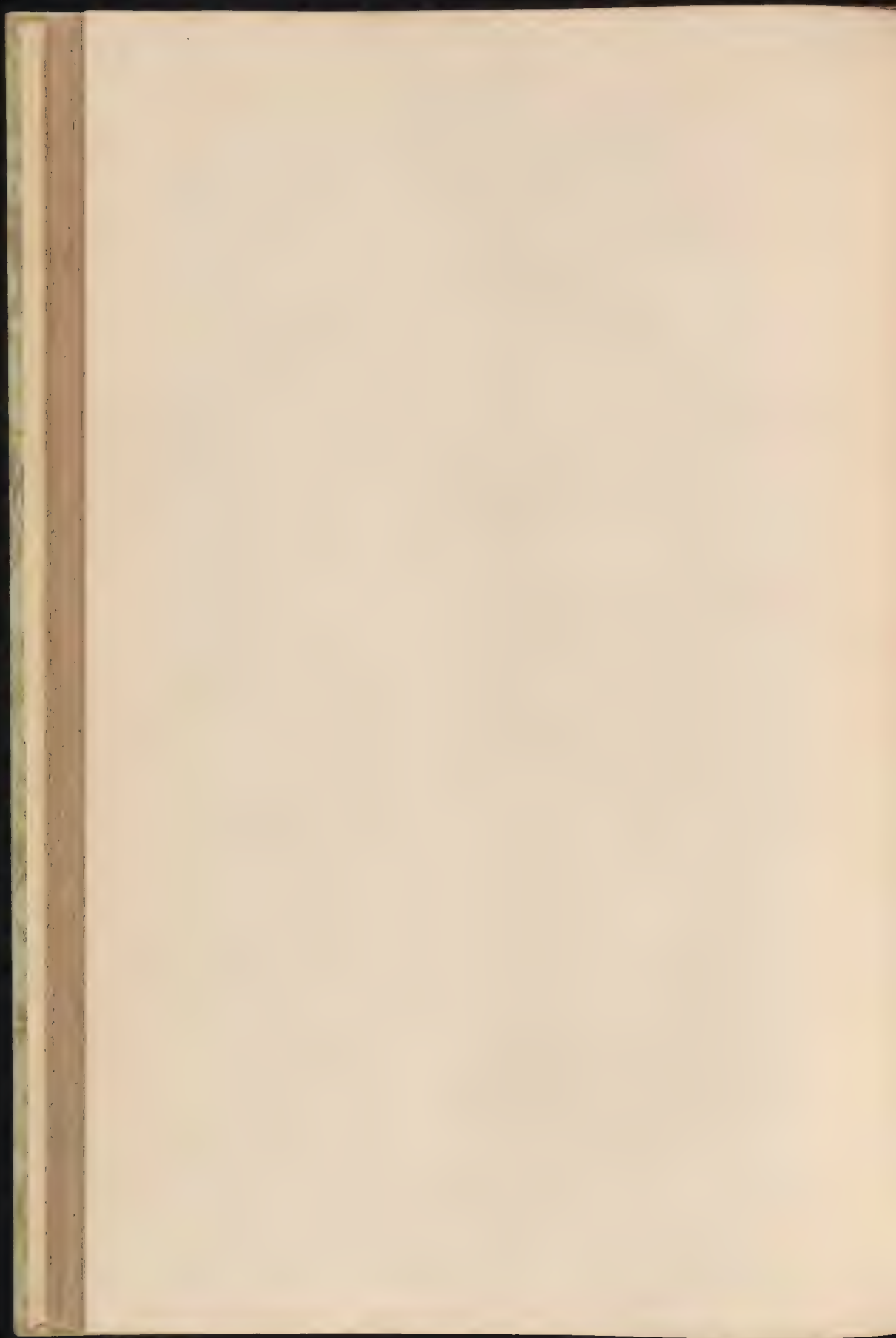
I. The lower mouldings of the same, all with their dimensions.

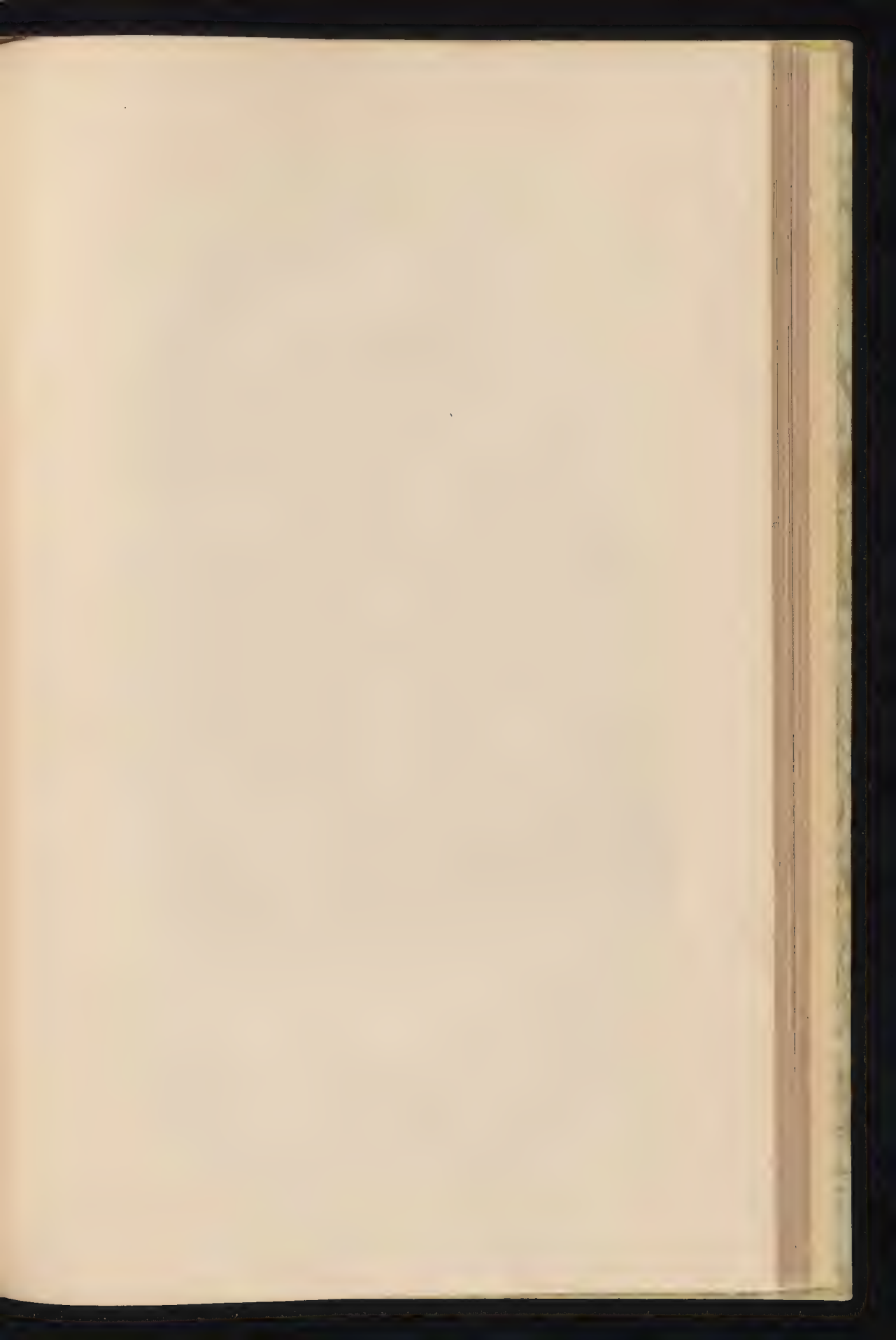


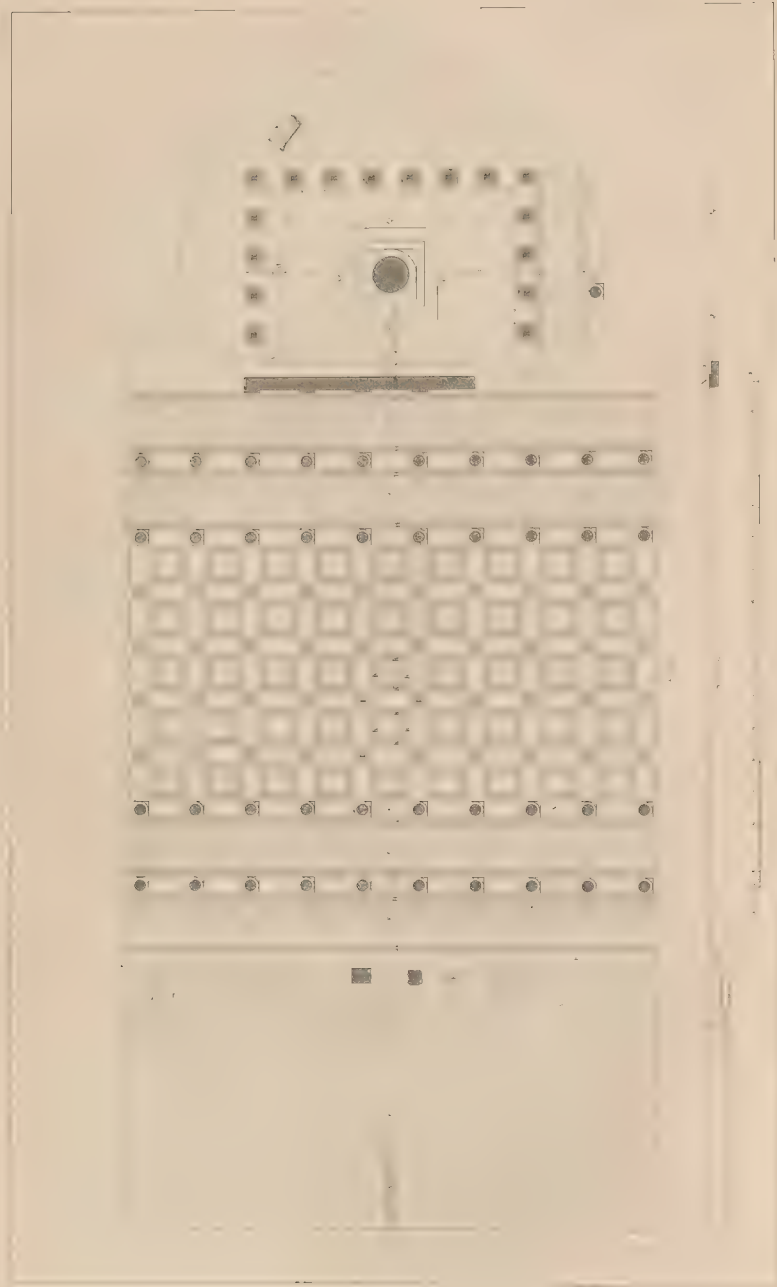




COLUMN OF TRAJAN, ROME.
 See also p. 100.

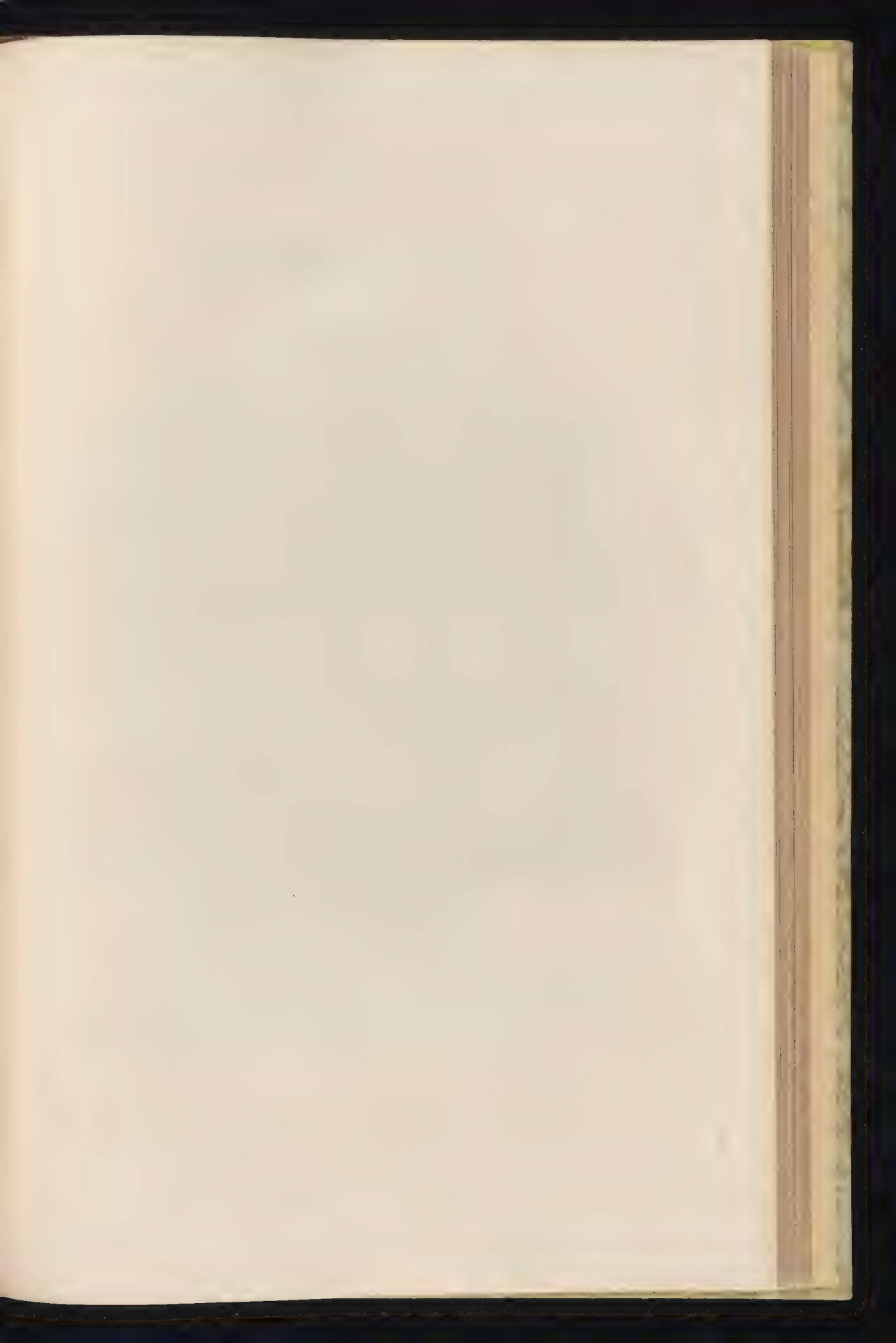






THE TREASURY OF THE TREASURY

1871-1872



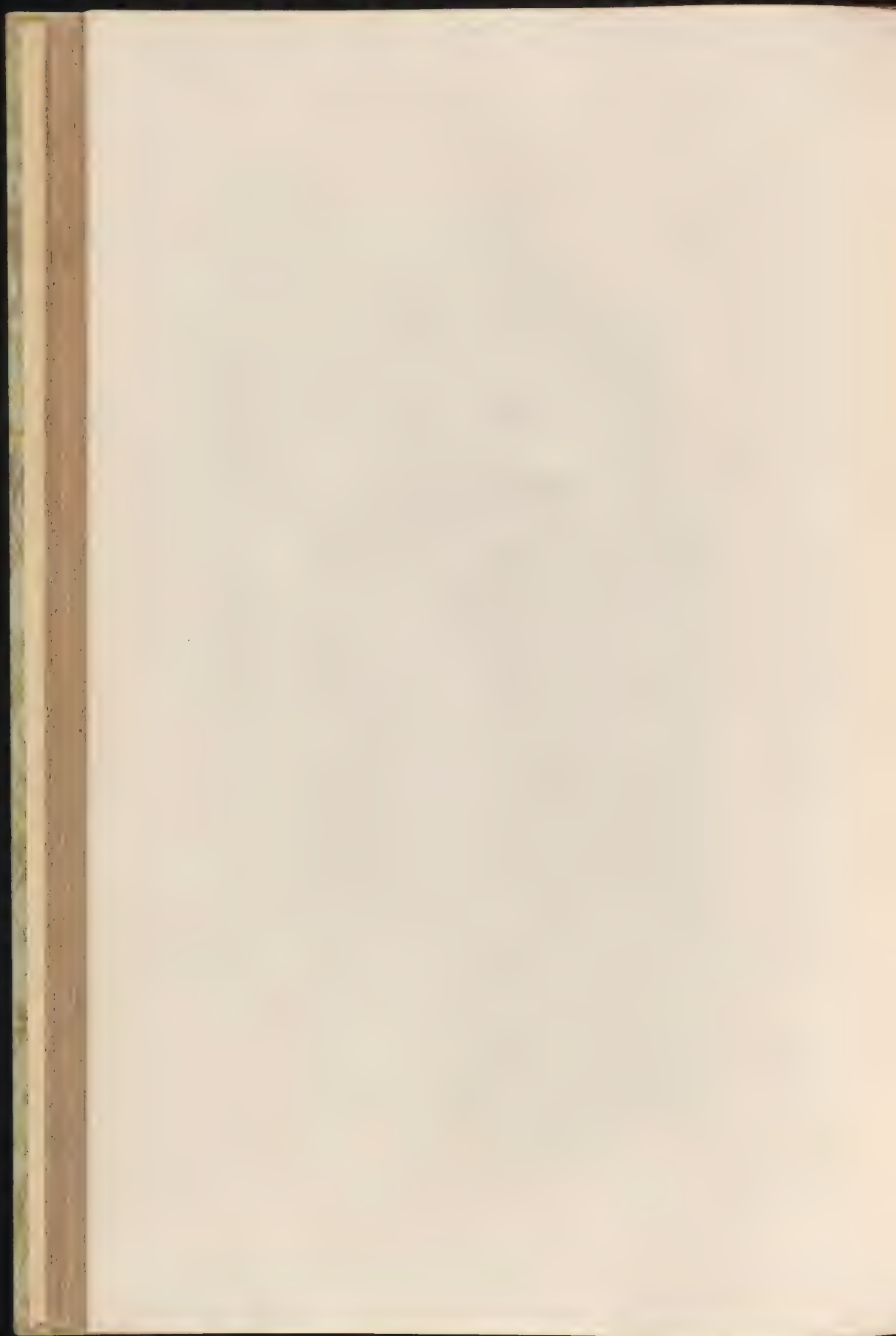


PLATE CIV.

PLAN, SHOWING THE DISCOVERIES AT THE EXCAVATION.

THIS plan exhibits the extent of the excavation, which is surrounded by a modern wall about fifteen feet high, in the form here represented; the top of the wall is nearly level with the pavement of the present street. To the right, the attention is directed to the principal column: it is situated in a comparatively small area, and on three sides are foundations of travertine stone, regularly disposed; they apparently have had columns on each, forming porticos to the libraries and other buildings attached to the forum; on the other side, viz. to the south-east, is the outer wall of the grand edifice, supposed to have been the Basilica. The length of this cannot be determined, as it must have extended far beyond the space disclosed to view, which is one hundred and seventy feet; the clear width appears to have been one hundred and eighty feet, divided by four rows of columns, three feet eight inches and two tenths diameter, into five aisles, the central aisle being above eighty-three feet clear width.

We are enabled to ascertain, that the whole of this was under cover, from the arrangement and substance of the marbles of which the pavements are composed; it is found that in all the pavements exposed to the weather, the marbles are four inches in thickness: while to those under cover, they are only an inch and a half.

Of the eastern wall, there are but few traces, except a pier at C., and one at D., which is cut away.

The foundations for the steps of approach to the Basilica, are visible as drawn; there appear to have been three entrances in the space discovered; pieces of all the marble steps remain, except the upper one.

The remaining space in front of the building, is occupied by one regular and solid foundation of travertine stone, in uniform courses, about seven feet by four feet six inches each: and at B., is a piece of the marble pavement four inches thick, with which this foundation was covered; it undoubtedly formed a grand court before the Basilica. Below is a longitudinal section, showing the levels of the pavement.

References to the various parts of the plan.

A. A. Travertine foundations visible below the regular pavement on which the marble was laid.

B. A piece of the marble pavement remaining; it is six inches thick.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5. Five of the marble steps remaining, the upper one only being wanting to arrive at the level of the pavement of the Basilica: see section below; the treads are one foot six inches and six tenths, and the rise ten inches nearly.

C. A travertine foundation for a pier; the corresponding space at D. is cut away.

E. Appears to have been a foundation of a step or pavement, in a doorway or archway; it is level with the foundation for the pavement over the whole Basilica.

F. The wall of this front of the building is all down to the level of the pavement, except the piers before noticed.

G. The west wall of the Basilica. The space between these two walls is one hundred and eighty feet.

This wall remains in part above the level of the pavement, and in it are seen the bases of pilasters corresponding with the columns.

Of the columns forming the aisles, forty are comprised in the space excavated. The bases of most of them remain, and sufficient traces of them or the foundations, to leave no doubt of the arrangement as here represented. The mutilated granite shafts found on the spot, are placed on them; see Plate CII.

Nearly the whole of the pavement covering the surface of the Basilica, one hundred and eighty feet, by one hundred and seventy feet, is visible; it is one inch five tenths in thickness. The side aisles have each seven courses, viz. a margin to each edge of pavonazetto, H. H., and five between of giallo antico, without regularity as to colour, but each five feet ten inches long. The central aisle is regularly laid out as represented: the margins proceed from column to column, the width of the base, viz. five feet one inch of light veined marble; at the meetings with the longitudinal margins is a square of giallo antico, I. L.; the large square formed within these is surrounded by a rim of giallo antico, K., and the centre being one piece of light veined marble.

L. A piece of pavement or step of white marble, ten inches in thickness: the top level with the general pavement of the Basilica.

M. M. Pieces of pavement of white marble, four inches thick: the top ten inches below the last.

N. O. Are in one piece of travertine stone, seven feet six inches in width; see also the section. N. is an inch below the general pavement, and O., cut out ten inches below that.

P. Foundation for pavement or step, five inches below O.

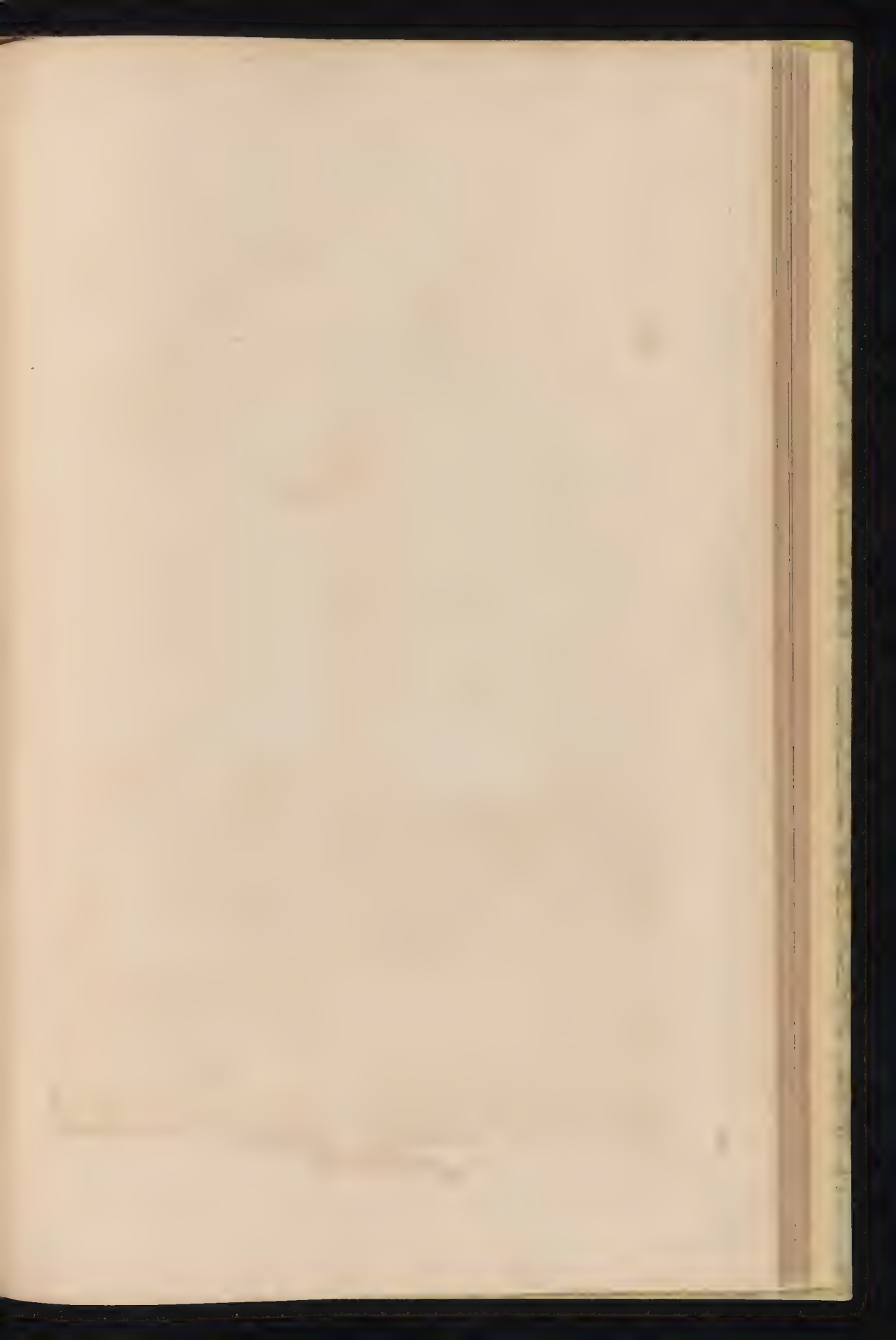
Q. Travertine foundation for paving to the area round the grand Column, five inches below X.

R. Travertine piers which appear to have supported columns; many of these columns are lying in the ruins, and the base of one corresponding to them is now standing at S.

The pavement here, as well as on the opposite side, is level with that of the Basilica, and has a similar margin of pavonazetto, H. H.

A fragment of the lower part of the shaft of a granite column, five feet four inches and a half diameter, lies at T.: as it exceeds those of the Basilica or porticos round the grand Column, which latter appear to have had the same intercolumniation on the three sides, it must have belonged to some other building comprised in the precinct of this magnificent Forum.

V. The spot from which the view is taken.





Column of St. Peter in St. Peter's Square, Rome





OF
THE ANTONINE COLUMN, AT ROME.

PLATE CVI.

VIEW FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

THIS Column was erected by the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, in commemoration of victories obtained over the Germans, Armenians, and Parthians, and dedicated to Antoninus Pius. It was placed in a forum, the buildings of which do not remain. It is now surrounded by modern edifices, and called the Piazza Colonna, which is situated on the west side of the principal street of modern Rome, called the "Corso." The ground has accumulated considerably, and buried a great portion of the pedestal.

In the year 1589, Pope Sixtus the Fifth repaired the Column, which was ruinous; altered the character and proportion of the pedestal, and cased it with travertine stone, as represented in the View, placing four inscriptions on the die of the pedestal to record the event. The inscription on the east side is probably a copy of the original one:—

" M. AVRELIVS — IMP. ARMENIS. PARTHIS — GERMANNISQ BELLO MAXIME DEVICTIS
TRIUMPHALEM HANC COLUMNAM REBUS GESTIS INSIGNEM IMP.
ANTONINO PIO PATRI DEDICAVIT."

At that time the entrance to the Column, which was on the east side, was altered, and a new one cut at the increased level of the ground on the south side. The original pedestal was decorated with festoons, supported by figures, of which drawings remain in the Vatican, and in books published before the alteration took place; the courses of marble are seen on the inside, and the top of the original doorway is still visible, which enabled us to restore the pedestal*: it is said by Piranesi, in his Plate of the Antonine Column, to have been placed on steps; which we, of course, could not determine, but have put them on his authority.

The sculpture of the Column is in higher relief than that of the Trajan Column,

* See Plate CVII.

though not so well executed. Parts of it are, however, much admired; particularly the figure of Jupiter Pluvius, who is allegorically introduced refreshing the Roman army with rain, and destroying that of the enemy. The pedestal placed on the Column is in part ancient, but truncated; on it is a modern moulded zoccolo, to receive the statue of St. Paul.

In the distance is the Post Office, and to the right the Palazzo Chigi.

PLATE CVII.

PLANS, ELEVATION, AND SECTION.

A. Is the elevation of the east side of the Column. The original door of entrance is on this side, as represented at B. on the plan; we found the top of the door at the level G. on the section, and the steps proceeding downward: there are one hundred and ninety steps to the present level of the ground, and it requires fifteen more to arrive at the bottom of the old door; making two hundred and five.

The pedestal is here restored. The courses of marble blocks we measured on the spot, except the lower one, which is buried; and, finding them agree with Piranesi's representation, and that of an old view of the Column before the modern pedestal was built round it, we have adopted them, to give an idea of the proportion of the pedestal comparatively with that of Trajan's Column*, both being drawn to the same scale.

The mouldings and decorations of the pedestal are from Piranesi, as they no longer exist. The sculpture of the Column is in higher relief than that of Trajan.

The proportions differ very materially from those of the Trajan Column; but the height of the shaft, including base and capital, is only six inches less than the former. The diameter is nearly a foot more at the base, which makes it between seven and eight diameters high, while the Trajan is eight diameters; the diminution at the upper diameter is scarcely perceptible, being only one foot, or a twelfth of the lower diameter. The Trajan Column is only ten feet nine inches diameter at the top, while this is twelve feet one inch; and the abacus exceeds the former in extent above three feet each way: the result is greatly in favour of the Trajan Column; while the want of diminution gives to this the appearance of a huge stick rather than an elegant pillar.

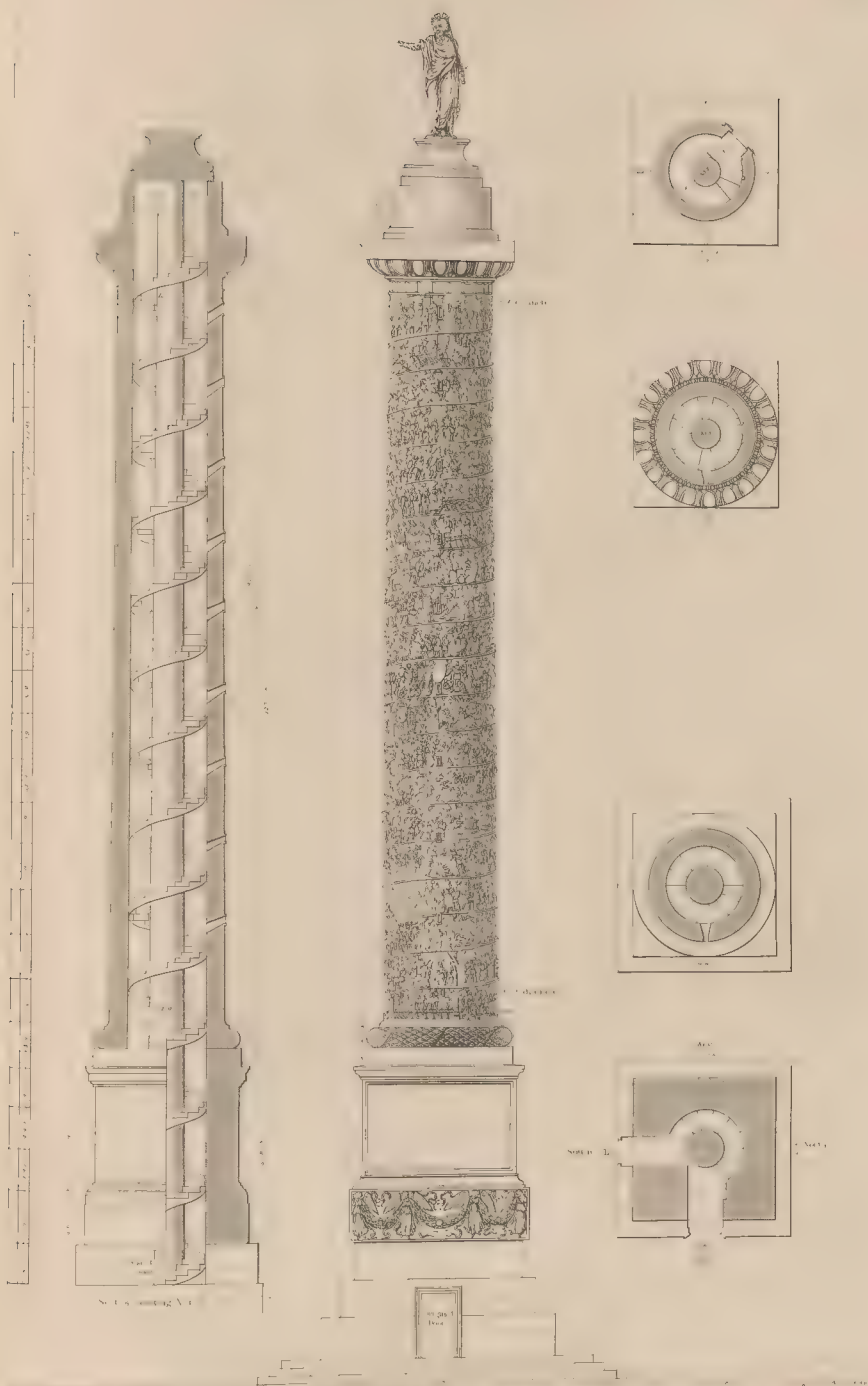
The pedestal on the top of the Column is in part antique, but truncated; and on it is placed a modern base, with the statue of St. Paul.

B. The plan of the pedestal. The situation of the original door is at B., toward

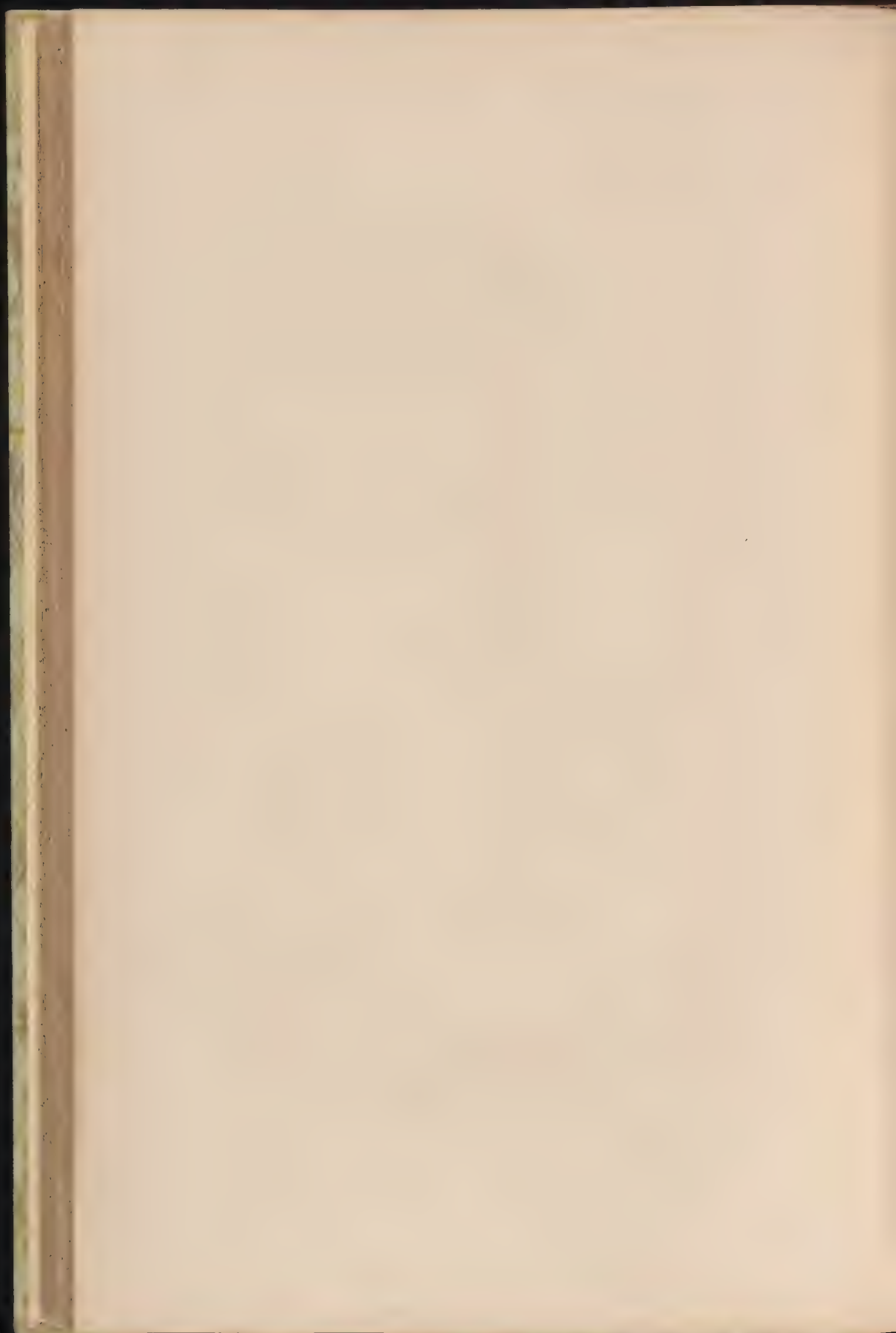
* See Plate CIII.







ANTIQUE COLUMN OF TRAJAN



the east; the modern door is cut at the present level of the ground considerably above, as is seen in the section, and on the south side, at H., on the plan.

C. The plan, taken at the lower diameter.

D. The plan, taken at the upper diameter.

E. The plan of the pedestal, placed on the top of the Column, with the door therein.

F. The section of the Column, looking north. In this the half of the modern pedestal and door are represented, and the number of steps requisite to arrive at the level of the original door; the top of which was found at the level G. There appear to have been six courses of marble to the original pedestal, exclusive of the steps round it, which, with the lower course, are supplied from Piranesi; the other five courses we found as figured. The shaft of the Column, including base and capital, is composed of nineteen blocks of white marble, similar to the Trajan Column, each having eight steps cut out of the solid; the capital being a single block of marble, seventeen feet four inches square, and five feet deep. The staircase is lighted by loop-holes, as represented; none of the ancient mouldings of the pedestal remain, and the ornaments are all cut away.

OF
THE FORUM OF NERVA, AT ROME,

COMMONLY CALLED

THE TEMPLE OF PALLAS.

PLATE CVIII.

VIEW OF THE REMAINS FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

THE two columns and the entablatures and attic, represented in this View, are of white marble, and are the only parts remaining of the decoration to the peribolus wall surrounding the Forum of Nerva; supposed to have been called, also, the Forum Transitorium. The wall is composed of peperine stone; and from its construction, in which is an arch not placed in the centre between the columns, it appears to be of greater antiquity than the decoration.

A Temple was situated at the north end of this Forum, similarly to that of Mars Ultor, (to which it is near,) as is represented in an old view, taken while it existed. It was hexastyle of the Corinthian order, with an inscription to the Emperor Nerva, occupying the whole space of the architrave and frieze: a part of the cornice of the pediment was standing, and to the right, the columns against the peribolus wall, and an arched opening in the wall between them and the Temple, forming the north end; similar to the one at the Temple of Mars Ultor: the columns of the latter Temple are seen in the distance to the left. Palladio, also, gives the drawings and dimensions of the Temple, and the inscription to Nerva on the frieze.

The remains of this Temple are said to have been taken down under Pope Paul the Fifth, and used in erecting a fountain on the Janicular Hill.

The precinct wall appears to have enclosed a considerable space, and to have been decorated and formed into numerous compartments by salient columns; each compartment appears to have been dedicated to some particular deity, and to have contained their statues, and representations in bas-relief of their attributes. The one now preserved has the figure

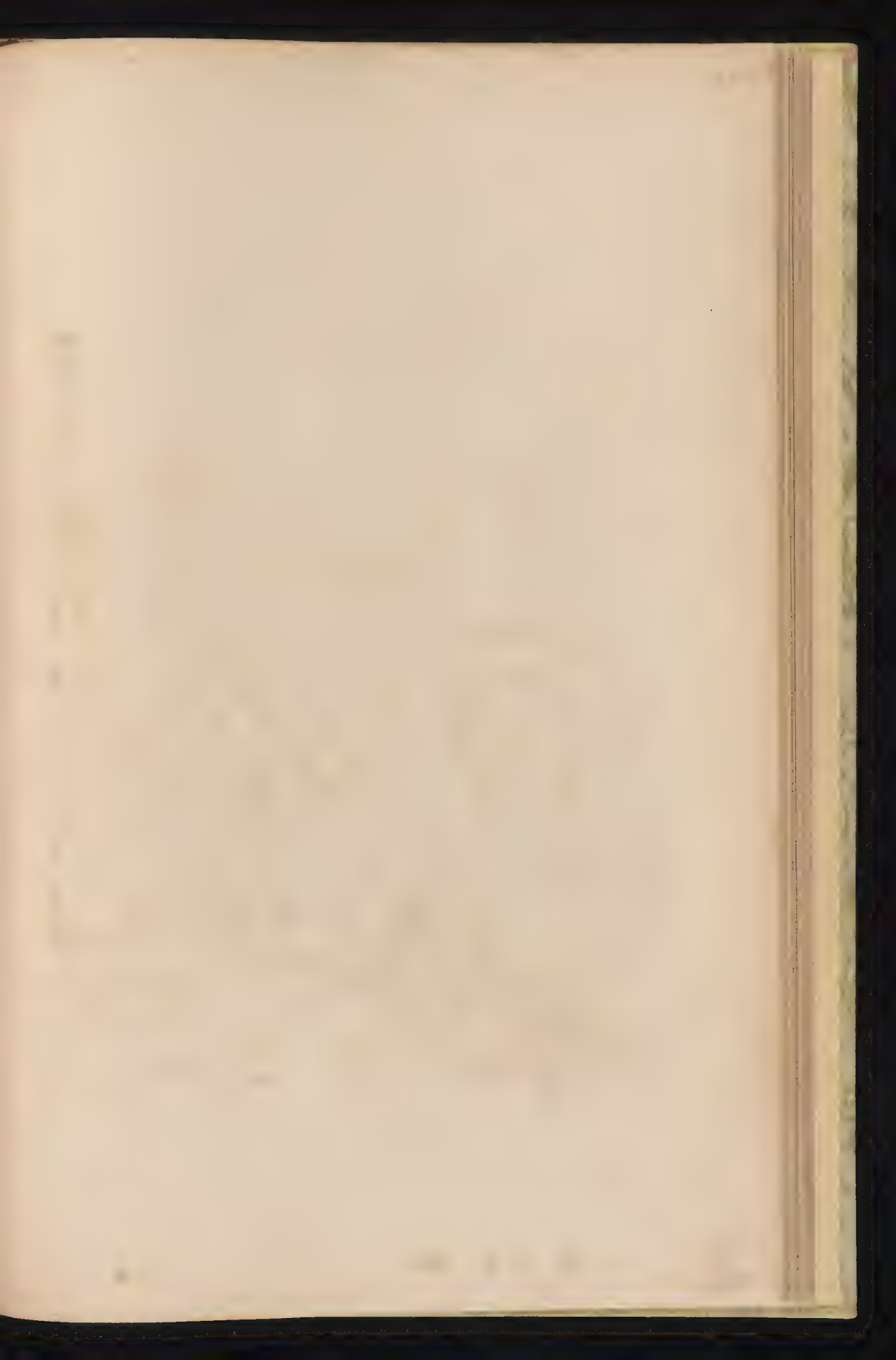


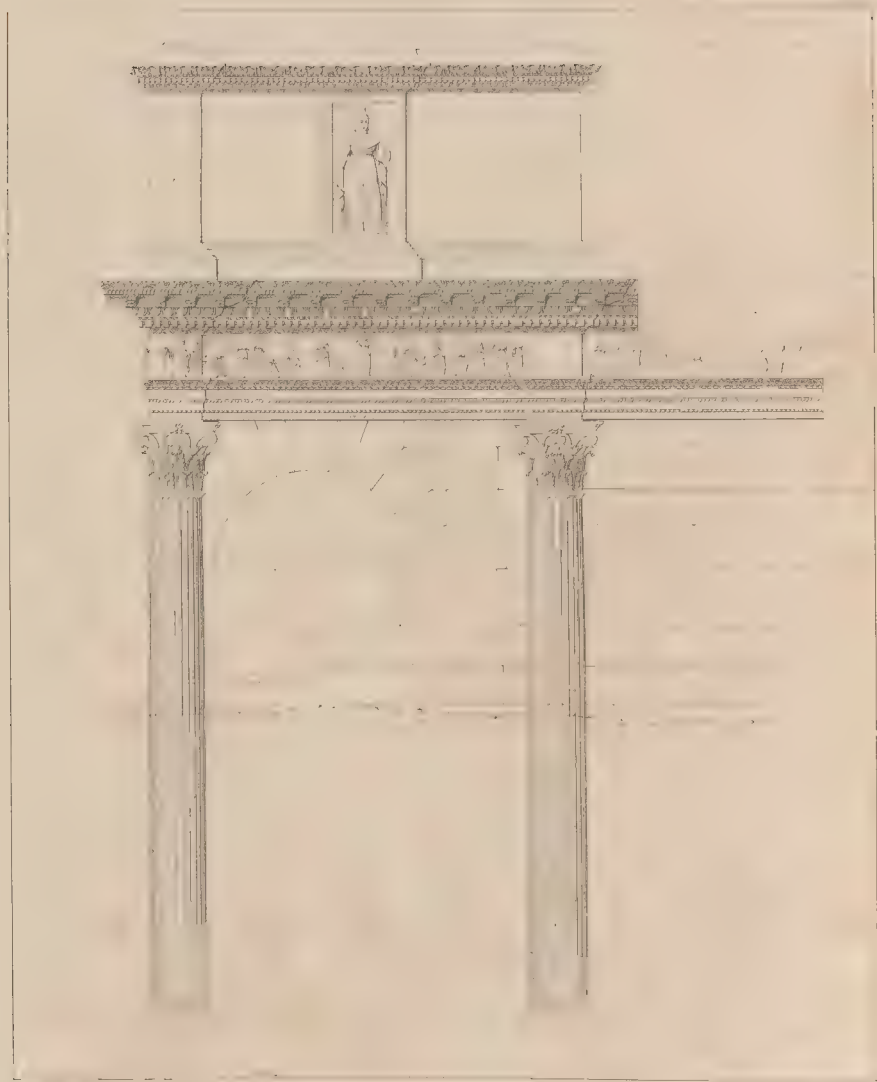




FORVM OF NERVA ROME.
View from the Forum, looking N. E. West.



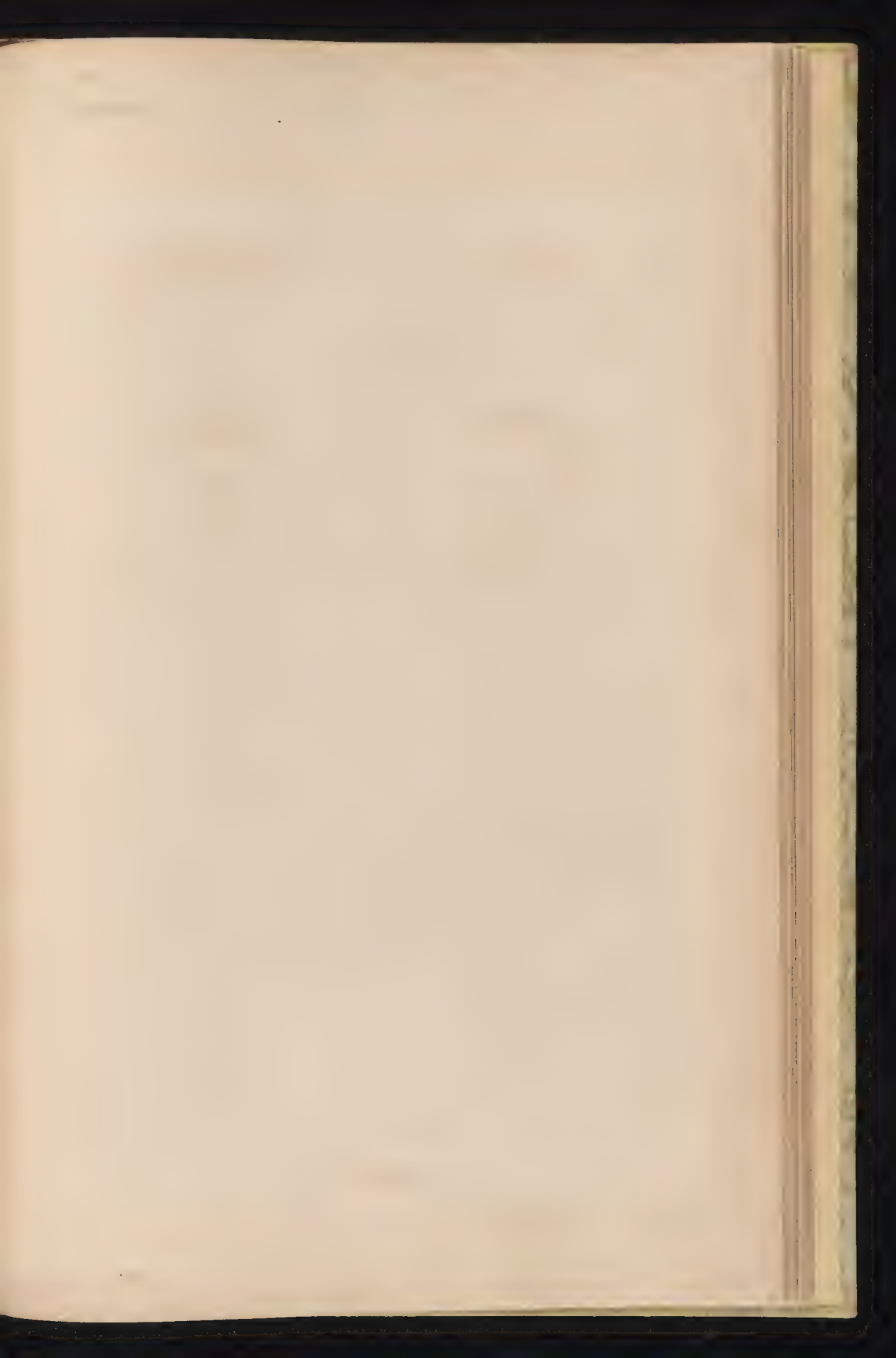


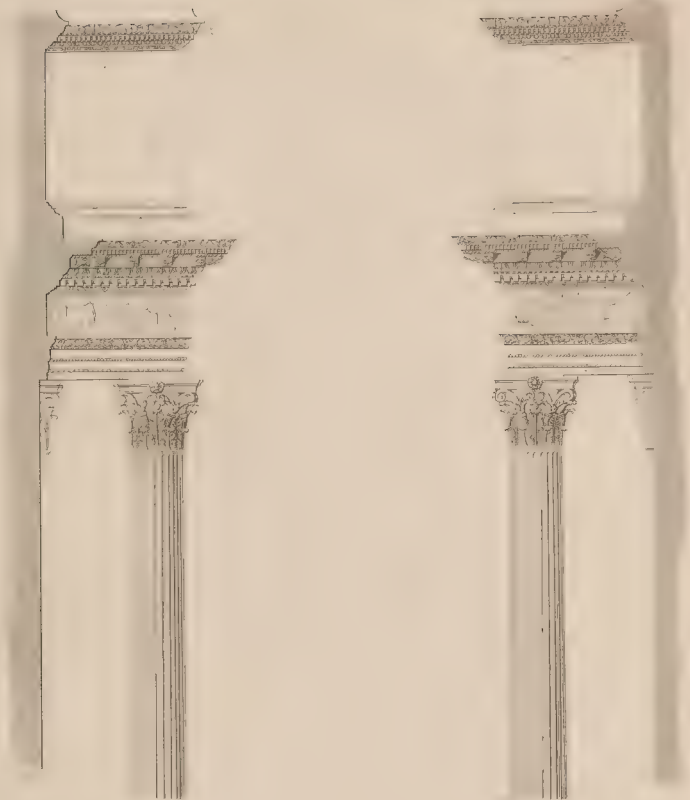


FORUM OF NERVA ROME









Printed & Published by T. Curry & Co. 10, St. Paul's Church-Yard, London.

PLATE I.
A Plan of the Attic with side Elevations

London: Published by Longman & Co. Paternoster Row 1822





of Pallas or Minerva in the attic; and on the frieze, she is represented encouraging the arts, and rewarding the merit of some, while others appear to have incurred her displeasure.

The entablature and cornice of the attic are profusely ornamented in every moulding; the ornaments are finely executed.

The shafts of the columns are considerably buried in the earth accumulated in the street. It being supposed that the columns are placed on pedestals, similarly to those of the triumphal arches, we made several applications to be allowed to remove the earth, in order to ascertain this and the precise height of the columns; but met with so much trouble and delay in answering our applications, that we were obliged to abandon it. The wall now forms the front to a modern house, and is perforated for its windows and doors.

PLATE CIX.

ELEVATION OF THE PART REMAINING.

THE columns project from the wall, as well as the entablature and attic; in the same manner as those of the triumphal arches. There have been pilasters behind the columns, the capitals only of which remain. The soffit of the architrave is panelled, and decorated with sculpture, now in a mutilated state. The sculpture of the capitals is also much destroyed; every member of the architrave and cornice is ornamented, and the frieze is adorned with bas reliefs.

In the attic is a figure of Minerva, in the centre. The cornice is highly enriched, and the upper member adorned with dolphins and foliage.

The execution and arrangement of this sculpture correspond with those of the Arch of Titus, with which it probably is cotemporary.

The shafts are much interred, so that the bases are not discernible; they are here restored from supposition.

The wall behind the columns is composed of peperine stone, and may have been cased with marble when the decorations were entire.

PLATE CX.

PLAN WITH TWO SIDE ELEVATIONS.

PLATE CXI.

DETAILS OF THE ORDER.

THE capital is much mutilated: it is here restored. The columns being greatly interred, we were not able to measure the height and lower diameter. The architrave is divided into three faces, the mouldings of which are all enriched. The frieze is ornamented with figures in relief. Every member of the cornice is enriched. The spaces between the modillions are less over the salient columns, than in the intercolumniation.

PLATE CXII.

THE CORNICE,

ONE QUARTER THE ACTUAL SIZE.

THE ornament to each member of the cornice is here given, and the profile of the modillions. The whole is highly enriched, well executed, and clearly relieved, as will be seen by the section A.

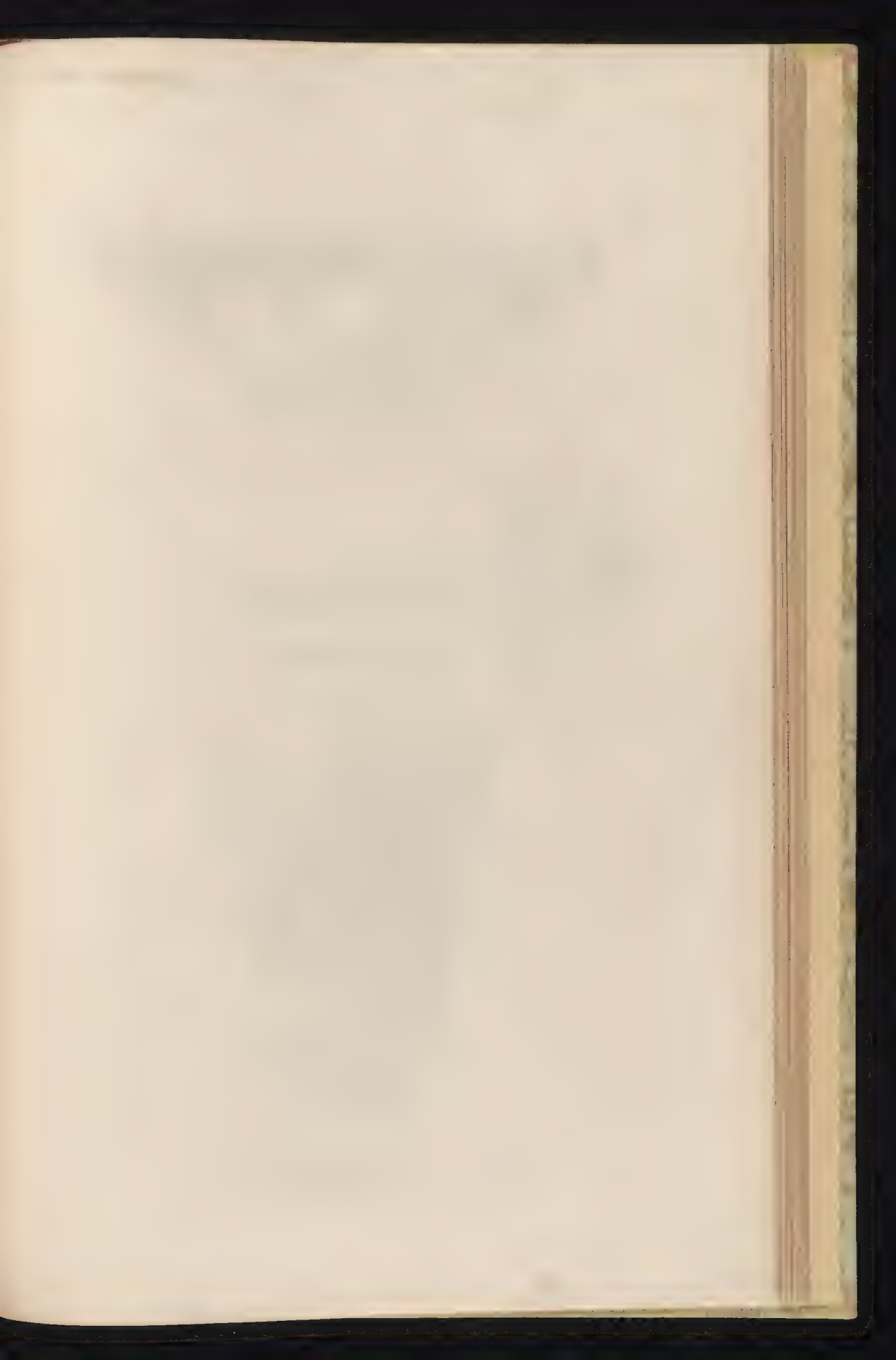
B. Plan of the soffit of the corona.

PLATE CXIII.

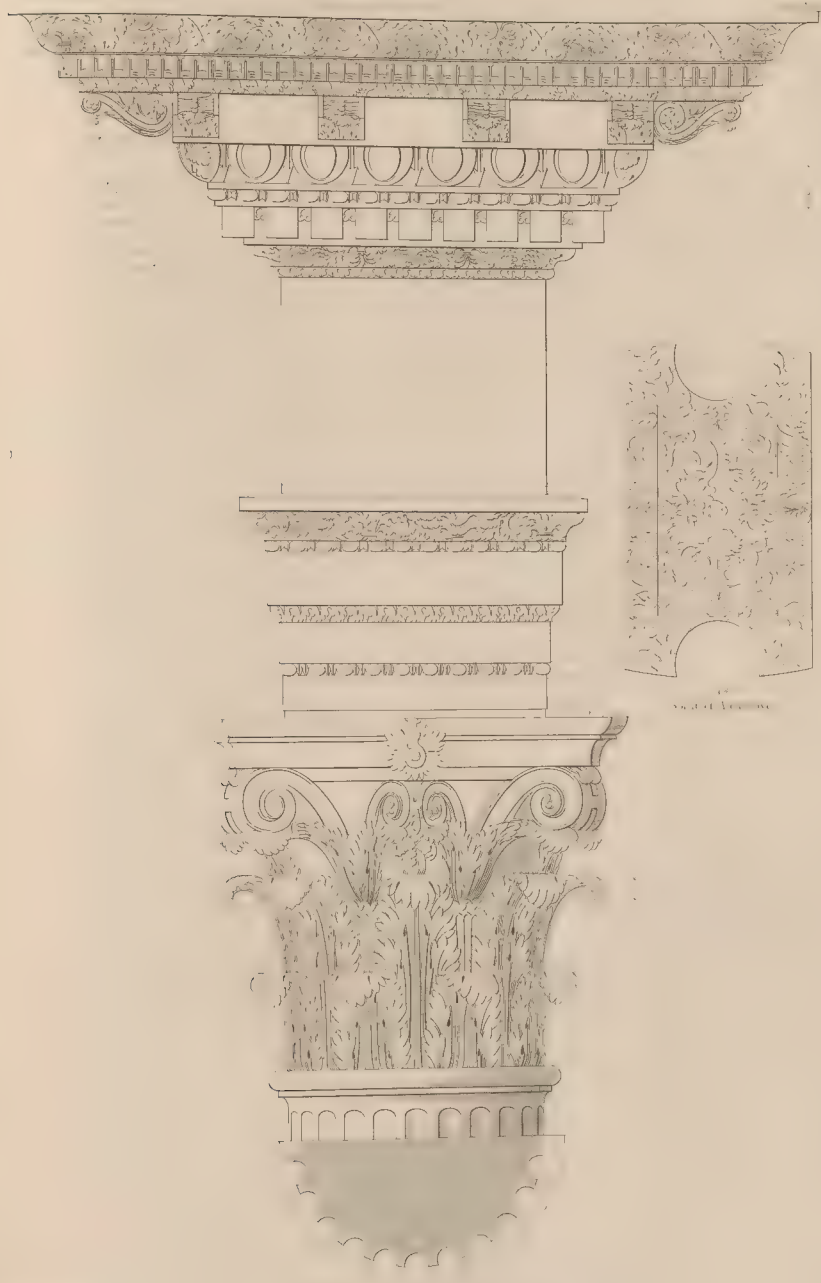
CORNICE AND BASE OF THE ATTIC,

ONE QUARTER THE ACTUAL SCALE.

THE members of this cornice are as highly enriched, and as well executed, as those of the order; by the section it will be perceived that the dentels and eggs are deeply undercut: the upper member is ornamented with dolphins and foliage.

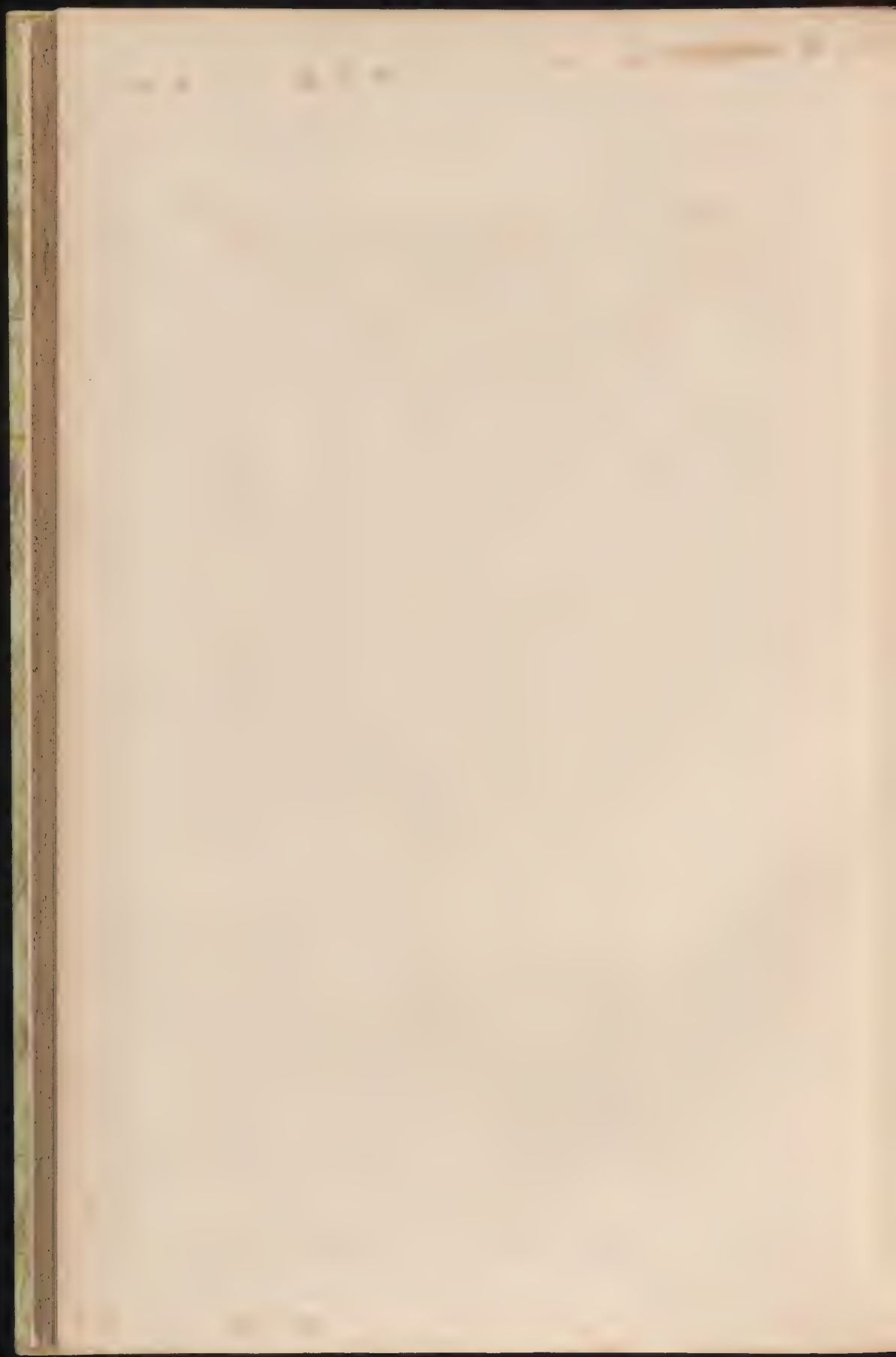


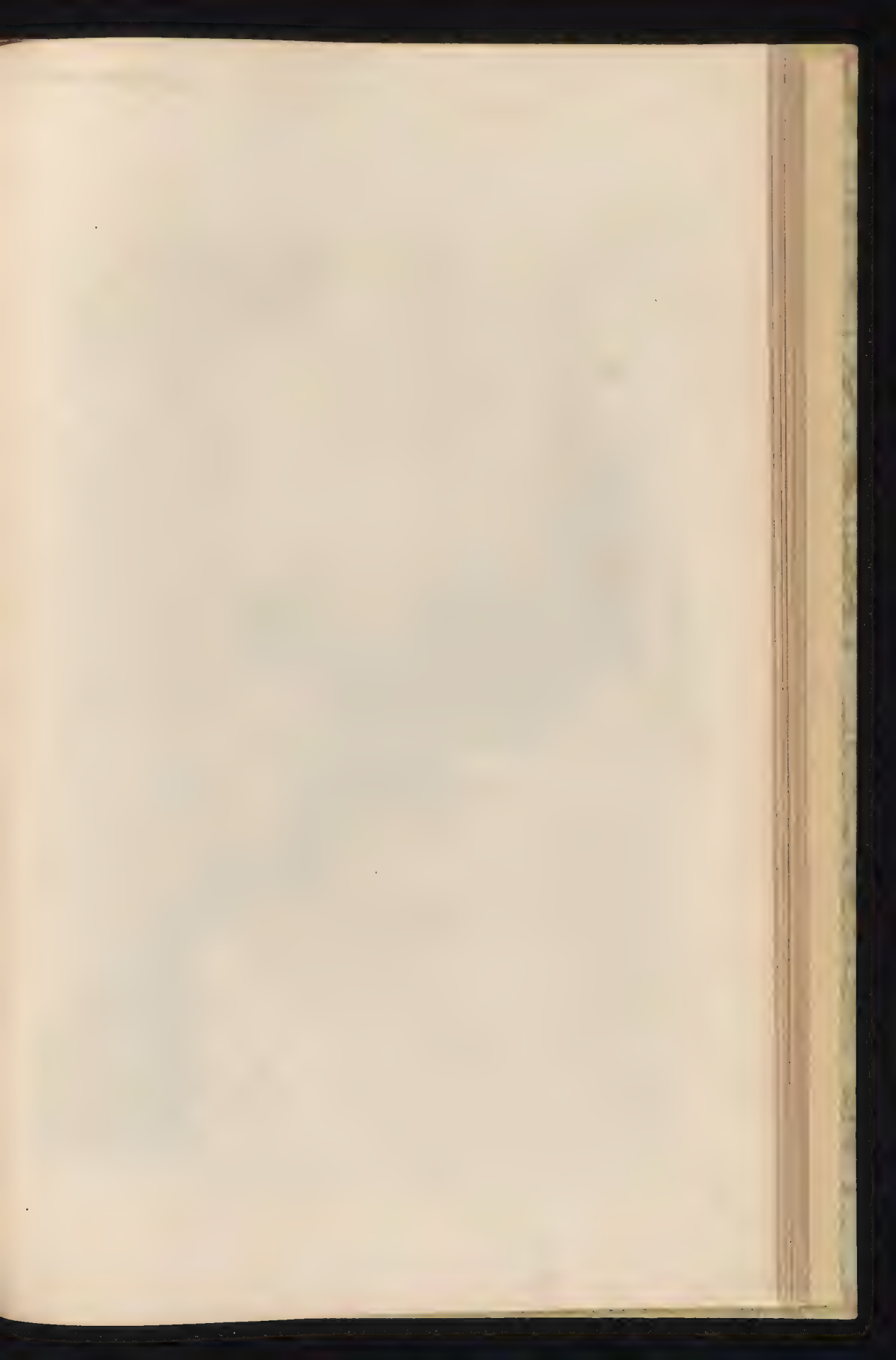


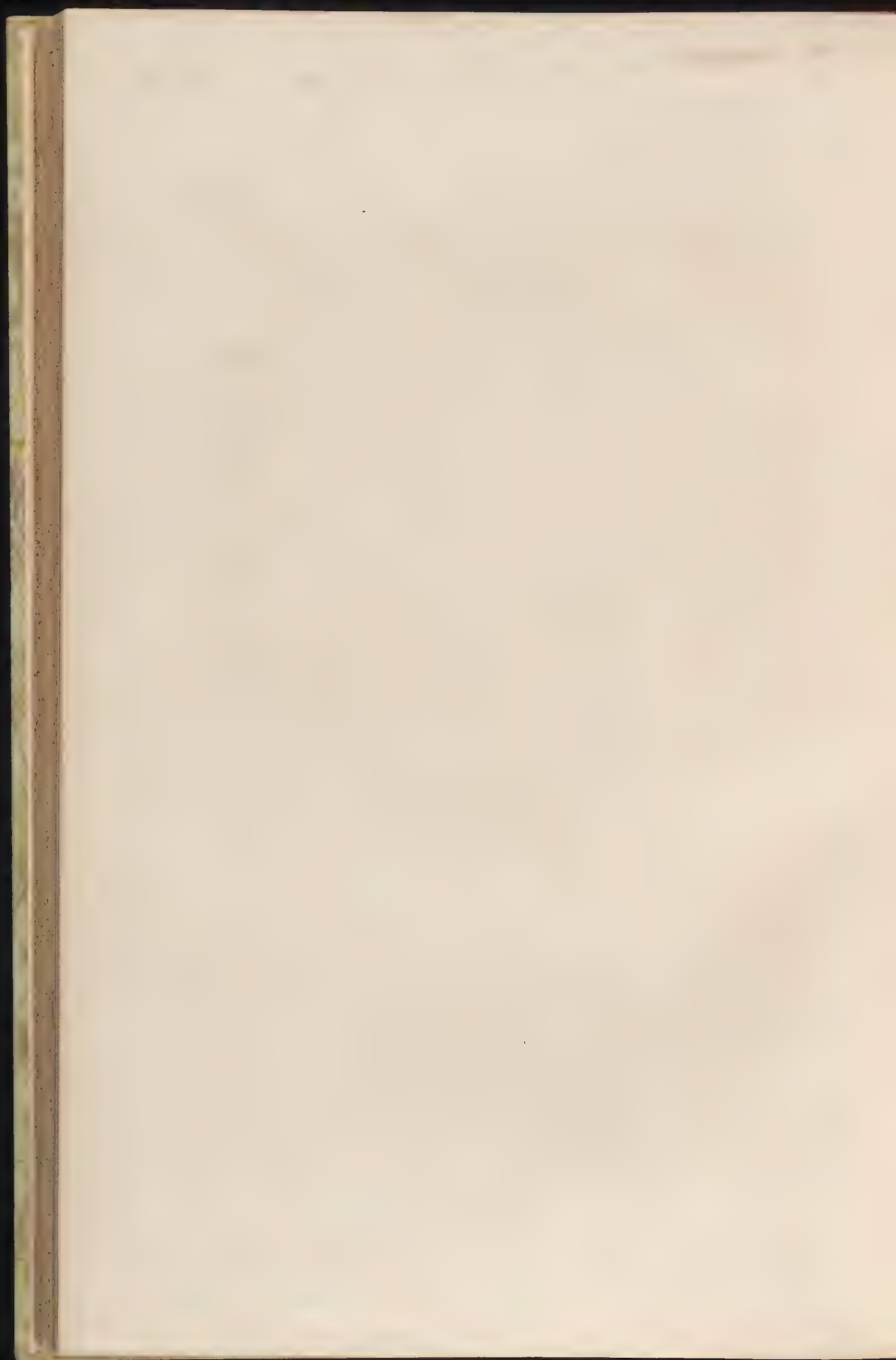


FORUM OF NERVA ROME

Orac. Ac.







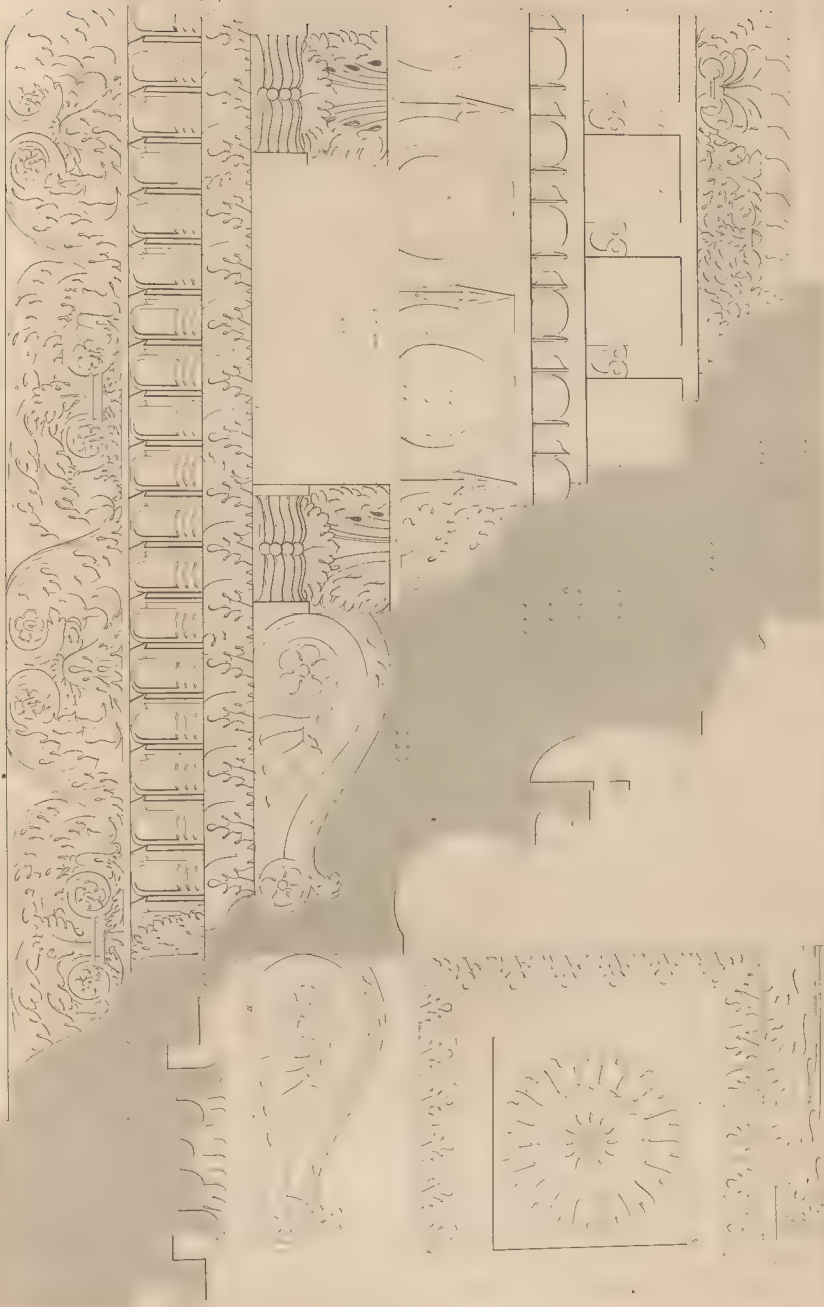
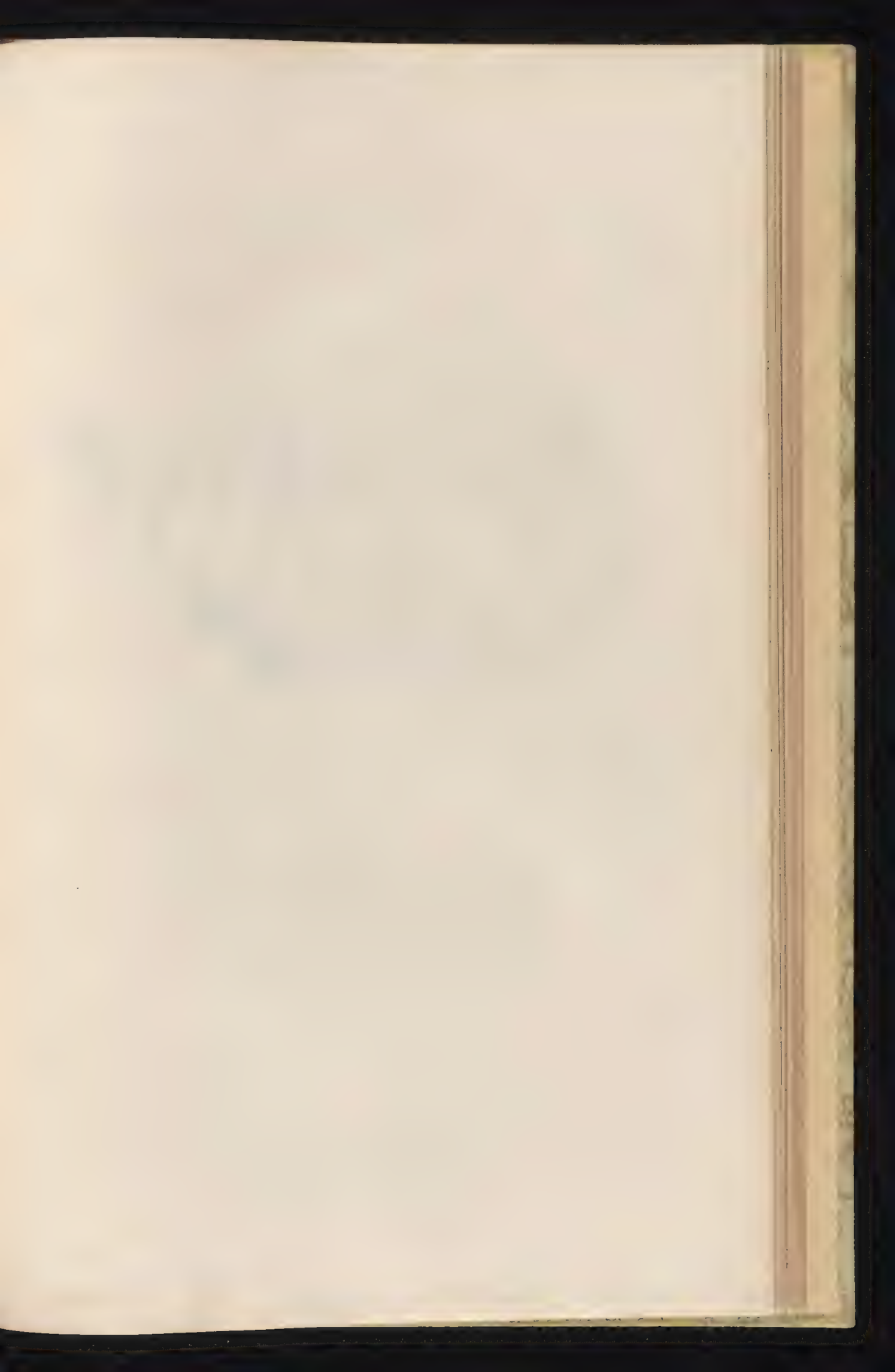
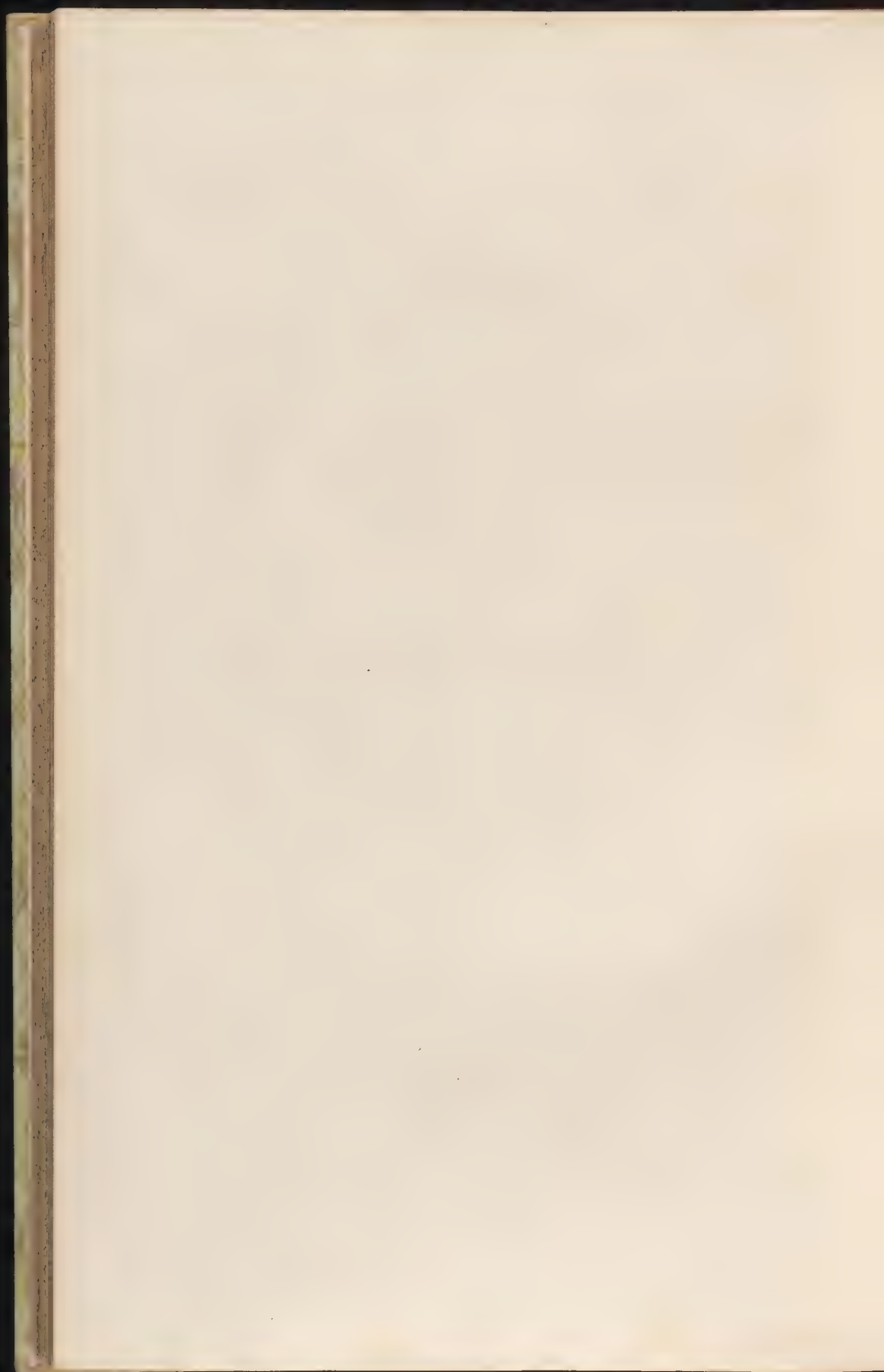
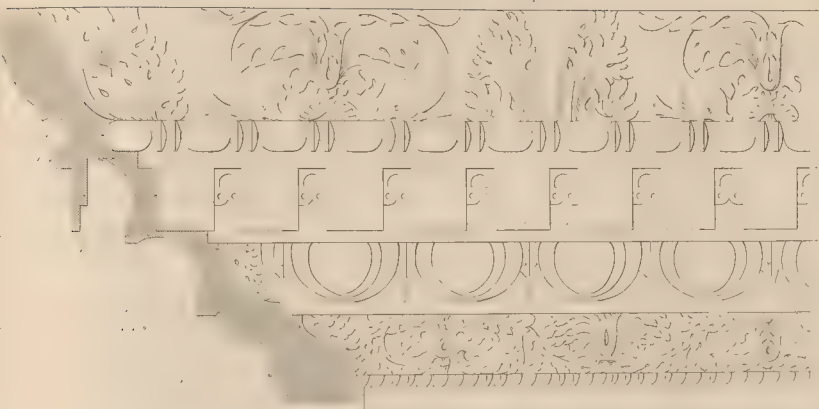


Fig. 7. of NEVA. ROM.

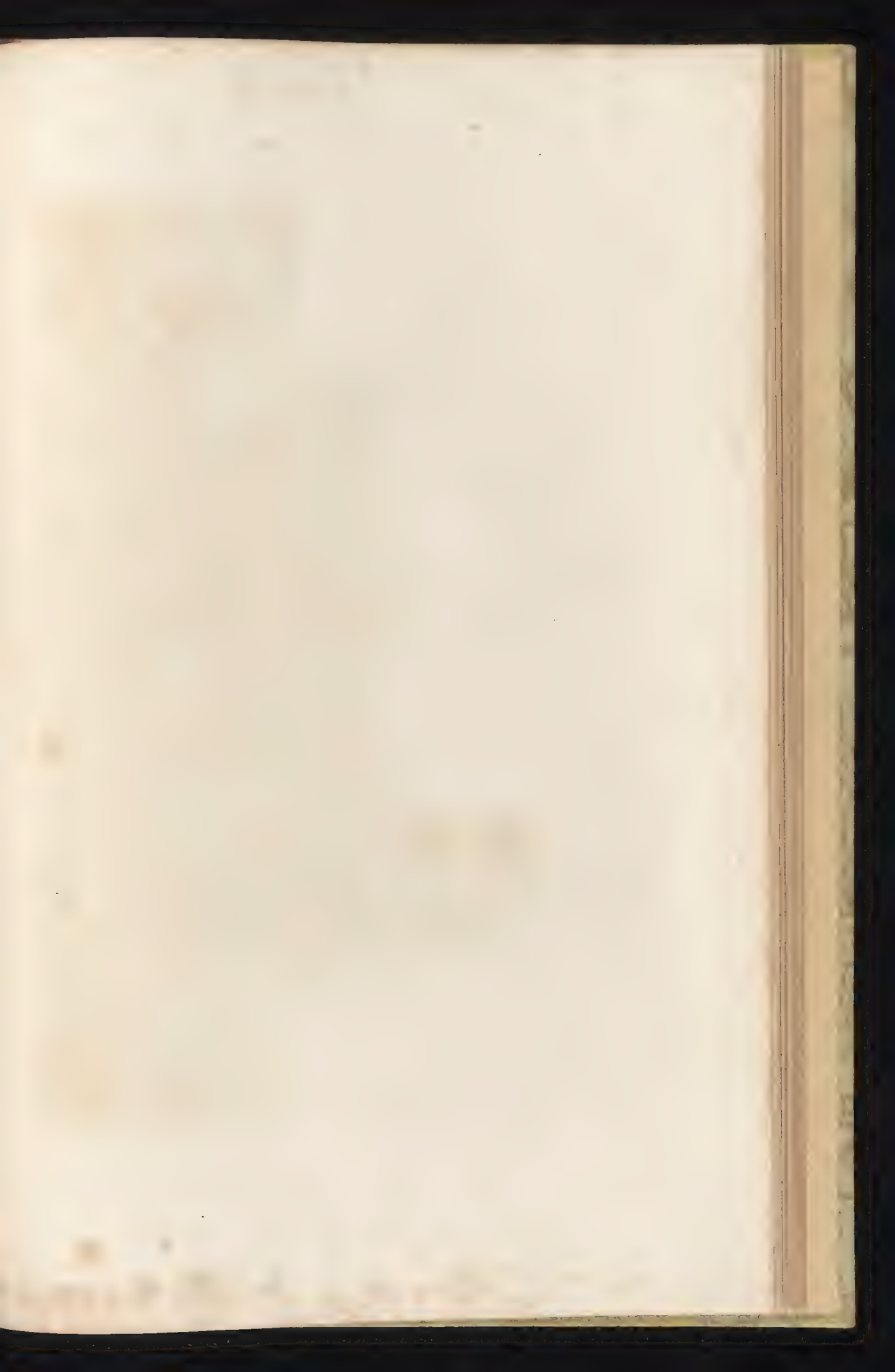
Scale 1/4 in. = 1 ft.







FORUM OF NERVA. ROME.





THE COLLOSSEUM, ROME

View of the Exterior from the West.





OF
THE AMPHITHEATRE OF VESPASIAN,
CALLED
THE COLOSSEUM, AT ROME.

PLATE CXIV.

VIEW OF THE EXTERIOR, FROM THE WEST.

THIS immense edifice was commenced by the Emperor Vespasian, and finished by his son Titus, about the seventy-ninth year of the Christian era: three years only are said to have been occupied in its erection. It may justly be said to have been the most imposing building, from its apparent magnitude, in the world. The Pyramids of Egypt can only be compared with it in the extent of their plan, as they cover nearly the same surface*; for, while they diminish nearly to a point as they rise, the Colosseum, viewed externally, presents its lofty wall, one hundred and sixty feet in height, to the whole extent of the periphery of its ellipsis.

The magnitude of this building has given rise to its name†: it is in form oval, the conjugate diameter being six hundred and twenty feet, and the transverse diameter five hundred and thirteen feet to the extent of the outer wall, which is one hundred and fifty-seven feet high, and decorated with four orders of architecture; the Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite; the three lower ones having columns projecting nearly half their diameter, and arches between, to the number of eighty on each story: those of the second and third range were originally all filled with statues, as we find represented on coins; the upper story has pilasters. Of this exterior wall above one half is now destroyed, and the travertine stone of which it was composed, has served for the erection of many of the immense palaces of modern Rome: of the second wall dividing the two outer

* The Colosseum occupies a space of nearly six acres.

† Many consider the name to be derived from the Colossus of Nero, which was placed on this spot, and removed for the erection of the Colosseum.

corridors, which ran all round the building, nearly the same quantity is dilapidated: being composed wholly of solid masonry, they have been selected; while the inner masses of walls, which are principally formed of brick or tile, and consequently less convertible to use, have been allowed to stand.

A sufficient quantity of stone is said to have been carried away in one night to build the Farnese Palace. Great damage was done to the fabric by extracting the cramps of metal which connected the stones, and the holes made for this purpose are visible over the whole extent of the masonry. A check was put to these spoliations by Pope Benedict the Fourteenth, who consecrated the spot, and erected stations round the arena with altars, and in the centre the cross, with the implements of the passion on it, which are visible in the View: to this the Colosseum is indebted for the state of preservation it is in. Sentinels are constantly on the watch; and the decay of the various parts is prevented by repairs, as they threaten ruin.

The accumulated ground to the left of the building has been cleared away, and a wall erected. In the distance on this side are some remains of the Baths of Titus on the Esquiline Hill, from which that emperor had an entrance.

To the right is part of the Celian Hill, laid out as a public garden. The excavation seen on this side discovered parts of the substructure for the edifice, which appear to have required extensive foundation, being, as Martial informs us, built on the marshes of Nero*.

This View is taken from the platform on which the Temple of Venus and Rome was erected†, which brings the eye level with the architrave of the lower entablature; it is the transverse, or smaller diameter.

PLATE CXV.

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE AMPHITHEATRE.

THIS View is taken from the east end of the building, and represents, in the upper part, the present dilapidated state of the foundation walls, and arches, which supported the seats for the spectators of the games exhibited in the arena: eighty thousand are said to have been accommodated with seats at the same time.

In the year 1813 the ground was excavated over the surface of the arena, as represented in this View, which was taken on the spot at the time by Signior Pomardi; and affords so interesting a disclosure of the substructions discovered under it, that we

* Hic ubi conspicui venerabilis amphitheatris erigit moles,
Stagna Neronis erant.—MART. Epig. II.

† See position on the general plan.







CRYSTAL PALACE

As it appeared in 1851, when it was first opened.

London, 1851.



have given a representation of the appearance it presented at that time. Many conjectures, and, of course, various opinions, were formed by antiquaries on the probable date and purpose of these substructions: some considering that they served as receptacles for the wild beasts used in the games, and other arrangements of the arena during these shows; while others considered them as erections of more modern date, and belonging to some manufactory. The disposition and arrangement of the walls are dotted, and shown in Plate CXVI. Four elliptical walls were found, following the curve of the building; and the intermediate space was formed into three alleys by square boxes, or cells, resembling cages or dens. The construction of these walls was very irregular: some being formed of finely worked blocks of peperine stone, well constructed; others apparently of similar materials, used a second time, and thrown together irregularly to form walls; the rest constructed with brick or tile. We have drawings of the whole; and consider, from their appearance, and from various inscriptions with dates found in the excavations, that they have served at different times the purposes of the Amphitheatre, and undergone many alterations. Some of the inscriptions are represented in the View; by one of which we learn, that the arena and podium were repaired in the time of Theodosius.

Many fragments of columns, mouldings, and some of the marble seats, were discovered at the same time; which we have referred to in making the following drawings, and restored them to the parts they apparently belonged to.

The arena of this Amphitheatre has been the scene of much bloodshed. Suetonius says, that Titus celebrated the dedication of the Amphitheatre for one hundred days; exhibiting to the people five thousand wild beasts, fifty being appointed to the chase each day. Dion Cassius* says, Titus dedicated the Amphitheatre for the chase of wild beasts, and that he there exhibited a combat between certain large birds called Grû, and that four elephants and nine thousand wild beasts were killed there; that there were numerous exhibitions of gladiators, and battles on foot and in boats, representing the people of Corinth and Corfu fighting together; and that these diversions lasted for one hundred days, the emperor throwing presents among the people.

Domitian is said† to have given various entertainments to the people in this Amphitheatre; among the rest a representation of the fable of Orpheus. He appears to have repaired the building, as medals exist with the head of that emperor, and the Amphitheatre on the reverse. Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus Pius, Commodus, and Severus, also amused the people by gladiatorial and other spectacles. Dion mentions, that, during the government of Macrinus, the Amphitheatre was greatly injured by lightning. It was probably repaired under Heliogabalus or Alexander Severus, as there is a medal of the latter emperor, with the Amphitheatre on the reverse. A similar medal is extant of the time of the emperor Gordian, on which an elephant is seen in combat with a bull within the Amphitheatre.

* Book lxvi.

† MARTIAL; and Xiphilinus in Severus.

Constantine enacted a law to prevent gladiatorial combats, but they appear to have been renewed after his time.

Among the fragments discovered at the excavations before mentioned, is the following inscription, on a large block of marble, which appears to have formed a part of the podium :

SALVIS . DDNN . THEODOSIO . ET . PLACIDO . VALENTINIANO . AVG
RVFVS . CÆCINA . FELIX . LAMPADIVS . V . C . ET . IN . L . PRAEF VRBI
HARENAM . AMPHITHEATRI . A NOVO . VNA . CVM PODIO . ET PORTIS
POSTICIS . SED . ET . REPARATIS . SPECTACVLI . GRADIBVS . RESTITVIT.

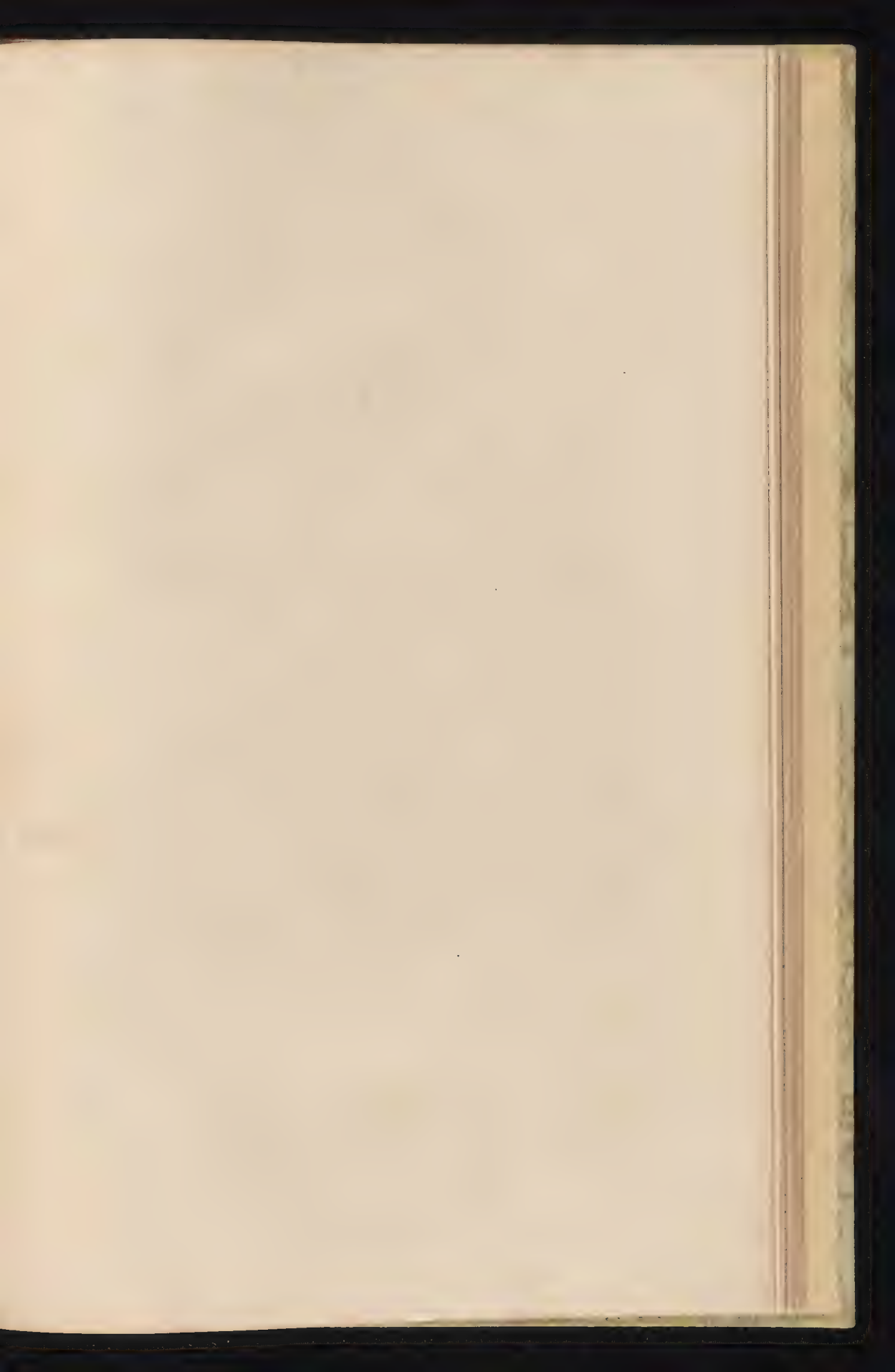
which proves that it was in use for that purpose, and repaired by Theodosius and Valentinian, who reigned about the end of the fourth century : and, up to the five hundred and twenty-third year of the Christian era, we find from Cassiodorus, " that people went with pleasure to see what human nature ought to have looked upon with horror."

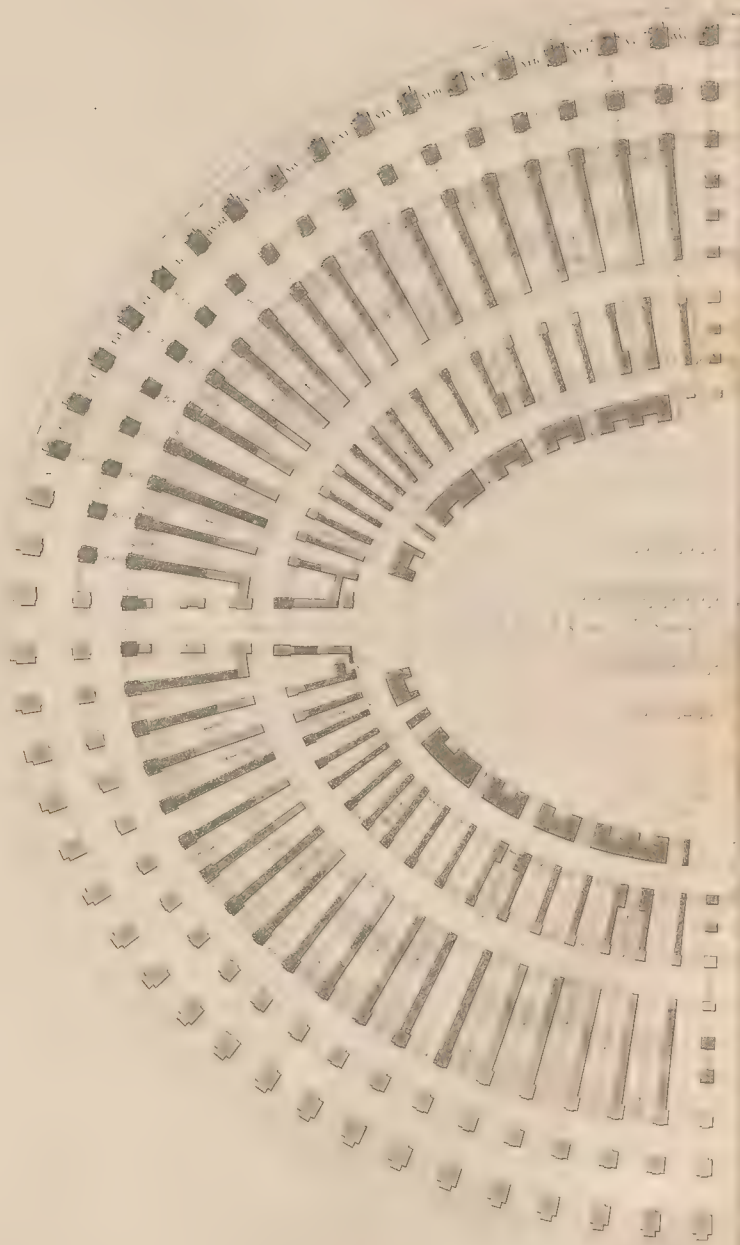
Also, during the persecutions of Christianity, many martyrs suffered for their religion; of whom Fontana, in his treatise on the Flavian Amphitheatre, gives a long and minute list.

At the time of Justinian, an edict was passed, banishing all gladiators from the Roman empire, from which time the Amphitheatre was abandoned and neglected. About the commencement of the twelfth century it appears to have been converted into a fortress, and occupied for that purpose by the Frangepani family, with whom Pope Innocent the Second took refuge. It was wrested from them, and held by the Anibaldi till the year 1312, and in 1332 it became the property of the republic.

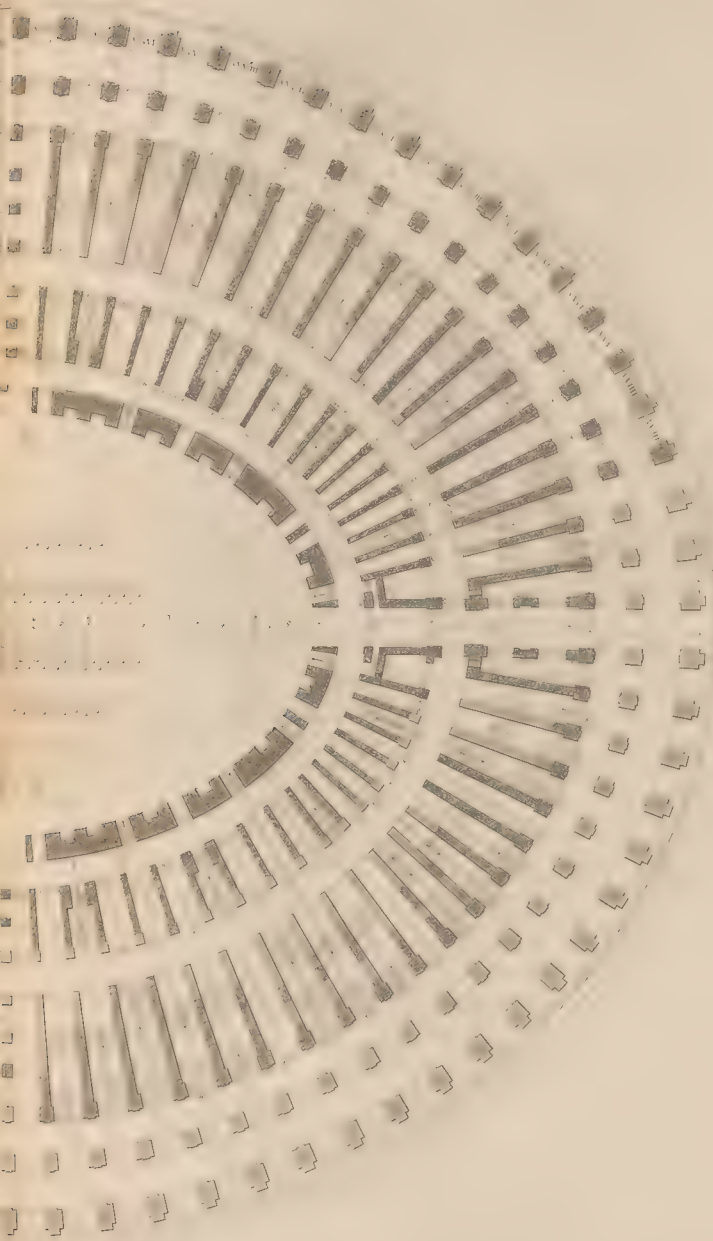
On referring to the View, it appears probable that the arena was formed of a timber floor, supported by the walls there seen, in which there might have been apertures communicating with the cells beneath. Above and round the arena was the podium, elevated about twelve or fifteen feet; on this were seated the emperor, senators, ambassadors of foreign nations, and other personages of the highest distinction : they were protected from the wild beasts used in the games by a fence of iron railing and spikes. The throne or suggestum allotted to the emperor was decorated like a pavilion, lined with silk, and richly ornamented.

From the podium to the top of the second story were marble seats, occupied by the equestrian order, tribunes, civil and military, and persons of inferior rank; they were divided into precinctions, or *menianæ*, the lower ones being considered the most honourable. Some of these seats were covered with cushions, but for the most part with boards. The marble seats found at the excavations enable us to determine their whole number; they are in the form of wedges, seventeen inches in height, and cut out for steps, descending at regular intervals. Above the second story is a wall, with openings therein. Above this wall the seats appear to have been constructed in wood. An inscription, discovered on the way to Ostia, about four miles from Rome, relating to places allotted to the *Fratri Arvales*, appears to refer to such seats " in ligneis;" and





COLOSSEUM



proves that they were regularly allotted according to the rank of the various members of a family. In this inscription three menianæ of marble, and one of wood, are referred to, and the number of feet reserved in each, described.

LOCA . ADSIGNATA . IN . AMPHITHEATRO .

I. AELIO . PLAVTIO . LAMIA . Q . PACTVMEIO . FRONTONE . COS .

ACCEPTVM . AB . LABERIO . MAXIMO . PROCVRATORE . PRÆF . ANNONAE .

I. VENNILEIO . APRONANO . MAG . CVRATORE . THYRSO . L .

FRATRIBUS ARVALIBUS . MAENIANO . I . CVN . XII . GRADIB . MARM VIII . GRADU I . P . V .

GRAD VIII . PED . V . . . F . PED XXXXIIIS . GRADV . I . VNO . PED . XXIIIS . ET MENIANO . SVMMO .

II . CVN . VI . GRADIB . MARM . IV . GRADV . I . VNO . P . XXIIIS . ET . MAENIANO .

SVMMO . IN . LIGNEIS . TAB . LIII . GRADIBVS . XI . GRADV . I . PED . V L . GRAD .

XI . PED . VS E . PED . LXIIIS

SVMMA . PED . CXXVIIIIS .

Unfortunately, before the excavations were completed, the waters accumulated, and no provision having been made for their drainage, they became stagnant, and rendered the air unwholesome. It was, therefore, found requisite to throw the earth in again above the walls, and it is now probably at the original level of the arena. The altars of the Via Crucis were then lowered to the latter level. In the distance are seen part of the Arch of Titus, and to the left the Palatine Hill.

PLATE CXVI.

GROUND PLAN OF THE AMPHITHEATRE.

THE form of this Amphitheatre is oval, the conjugate diameter being six hundred and twenty feet, and the transverse diameter five hundred and thirteen feet five inches, measured from the outer faces of the walls, from which the Doric columns project one foot ten inches. The clear opening of the present inner wall toward the arena, which probably formed the back of the podium, is two hundred and eighty seven feet by one hundred and eighty feet three inches.

There were eighty arched openings round the periphery of the ellipsis, and piers between, with columns projecting a little more than half their diameter. The four central openings were the largest: the only one remaining is on the north side, and is said to have been the entrance for the Emperor from his palace on the Esquiline Hill; it is sixteen feet four inches in width, whereas the rest are generally fourteen feet six inches: a portico appears to have been attached to this situation, as is seen in medals, and the remains of it are represented in Plate CXXIX.

From the piers, the walls, which enclose the staircases and form the support to the seats, are directed towards four centres; of those toward the north and south, nineteen on each side are directed to a point at A. A. on the opposite side in the fourth corridor, and nineteen feet eight inches from the back of the podium.

Toward the east and west, fifteen at each end are directed to a point B. B., eighty feet from the centre of the arena in each direction, excepting the walls of the central openings, which are nearly parallel.

There have been five corridors or passages of communication extending round the building; at present there are but four perfect, one side of the fifth, which was under the podium, being destroyed.

The two outer corridors are formed of open arches, the piers and arches from them being constructed of travertine stone; these piers have pilasters supporting an architrave, from which spring the vaults of the corridors; the latter are composed of rubble and cement, and have evidently been turned upon boarded centres, the marks of the boards appearing where the thin coat of stucco is destroyed.

The pavement of these corridors remains in part, and is of thick travertine stone, extending five feet eleven inches beyond the face of the external wall; thence you descend two steps to a pavement, two courses only of which remain, and are shown opposite the arch No. 33: from the second corridor to the third; the pavement, very little of which remains, rises very rapidly*; between these corridors are contrived the staircases and approach to the first story over the two outer corridors, which may be designated the Ionic range. There are two varieties in these staircases; in describing one quarter it will be found that opposite the No. 40, is the commencement of a staircase occupying two divisions†; you ascend twelve steps to a broad landing; then by twelve other steps to a second landing, which is lighted by small windows from the third corridor; then, turning, you enter the next division, and by two similar flights arrive to the floor of the Ionic range at the line of the inner corridor of the two; the stairs are of this description also, opposite to Nos. 44, 48, 52, and 56.

Opposite Nos. 42, 46, 50, and 54, you commence from the third corridor a staircase which occupies but one division, and carries you to the same level as the others just described, having only one landing midway‡.

The walls between these staircases are composed of four distinct piers of travertine stone, filled in with peperine stone, the horizontal joints of the two not always according§.

From the third corridor on the opposite or inner side you ascend opposite Nos. 41, 45, 49, and 54, by a staircase of twenty-five steps, which occupies the space between the third and fourth corridor to the lower range of vomitories.

The vault of this corridor is nearly all destroyed, but the springing of the arch is discernible; it was paved with travertine stone.

* See Section, Plate CXXIII.

† See Plate CXXV.

‡ See Section, Plates CXXIII. and CXXIV.

§ See Section.

The walls between the third and fourth corridor are faced with tile in regular courses, except the outer pier, which is of travertine stone, and forms a break.

It is worthy of remark, that to arrive at the stairs opposite No. 41, you pass under the second flight of the double stairs to the Ionic range.

Of the fourth corridor the vault is entirely destroyed; of the pavement a great part remains, and is of fine veined or white marble, five inches thick: the brick wall next the arena has been also cased with marble of various kinds. From this fourth corridor you ascended by marble steps to the top of the podium*; these marble steps remain opposite Nos. 43 and 47, and did also at the end opposite No. 56, as is shown opposite No. 21: there were, also, probably three flights at the centre of the north and south sides, by which the Emperor and persons of rank ascended the podium. The other openings in the wall within the fourth corridor, which are opposite Nos. 40, 45, 51, and 52, communicated with the passage which was under the podium, by marble pavement and steps.

It may be remarked, that the central north entrance, and Nos. 38 and 39, on each side of it, have their vaults decorated with enriched stucco in panels, but of inferior execution. This circumstance, and the use of marble in the walls of the fourth corridor and steps of approach from thence, are proofs that the podium was in the situation we have appropriated to it.

The recesses shown in the inner wall were ornamented with stucco, and coloured; their use is difficult to account for.

The arch between the third and fourth corridor opposite No. 25, is also decorated with stucco, as many of the others may have been.

Great attention appears to have been paid to the drainage of the edifice; round the exterior is a wide drain or sewer, which received the water from all those of the interior.

The large drain which continues round the Amphitheatre within the second corridor, is two feet six inches wide, and receives the water which is brought down by the perpendicular conduits, shown by indents in the walls, as well as the drainage from the third corridor, where they are one foot five inches wide, and three feet deep; they have their sides lined with tile.

On the outer side of the third corridor is another drain, which is of the same width and construction, and is formed with a current to the last mentioned drain; from it extend branches of other drains toward the arena, but they cannot be traced.

On the surface of the arena the walls which are supposed to have supported the floor of the arena are slightly indicated; and at No. 5, as well as the east and west end, are subterranean passages communicating with these substructions.

The walls which remain are etched with a darker tint, and at the east end is formed a solid brick buttress which rises to the summit of the outer wall, and upholds the arches numbered 23, &c.; it was erected under Pius the Sixth.

* See Section.

PLATE CXVII.

PLANS OF THE SECOND OR IONIC RANGE, AND MEZZANINE OVER DITTO.

A. B. C. Is the plan of half the second range or story, which is decorated on the outer face with Ionic columns.

It has a double corridor on the outside, as below; the exterior one C. is vaulted in a similar manner to those already described. The inner one does not rise to so great a height; and the arch is groined, having a mezzanine story over it, the vault of which corresponds in height with the former. The outer corridor only is decorated with pilasters.

From the third or inner corridor A., you ascend by five steps to the second range of vomitories; (one entrance is visible opposite No. 26, but the wall being dilapidated, the other entrances are not discernible): and from the corridor B. by twenty-five steps to the third range of vomitories opposite Nos. 40, 45, 49, and 54: from the corridor A. you ascend to the mezzanine story opposite Nos. 41, 47, 51, and 55, by twenty-eight steps.

The corridor A. is paved with very small bricks laid herring-bone; close to the inner edge is a trough or drain, with large sink-stones. The corridors and passages were also paved in the same manner; some of the latter having a thick course of travertine stone, about two feet in width, on one side. The walls were covered with plaster, and coloured a deep red.

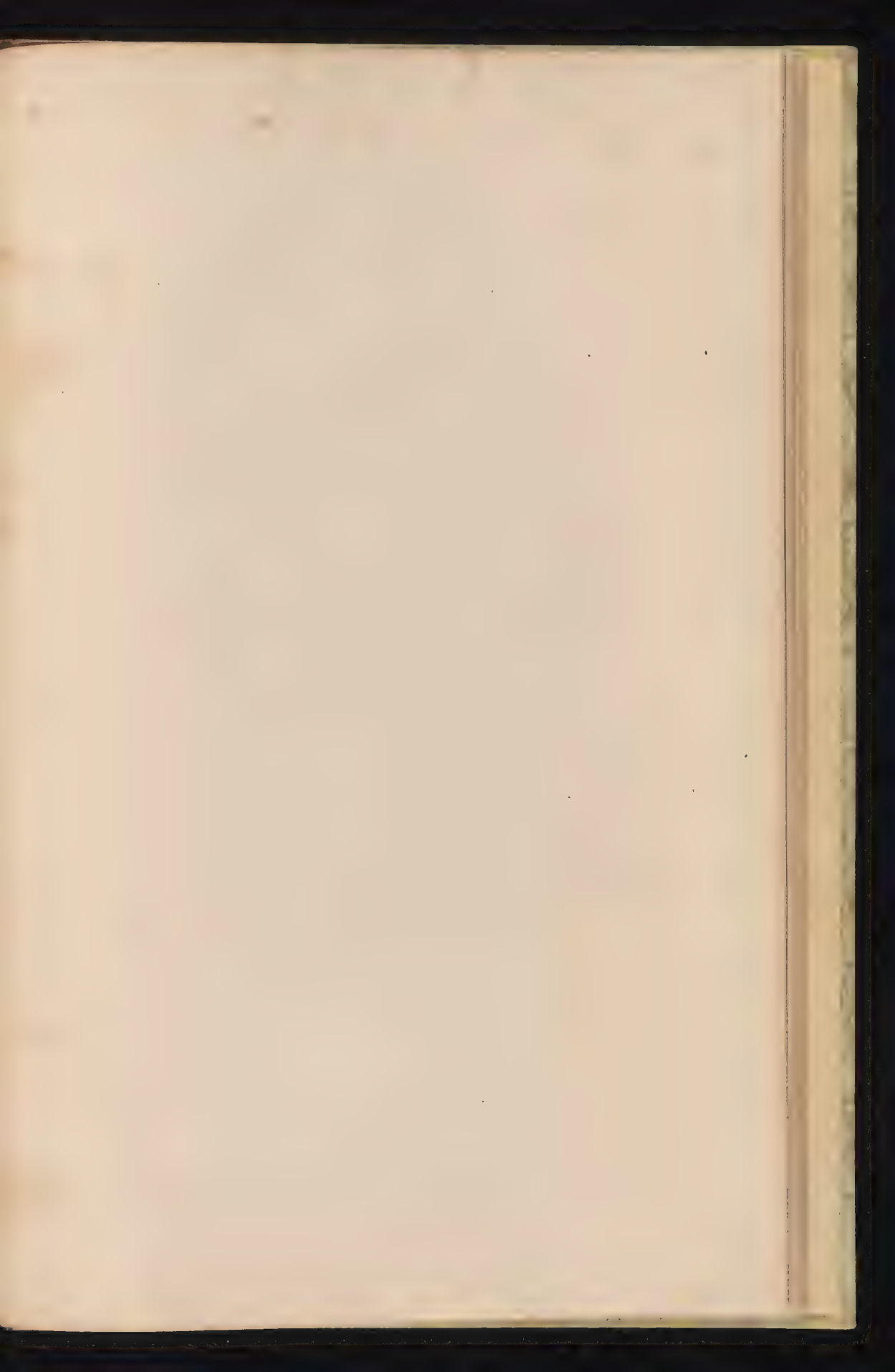
In the outer arches are some remains of pedestals, which appear to have supported statues in the openings.

The staircases on this range are not arranged so uniformly as those below: and towards the east and west ends, the four staircases to the upper vomitories are made across the spaces, differently from the rest.

G. Is the plan of the mezzanine over the last.

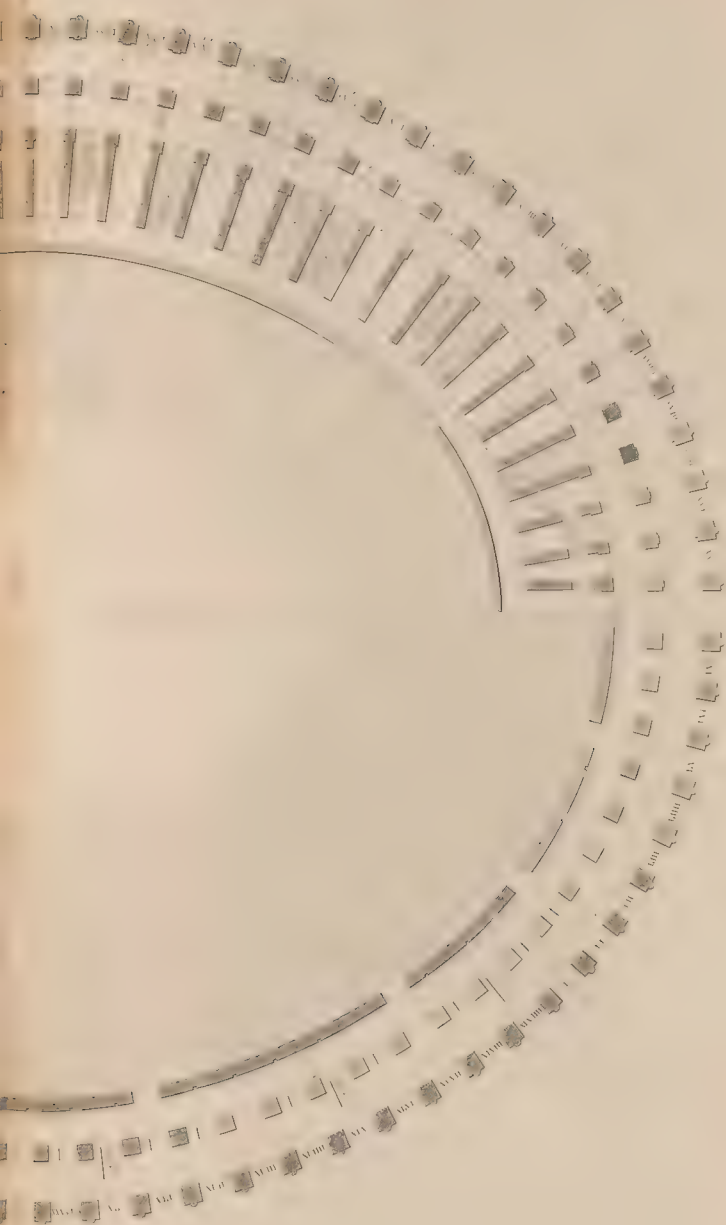
D. Is the mezzanine arched with tuffo and cement, and lighted by numerous slant apertures E. E. E. E. at the side of the vault: these apertures have been covered with iron gratings, as appears in the floor of the Corinthian range. The sides and vault of this mezzanine were covered with a thick coat of plaster, and coloured of a deep red or blood colour; it is paved with small bricks laid herring-bone, and the water carried off by a channel of travertine stone placed close to the inner wall.

From this mezzanine you ascended by stairs to the level of the Corinthian range.



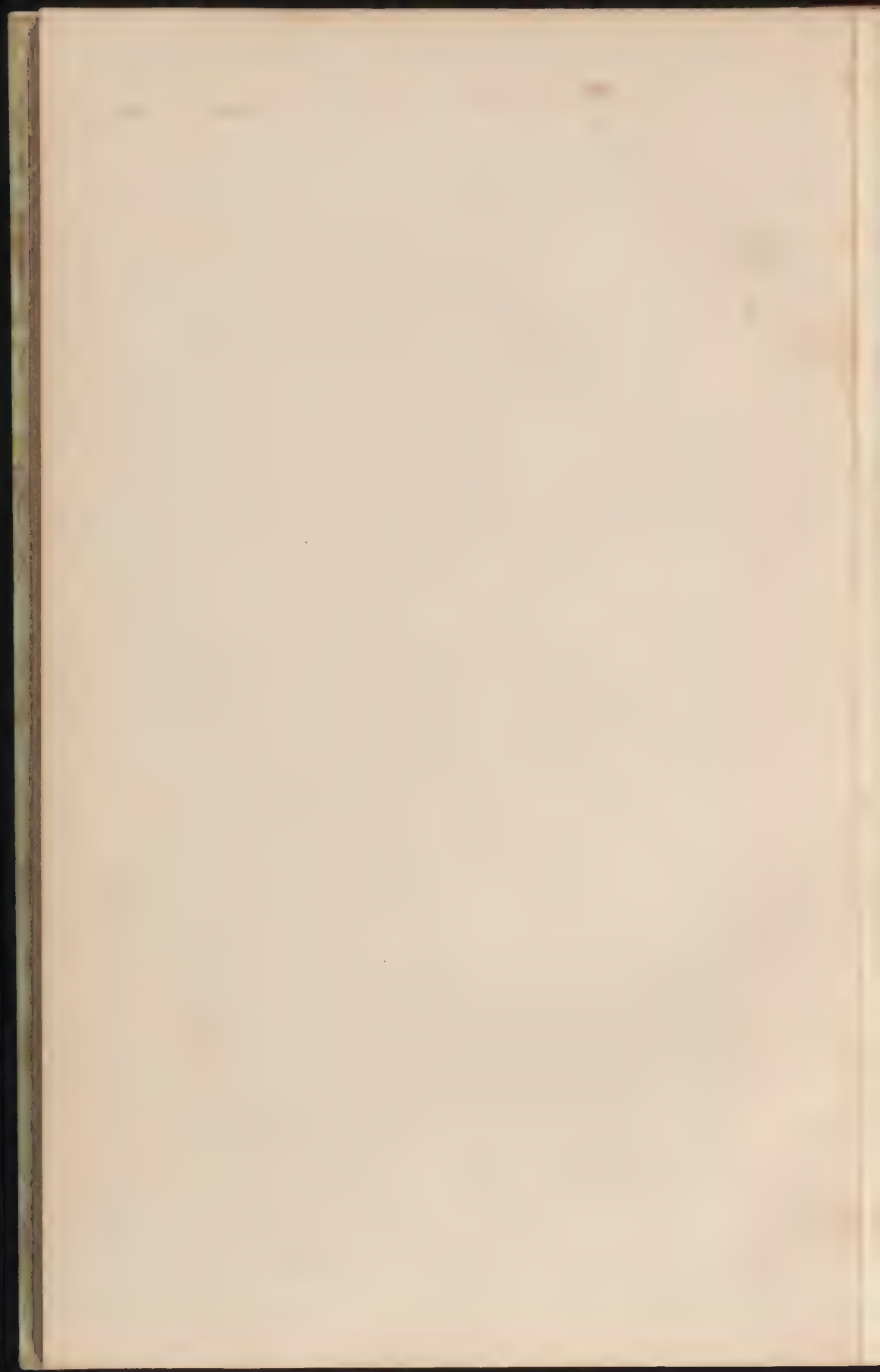


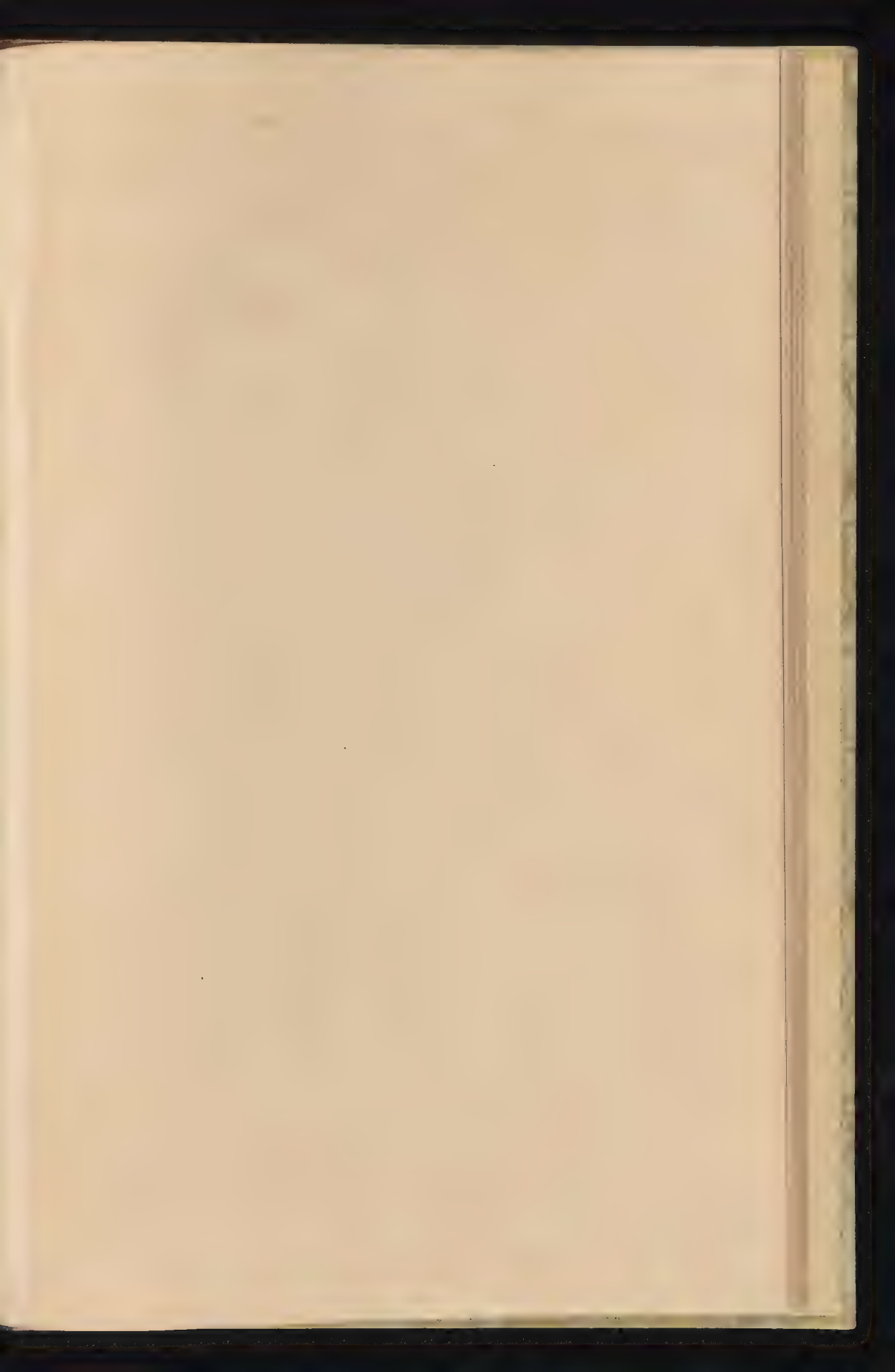
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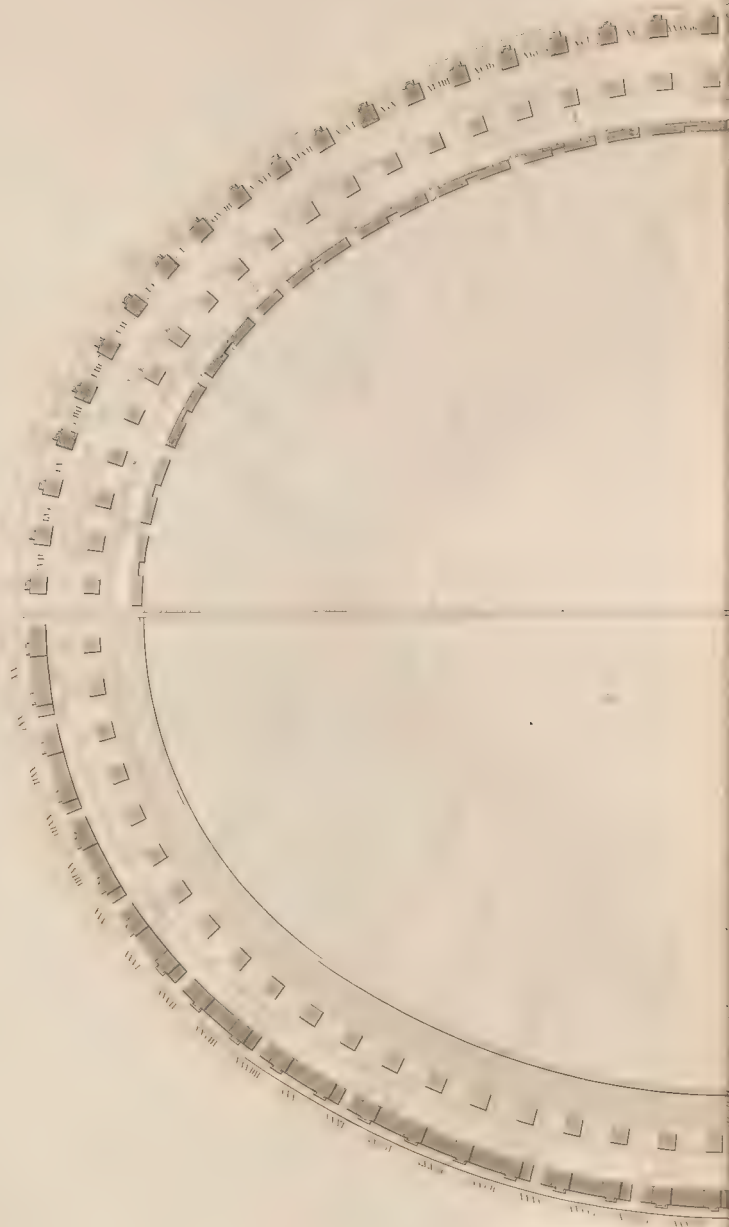


PLAN OF THE

Fortification of the City of London

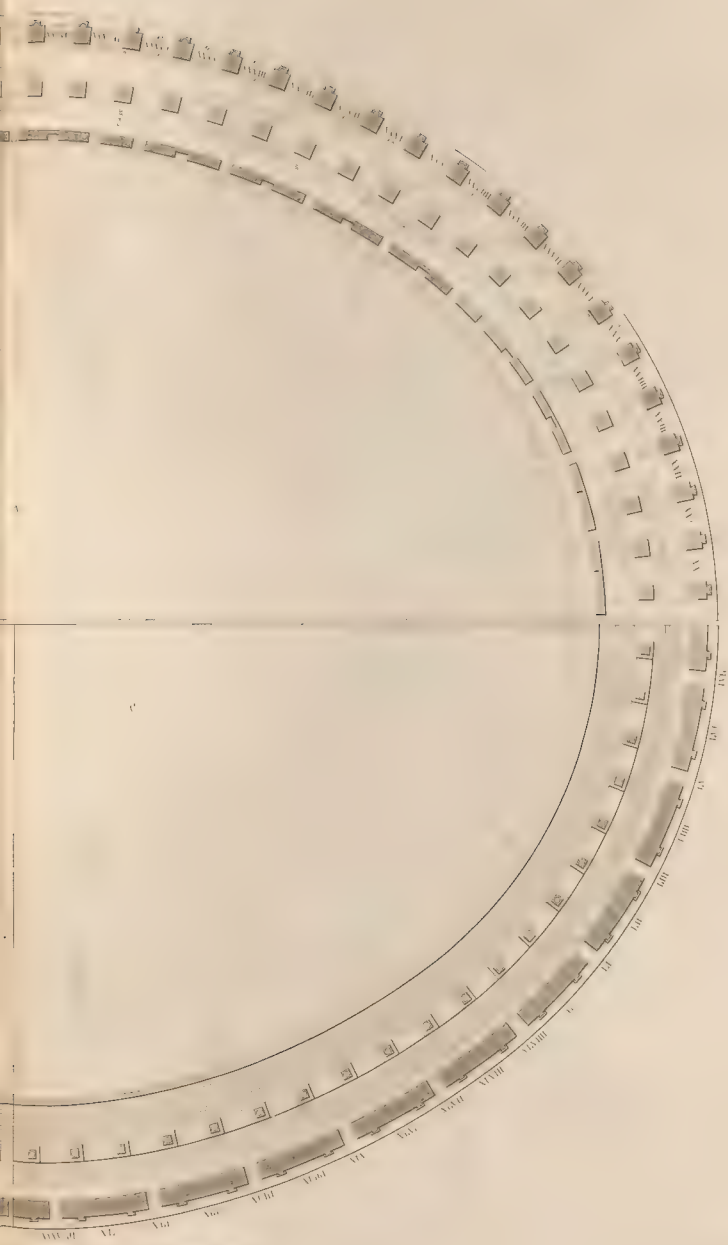






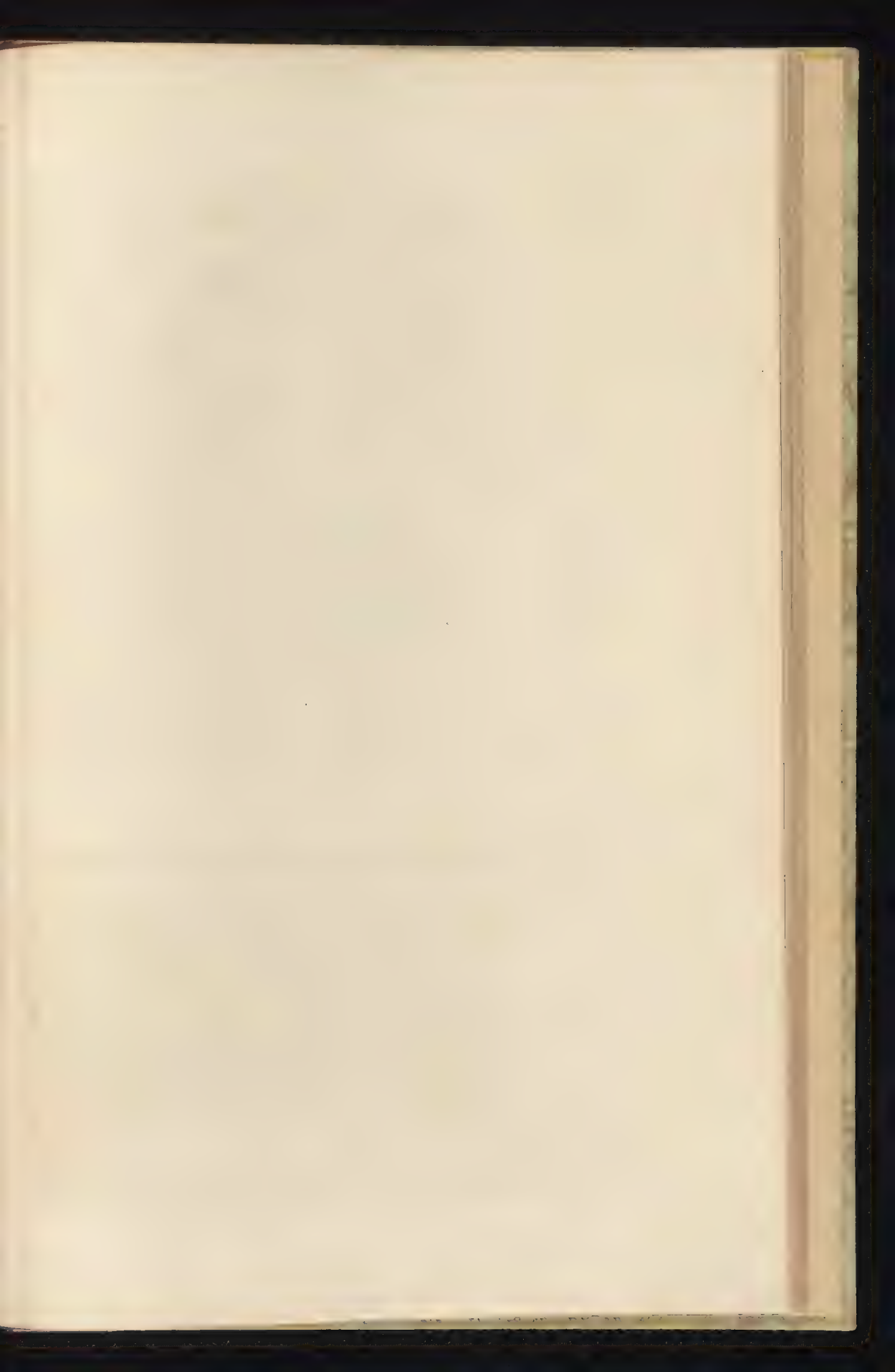
COLOSSEUM

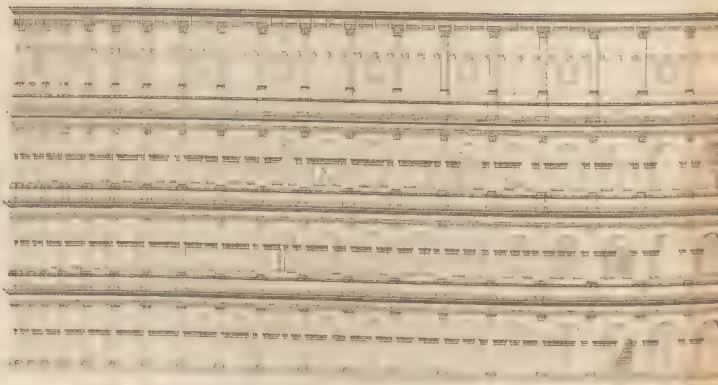
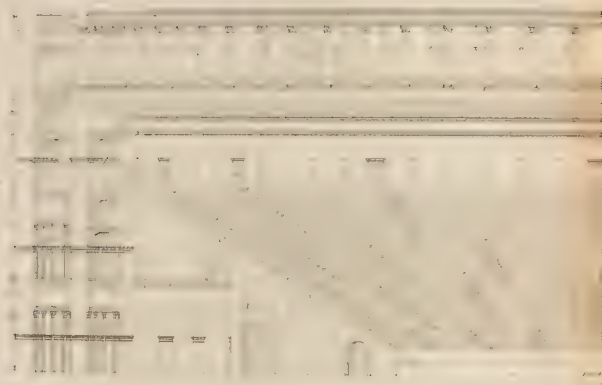
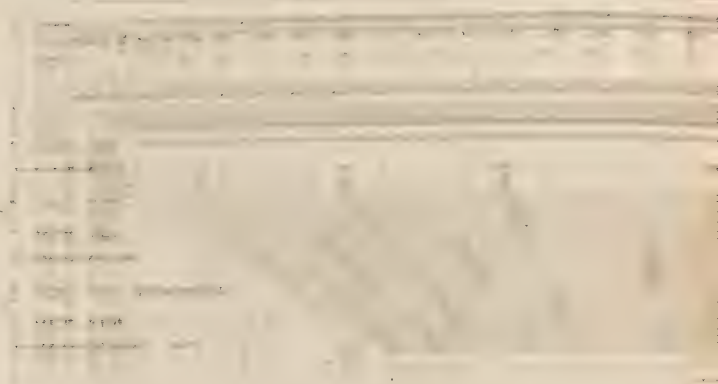
Scale of Feet
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 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100



PLAN OF THE NORTH SIDE
OF THE FORTIFICATION







WM. ROMÉ.
 SECTION RESTORED



PLATE CXVIII.

PLANS OF THE THREE UPPER STORIES.

A. PLAN of the Corinthian range, or third story.

This plan is taken on the top of the pedestals under the Corinthian range of columns. Two corridors continue round the building: the outer one appears to have been groined; the inner one was probably half groined, but the piers are much destroyed, and none of the arches remain. The inner wall is constructed of rubble, and faced with tile, which has been covered with slabs of different coloured marbles: it has doors in it opposite Nos. 21, 25, 30, 34, and centre, and the corresponding openings; with recesses between toward the interior.

In the inner corridor are flights of steps, D., which ascended to the seats above; and at E. are steps which conduct from the outer corridor to the mezzanine over it in a continued flight, with a landing in the midway.

These corridors were paved similarly to those described below: the inner one has a channel of travertine stone next the inner wall, communicating by perpendicular shafts with that underneath.

B. Plan of the mezzanine over the last story, indicating the seats, supposed to have been formed of wood*. This plan is taken about the level of the entablature of the Corinthian range.

The stairs ascend against the outer wall, and, meeting at a landing, appear to have continued inward; but the latter flights are all destroyed, as well as the pavement and arching.

C. Is the plan of the upper internal range. The columns and seats are restored; but there are indications of the staircase at F., of which the vestiges remain, leading to the upper cornice of the building, where was the platform for adjusting the velarium.

PLATE CXIX.

LONGITUDINAL ELEVATION AND SECTIONS.

THE elevation gives the general proportion and arrangement of the exterior of the edifice longitudinally. The measurements and details are fully explained in the succeeding Plates.

* See Plate CXXVI.

In the arches of the second and third stories are shown the pedestals for supporting statues, which at the same time served as a protection to persons in the corridors, the levels of which are the top of the outer stylobates. Two of these pedestals only now remain in Nos. 30 and 33.

In the wall of the upper story are two ranges of windows, the smallest of which is in the stylobate under the pilasters, and affords light to the upper mezzanine story*. One of these is over the central opening, and one in each alternate division. The upper windows afforded light to the upper range of seats, and are placed alternately where the last mentioned windows do not occur. Above the latter are the corbels that held the masts to which were attached the cords of the velarium, or awning, which protected the spectators from the sun or rain. The method in which this velarium was constructed might have been as follows:—

A cable being placed on the edge of the podium, following the curve of the ellipsis, and strong ropes attached thereto, taking the direction of the concentrating walls on the plan, and passing through pulleys in the poles at the top of the building, which were two hundred and forty in number, the whole might be raised to any height, but would most probably take the inclination of the seats. This might be kept in its situation by other ropes attached to the podium. Rings for this purpose were lately found in the marble of a piece of the podium at the Amphitheatre at Nismes, and the marks of the action of the ropes thereon. The awning, being formed in widths equal to the distance of the masts from each other, was probably made to move on these ropes by rings attached to the edges of each width; and it might be adjusted at pleasure with slighter ropes, to move it in either direction, by persons stationed at the top.

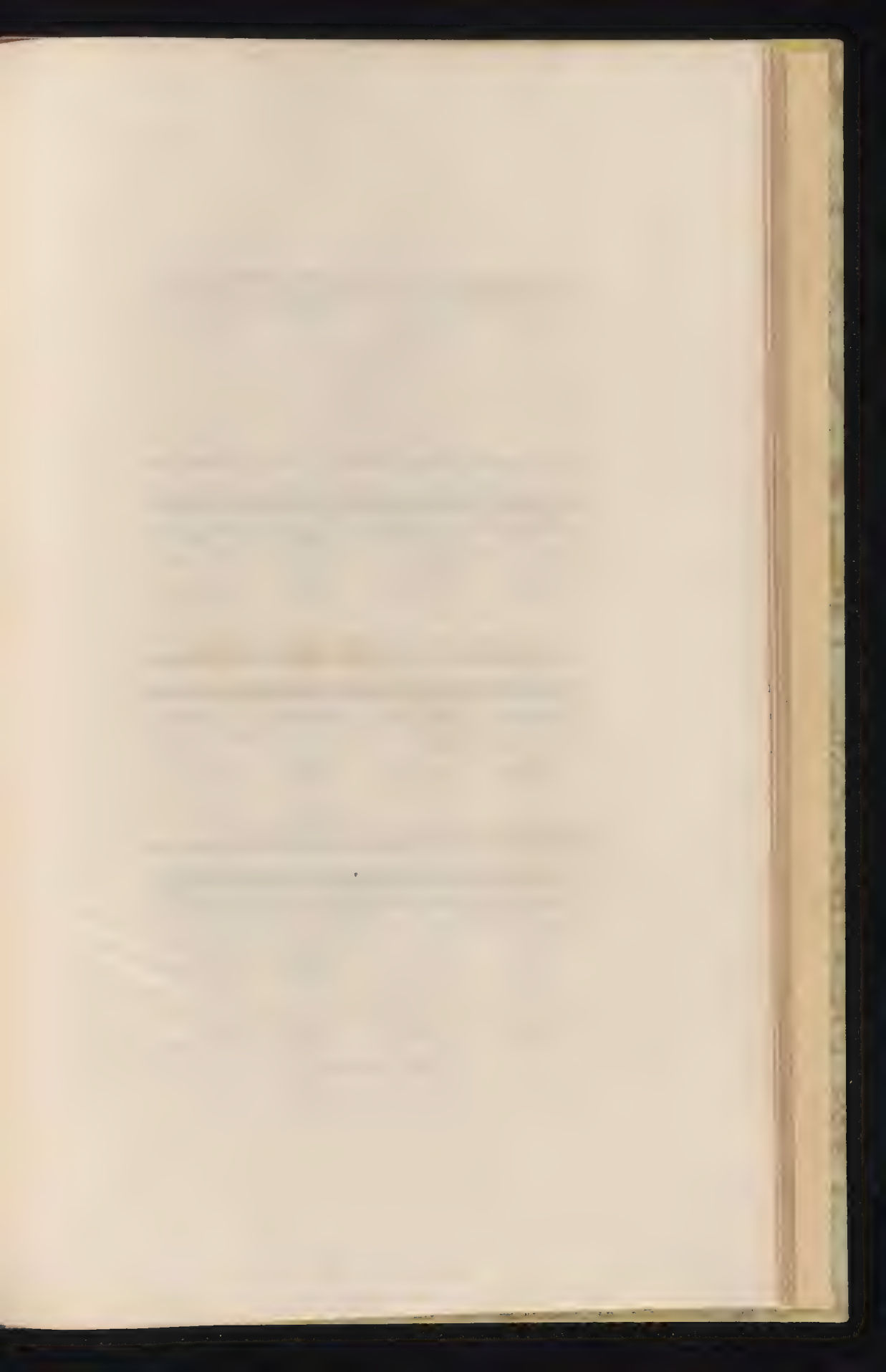
In the sections are shown the varieties in the construction of the walls supporting the seats, with the number of the latter, and positions of the various vomitories; and the two ranges of seats, supposed to have been in wood, the upper of which was probably covered by a roof supported by columns, many shafts and capitals having been found, and now lying on the third story, the diameters and heights of which are applicable to this situation. The details are more clearly expressed in Plates CXXII., and following.

PLATE CXX.

ELEVATION OF PART OF THE EXTERIOR WALL.

THE height of the external wall is divided into four stories, each ornamented with one of the orders of architecture; the columns projecting about half their diameter, with arches between.

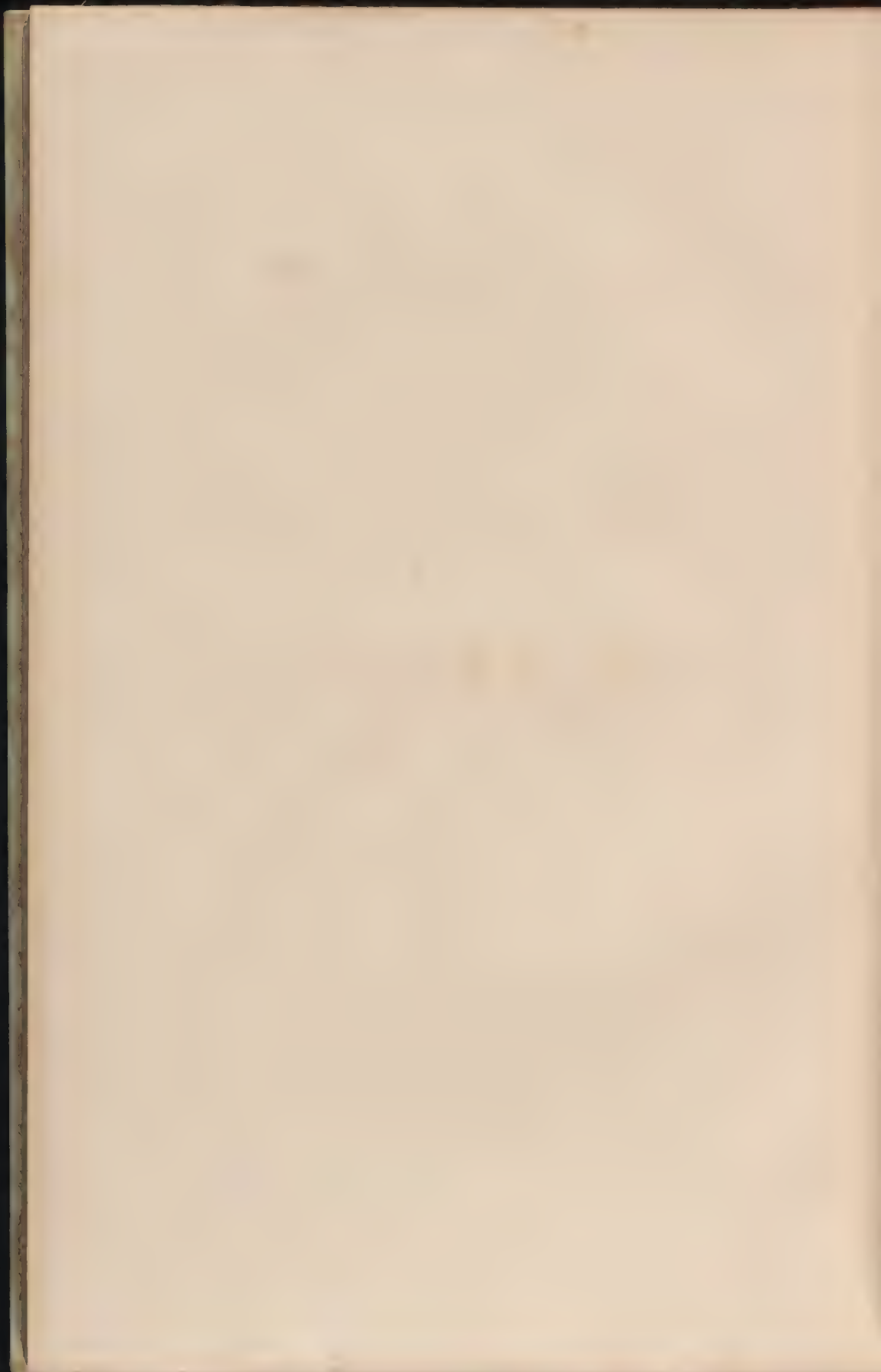
* See Section.







COLOSSEUM ROME



The lower order is Doric; the bases are peculiar, and there are no triglyphs in the frieze. The entablature is about a quarter of the height of the columns, which are nine diameters and a half in height. The mouldings of this range are more particularly given in Plate CXXI.

The second order is Ionic, and is placed on a stylobate nearly a fifth of the height of the order; these columns are the same diameter as those below, and nearly nine diameters in height. The entablature is between a fourth and fifth of the height of the column; the cornice is plain. For the mouldings, &c. of this range, see Plate CXXI.

The pedestals which were placed within these arches to receive statues, are shown in Plate CXXIX.

The third order is Corinthian. The columns are placed on pedestals, and are of the same height and diameter as those of the Ionic order below. For the mouldings and dimensions of this range, see Plate CXXII.

The fourth order is composed of pilasters placed on a double plinth, and more lofty than the columns below, being ten diameters and three-fourths in height; but having their width equal to the lower diameter of all the columns below. The entablature is of greater height than the others; instead of a cornice there is a species of architrave supported by corbels in the frieze.

This cornice is perforated for the purpose of inserting wooden masts, which passed also through the architrave and frieze, and descended to a row of corbels immediately over the upper range of windows, in which are holes to receive the masts. These masts were for the purpose of attaching cords to, for supporting and sustaining the velarium or awning, by which the spectators in the Amphitheatre were protected from the sun or rain. The arrangement of this velarium is considered in Plate CXIX.

The masonry in the lower part of the edifice is more regularly and carefully executed than the upper part, which appears to have been done in haste.

The piers are formed of large blocks of travertine stone, some of which extend the whole depth of the pier; the joints are cramped and secured with metal. Each of the arches is formed of eleven blocks, the key-stone, as well as many others, extending the whole depth: the stones of these arches are held together at the joints by square projecting tenons and mortices, alternately assisted also by metal cramps.

The joints of the masonry are here represented, and an irregularity in the level beds may be observed in some places. The wall of the upper story is faced on the inside with tiles in horizontal courses, behind which tiles are indents containing circular earthen pipes for the purpose of conveying the water from the top of the building, where there must have been a platform for the management of the velarium.

PLATE CXXI.

DETAILS OF THE TWO LOWER ORDERS,

WITH THEIR DIMENSIONS.

Lower or Doric Range.

- A. THE base of the columns. B. The capital of ditto.
 C. The architrave. D. The frieze. E. The cornice.
 F. Impost and archivolt.

Second or Ionic Range.

- G. Base moulding of stylobate. H. Surbase moulding of ditto.
 I. Base of Ionic columns. K. Capital of ditto.
 L. Architrave. M. Frieze. N. Cornice.
 O. Return of capital. P. Impost and archivolt of the arches.
 Q. Base moulding of stylobate to third range.

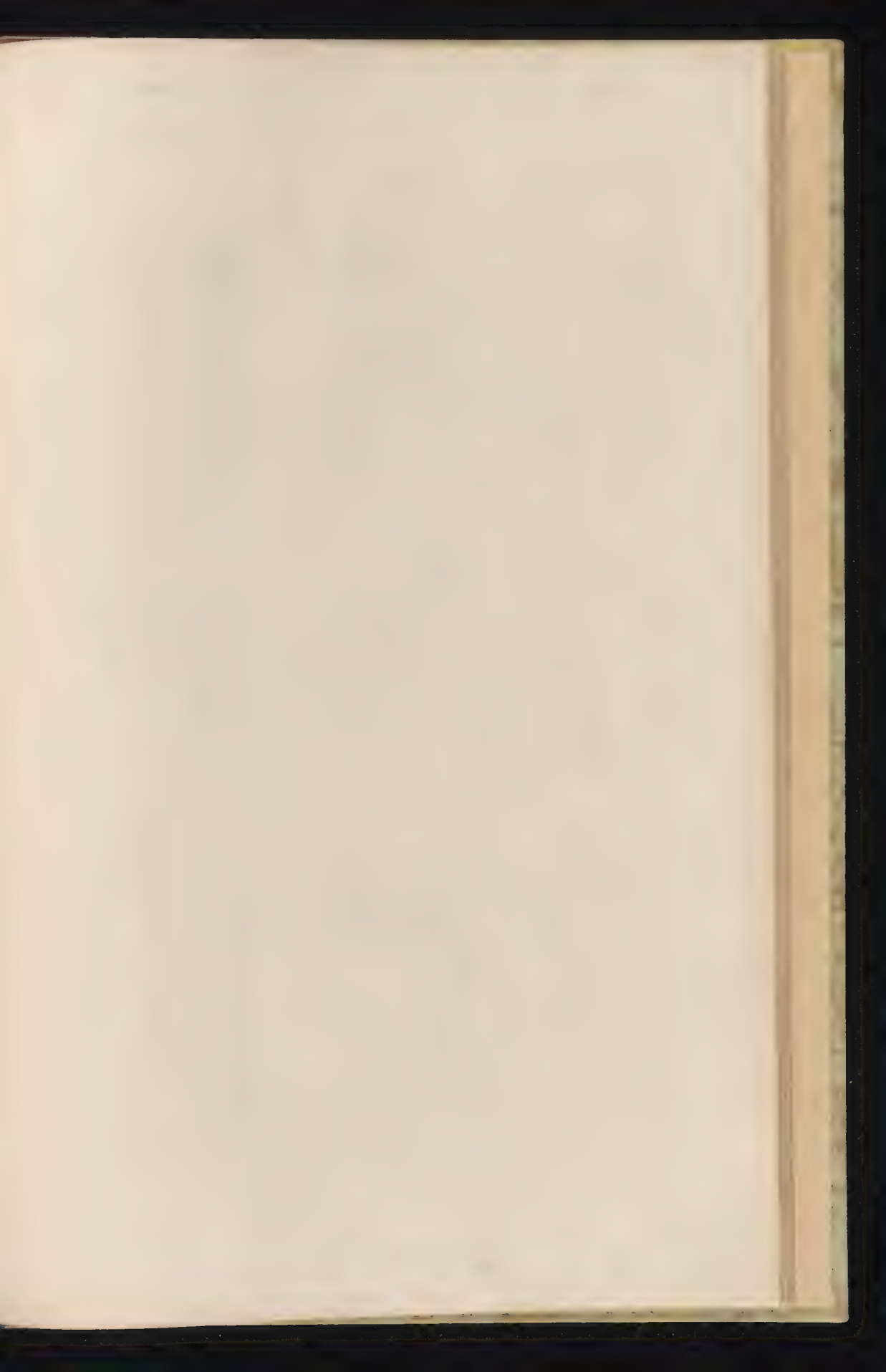
PLATE CXXII.

DETAILS OF THE TWO UPPER ORDERS,

WITH THEIR DIMENSIONS.

Third or Corinthian Range.

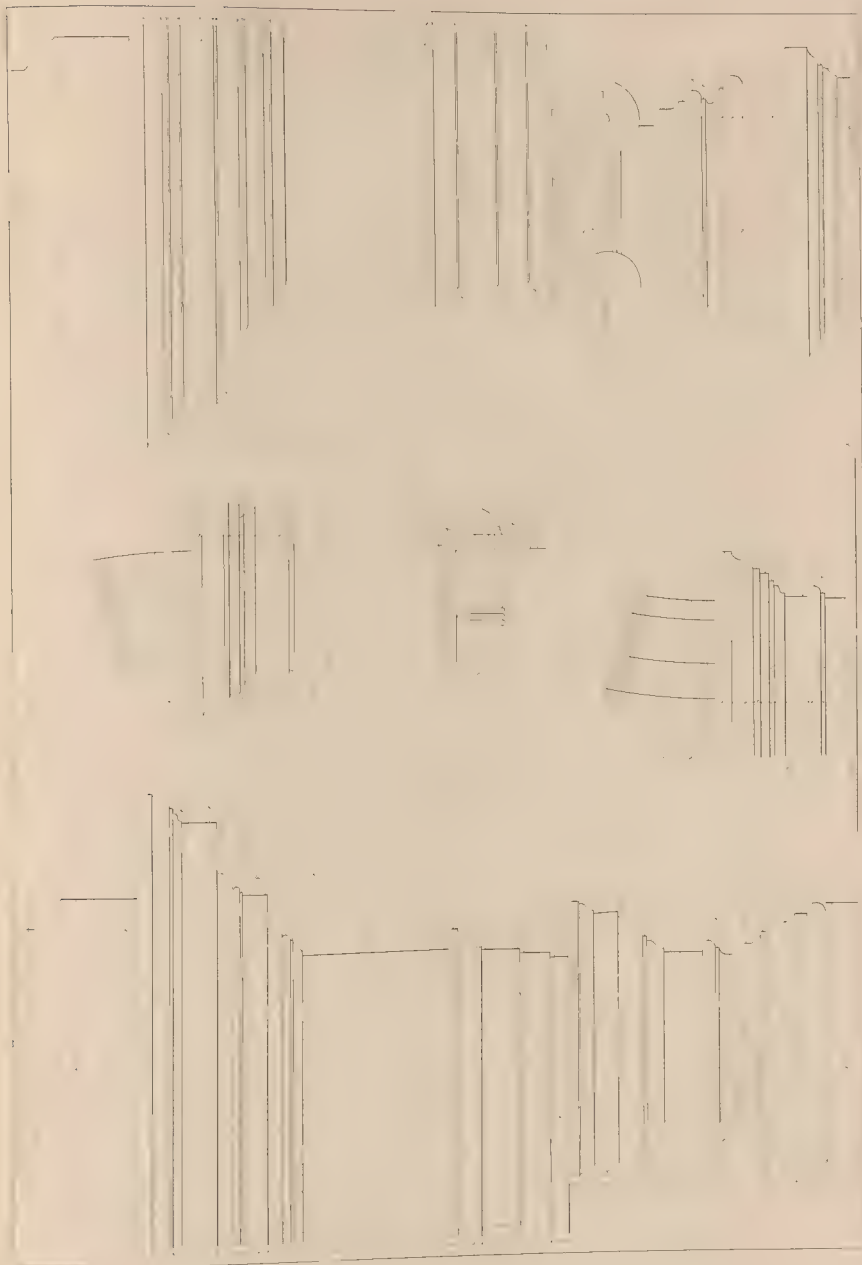
- A. SURBASE moulding of the stylobate.
 B. Base of the columns; they are not appropriate to the Corinthian order.
 C. The capital of the columns; the leaves and centre rose of the abacus are not carved.
 D. The architrave. E. The frieze.
 F. The cornice. G. The soffit of the same.
 H. The impost and archivolt to the arches.

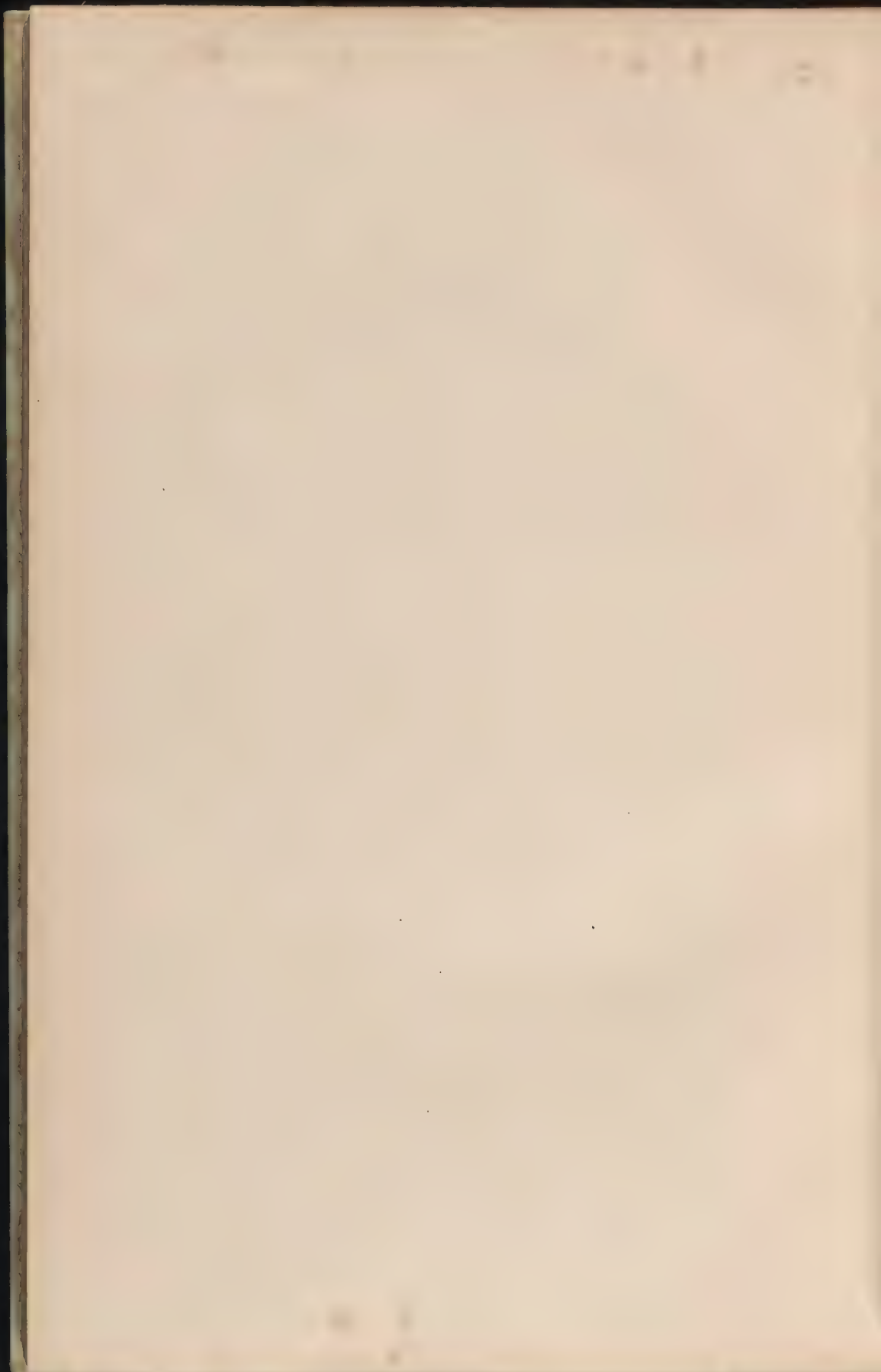


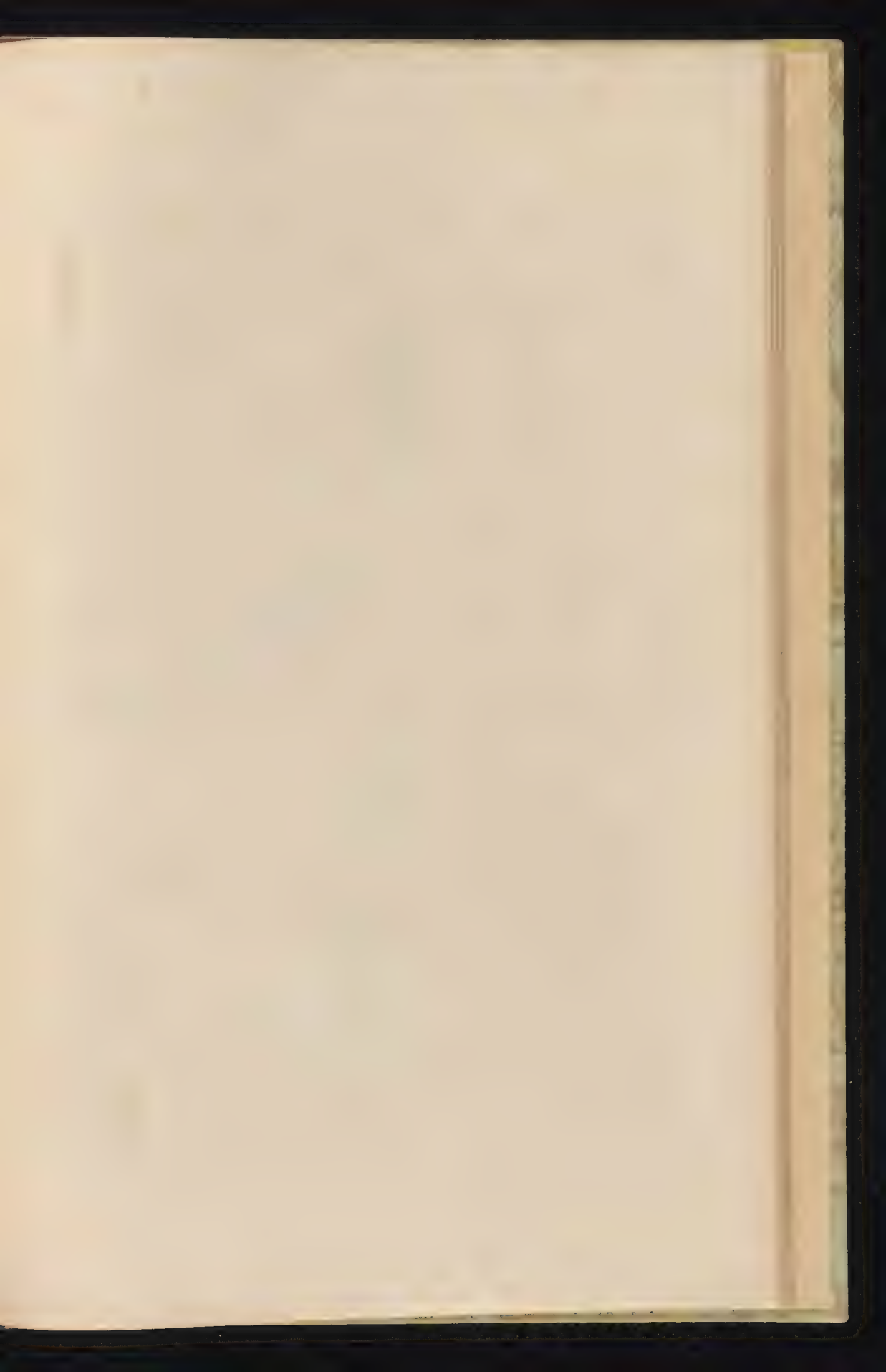


COLLEGE ROOM

1880-1881



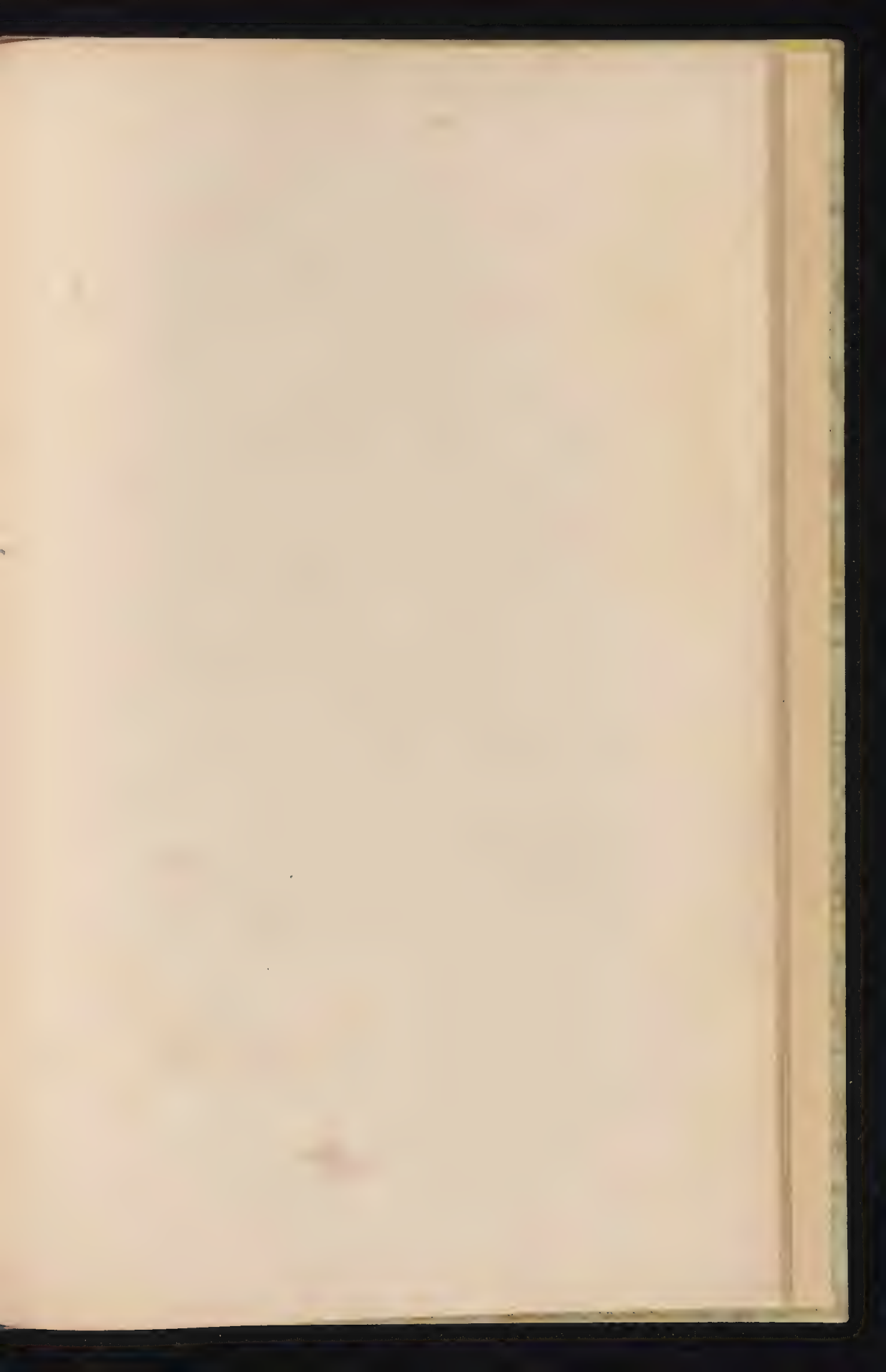


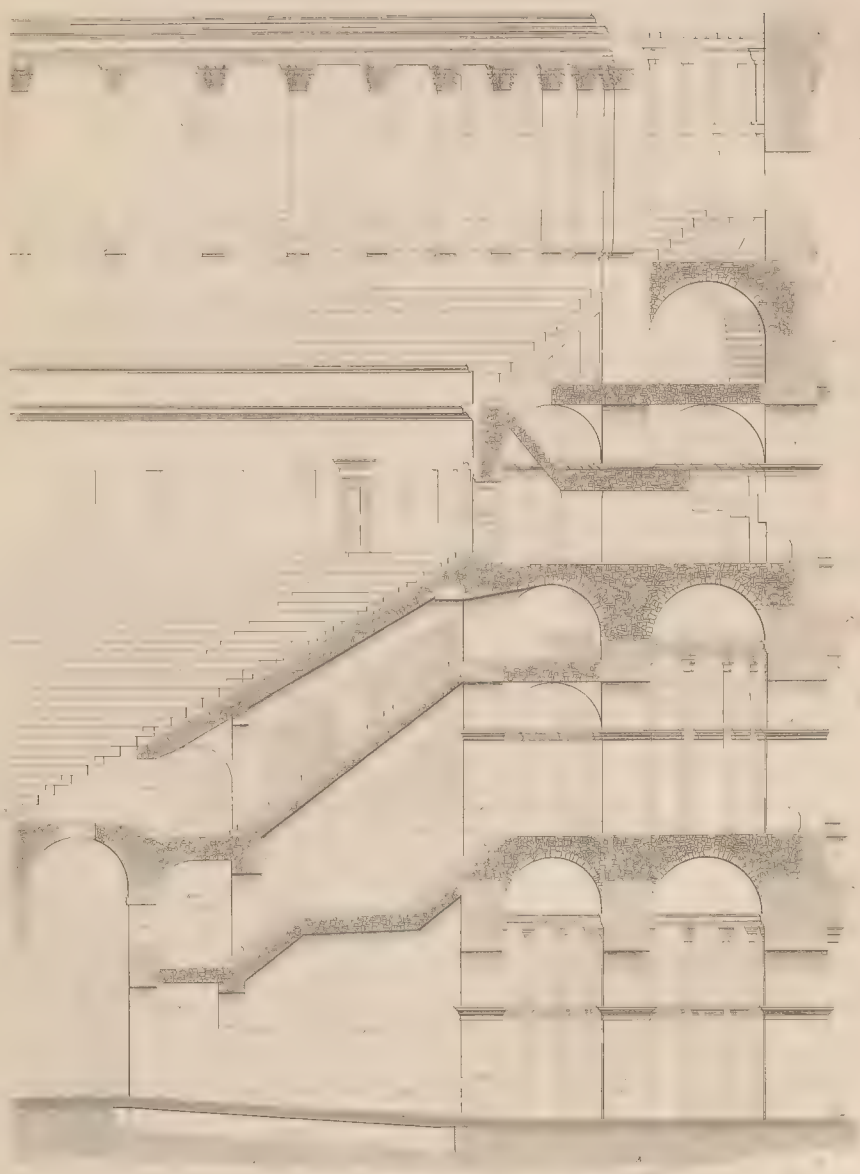




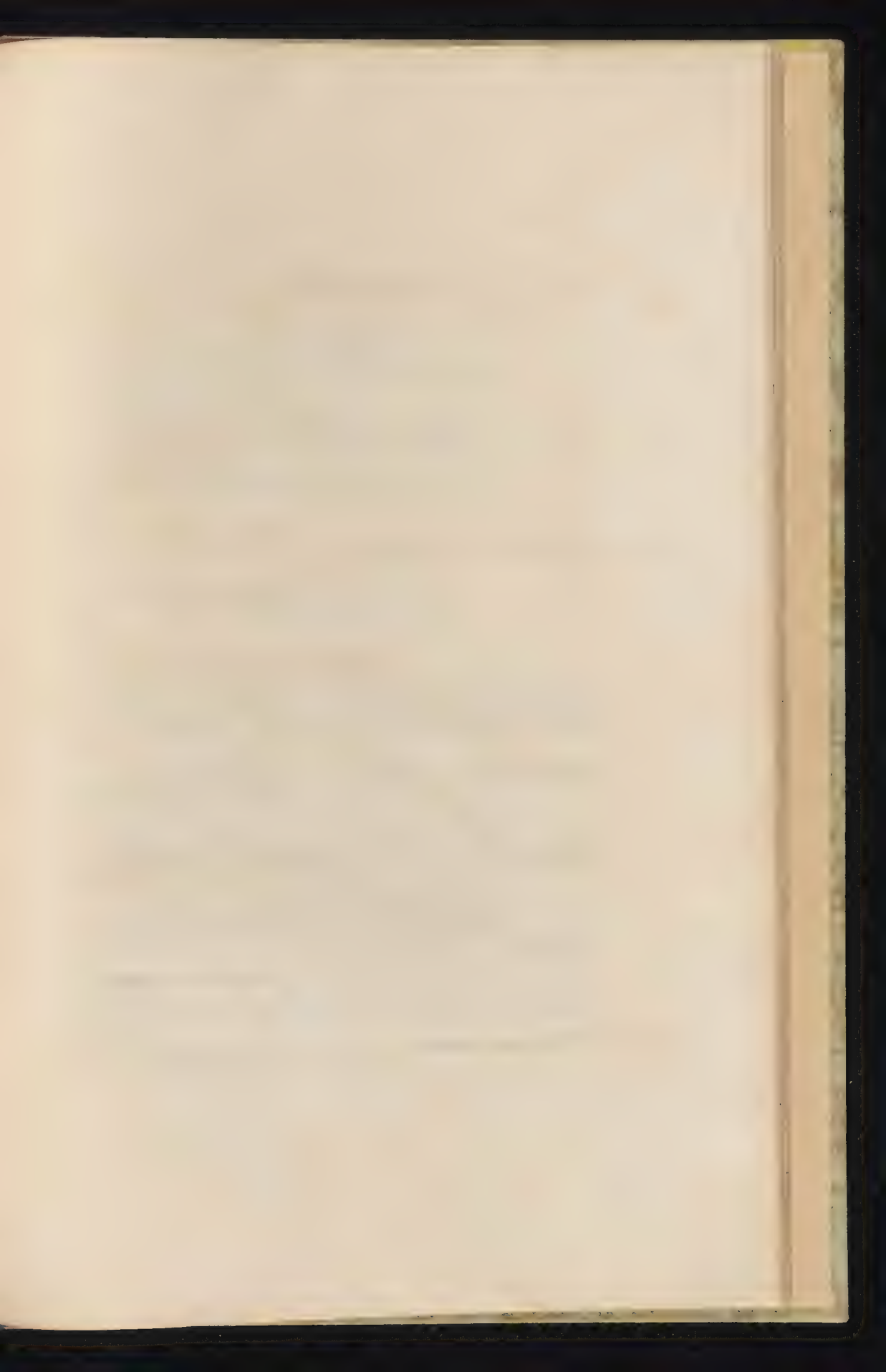
COLONNATE MAFFIOLLO

— 11 —





COLOSSEUM ROME.
SECTION A-B.





Fourth Range, or Upper Order.

- I. The stylobate. K. Base to the pilasters, which is the attic.
 L. The capitals, which are similar to those of the columns in the third range.
 M. The architrave. N. The frieze.
 O. The cornice. P. The face of the consoles which support the cornice.
 Q. The profile of the same, with the projection of the cornice.
 R. The indent for the masts in the architrave and frieze, which continues through the cornice, fifteen inches square.
 S. The profile of the corbel stones which receive the masts at bottom.

PLATE CXXIII.

SECTION THROUGH No. 47,

IN PART RESTORED

THIS section gives the profile of the external wall A. to its whole height; the inner face is perpendicular, and the outer one recedes on each story; it is constructed of travertine stone, except the inner face of the upper range, which is formed with tiles in horizontal courses.

The next wall, B., dividing the two outer corridors, is also constructed of travertine stone; no part of this now remains above the line of the impost to the arches of the third or Corinthian range.

The third pier or wall, C., is constructed of travertine stone to the height of the floor of the third range, which is nearly at the level of the upper marble seat of the grand flight; above that, it is faced on both sides with tiles in horizontal courses, and now remains a little above the openings in it; both fronts of this wall were cased with slabs of marble.

The walls from C. to F., extending from the second to the third corridor on the plan, are composed of peperine stone of rather a soft nature; but having two piers, D. and E., as well as the outer ones, C. and F., composed of travertine stone. These piers continue as high as shown on the section; and the upper part, instead of peperine stone, is filled in with rubble, faced on both sides with tile. Arches are also worked in the tiles, but they do not continue through the wall. Under this wall is the section of one of the drains shown on the plan, Plate CXVI., and the inclined line of pavement from the outer to the third corridor.

The cornice and podium, H., which are placed on the wall over C., are restored from

supposition, as well as the two galleries of seats in wood above. The cornices over the doors in the wall C., together with the columns and entablature over the pier B., are restored from fragments found on the spot; the details of which are given in Plate CXXIX. The columns are placed over each pier; see Plate CXVIII.

It appears probable that the public seats did not extend higher than here drawn, as there were in all but four staircases from this floor at the level I., to the top of the building: the situation of these is shown on the plan C., Plate CXVIII., and their arrangement more particularly at I. K., Plate CXXVIII.

The flights of stairs in the upper mezzanine, the floor of which is level with the top of the Corinthian range of columns, are clearly discernible; there were twenty-four in all: their situation is shown on the plan, B., Plate CXVIII., and more particularly at E. F. and G., Plate CXXVIII.

The flights of stairs in the second corridor of the third range, are drawn, A. B. C. and D., Plate CXXVIII., and their situations shown on the plan, A., Plate CXVIII. There were eighteen in number.

The flights of stairs in the lower mezzanine, over the second corridor at the level K., are shown at L. H. M. and N., in Plate CXXVIII.; and their positions at D., Plate CXVII. There were sixteen of these.

From this mezzanine you descend by twenty-eight steps to a gallery at the level M., which continued round the building under the grand flight of seats, and gave access to one of the middle ranges of vomitories. The number of these staircases are sixteen. For their situation, see plan, A., Plate CXVII.

The lower staircase shown in this section is the upper half of one of the double flights leading from the ground floor to the level L., on the second range of corridors. There were twenty in number, and their situations shown in the plan, Plate CXVI.

The vaults under the seats and staircases, as well as to the corridors, are all formed in rough rubble work: the marks of the boarded centres over which they were turned, are visible.

PLATE CXXIV.

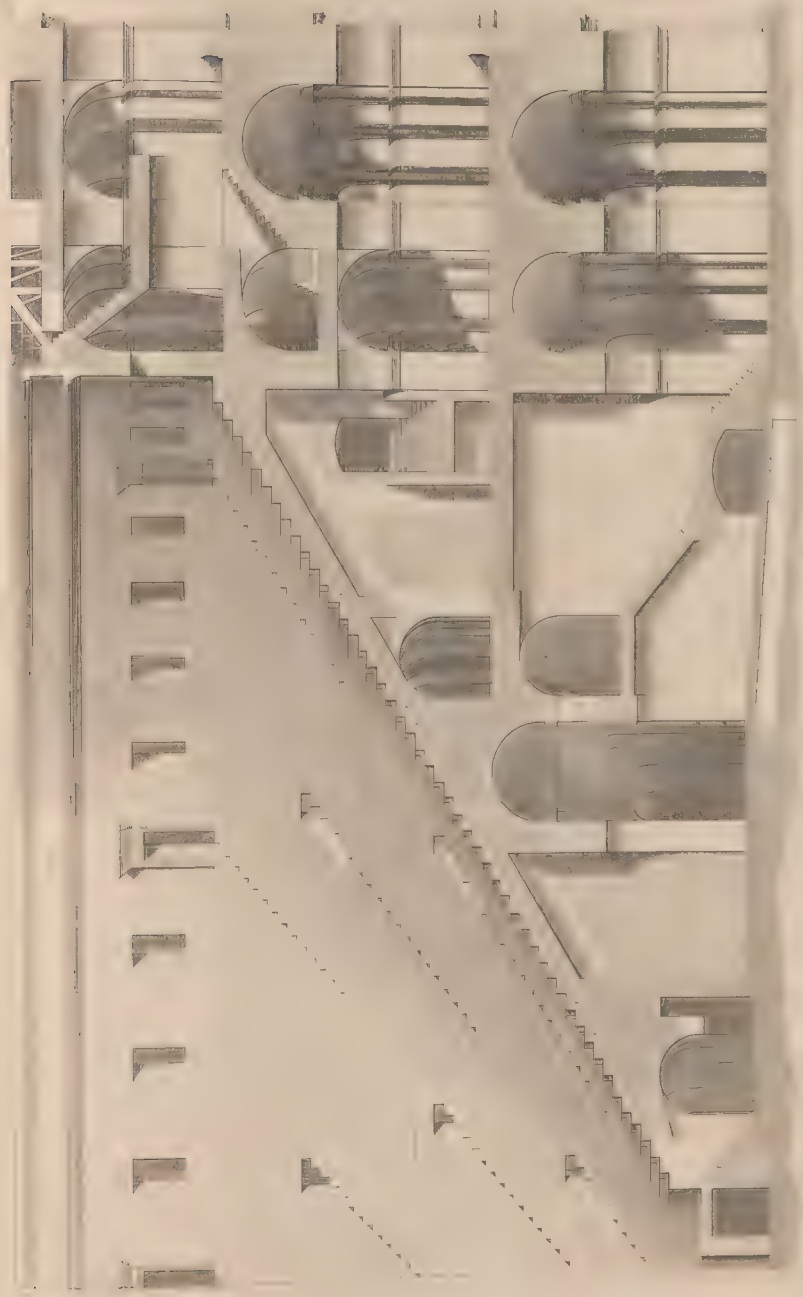
SECTION THROUGH No. 21.

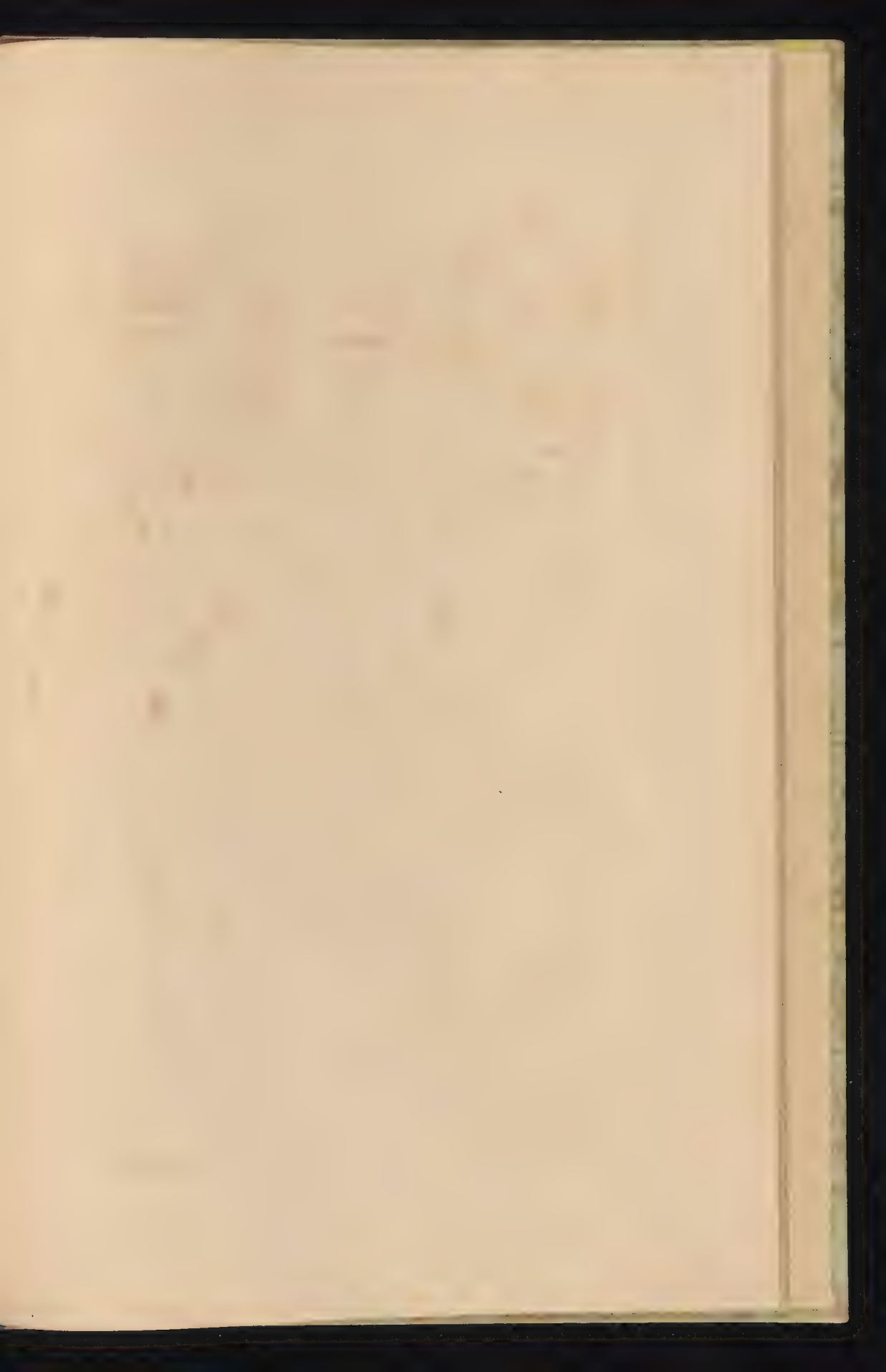
THIS section exhibits the lower part of the building, extending from the arena to the exterior.

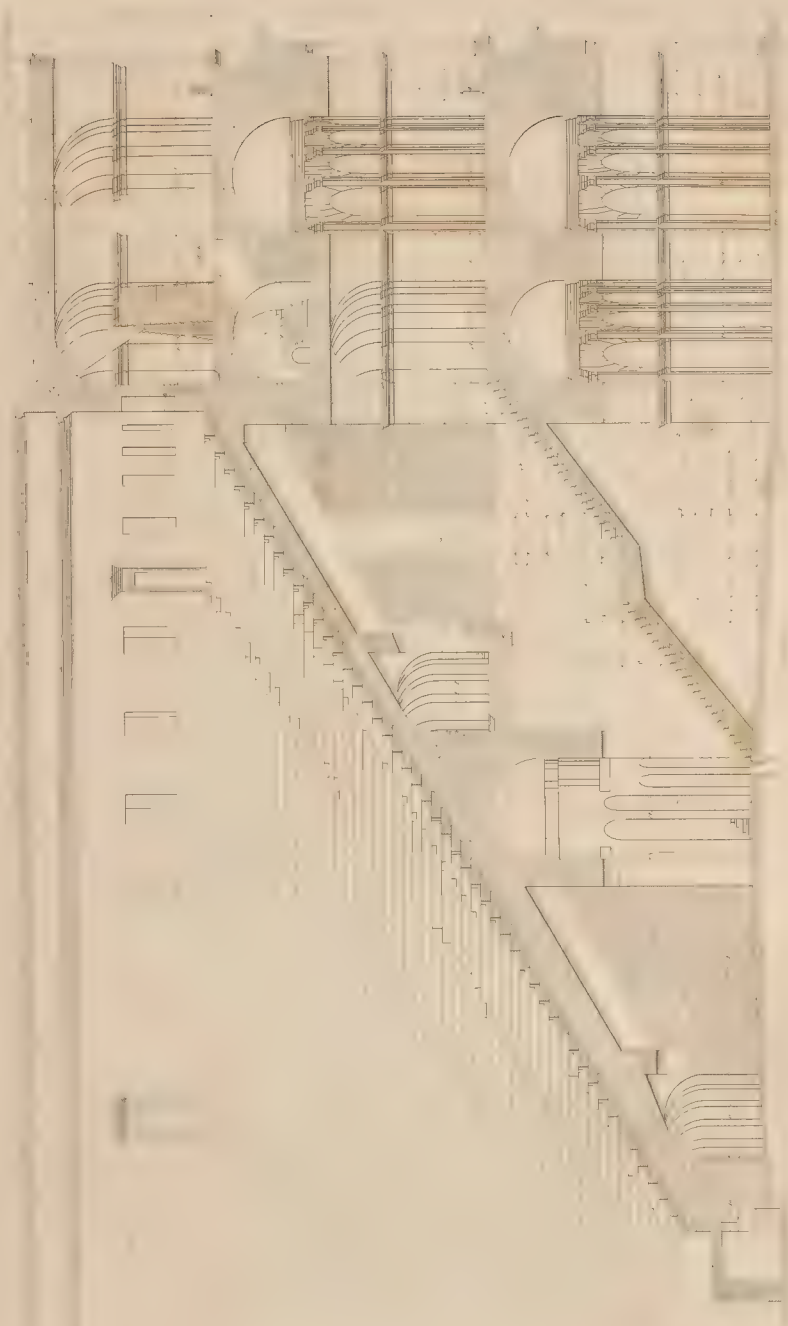
To the left, the podium is restored, and the steps shown up to it from the fourth corridor, which remain. The situation of them is seen on the plan, Plate CXVI.



PLATE I
THE TEMPLE OF
APOLLO AT
PHIGALIA



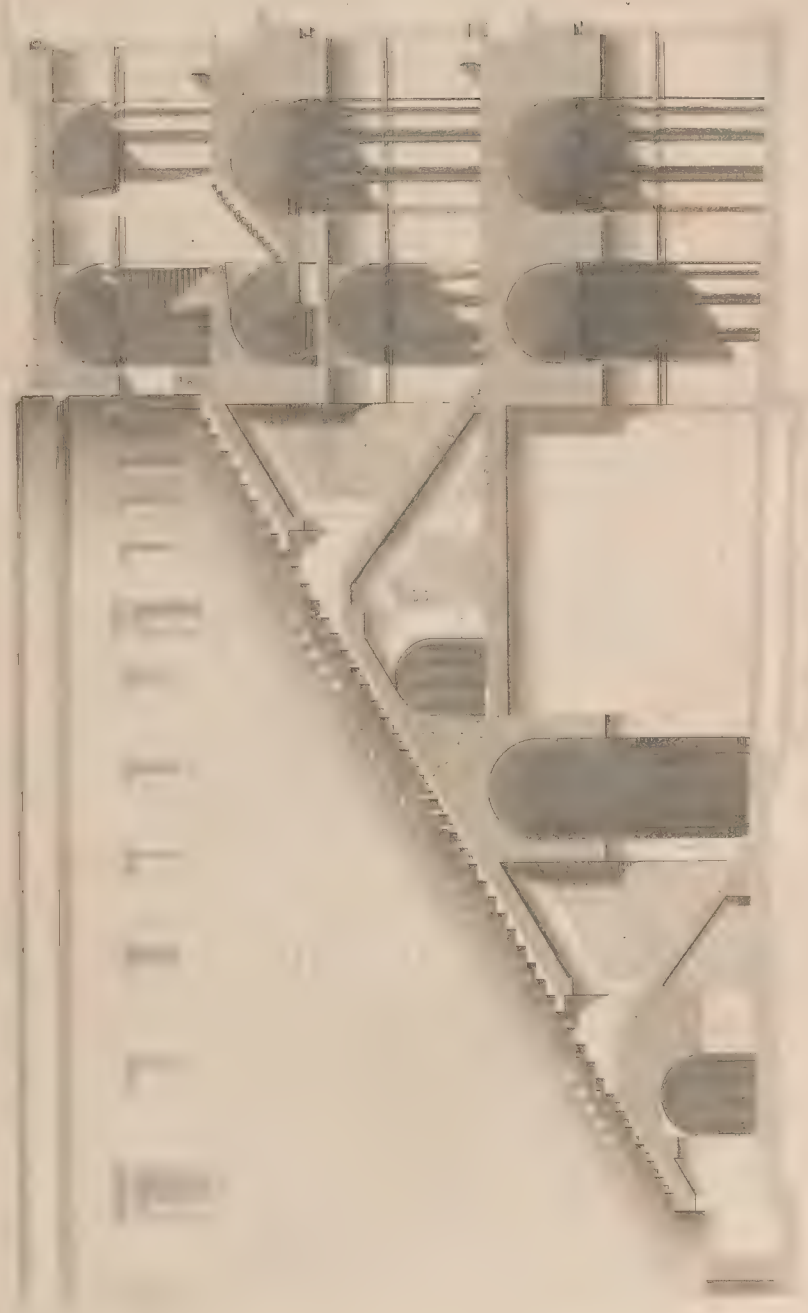




COLOSSEUM ROME
SECTION







COLOSSEVM ROME.

See also Plate V.





In the centre is the commencement of the double flights of stairs leading from the second corridor on the ground floor to the same situation on the Ionic range; the upper half of this flight is represented on the last Plate.

Over the last stairs on the Ionic range, between the second and third corridors, is shown part of the staircases opposite Nos. 21 and 53, on the plan, Plate CXVII. There were originally only four of these staircases; they lead to the upper range of vomitories, similar to those in Plate CXXVI.; but appear to have been varied in their plan, in order to afford a communication under the upper part of them to the stairs from the third corridor to the mezzanine, shown in Plate CXXIII.

The third corridor was lighted by circular perforations in the vault, and the middle landing of the double flight of stairs borrows light from them by two openings.

The construction is described in Plate CXXIII.

PLATE CXXV.

SECTION THROUGH No. 46.

THIS section shows the single flights of stairs, from the third corridor on the ground floor to the second corridor of the Ionic range. They were sixteen in number; their situations are shown on the plan, Plate CXVII. Nearly the whole of the stairs in this division remain; they are of travertine stone, laid on brick or tile; and a section of one is given in Plate CXXVIII.

The mezzanine over the second corridor receives its light from the corridors of the third range, by an opening in the vault.

The construction will be seen by reference to the Plate.

PLATE CXXVI.

SECTION THROUGH No. 45.

THIS section shows the staircases from the third corridor to the lower range of vomitories, which were sixteen in number; and their situations are shown on the plan, Plate CXVI.

Also the staircases from the second corridor on the Ionic range to the third range of vomitories, which were also sixteen in number.

The staircases to the second range of vomitories are shown in Plate CXXIII.

The access to the upper seat of the grand flight is attained by two steps through the openings in the wall over the third pier, which were twenty in number.

Two of the marble seats were found, see Plate CXXIX.; they were each sunk to form two steps to descend from the vomitories.

The whole space from the face of the brick wall at the back of the upper seat to the wall behind the podium, being one hundred and sixteen feet, and the seats two feet five inches wide; it follows there were forty-eight in that space, which is corroborated in the height, it being sixty-eight feet from the lower seat to the upper one, and the height of the seat discovered being seventeen inches.

The top of the arches on which these steps were laid being much broken, the inclination was obtained by straining lines over those parts which remain, and the position of the lower step thus determined.

PLATE CXXVII.

DETAILS SHOWING THE CONSTRUCTION OF VARIOUS WALLS.

THE two upper ranges, A. and B., show the plan of the wall at the back of the podium, with the elevation over each as it now remains.

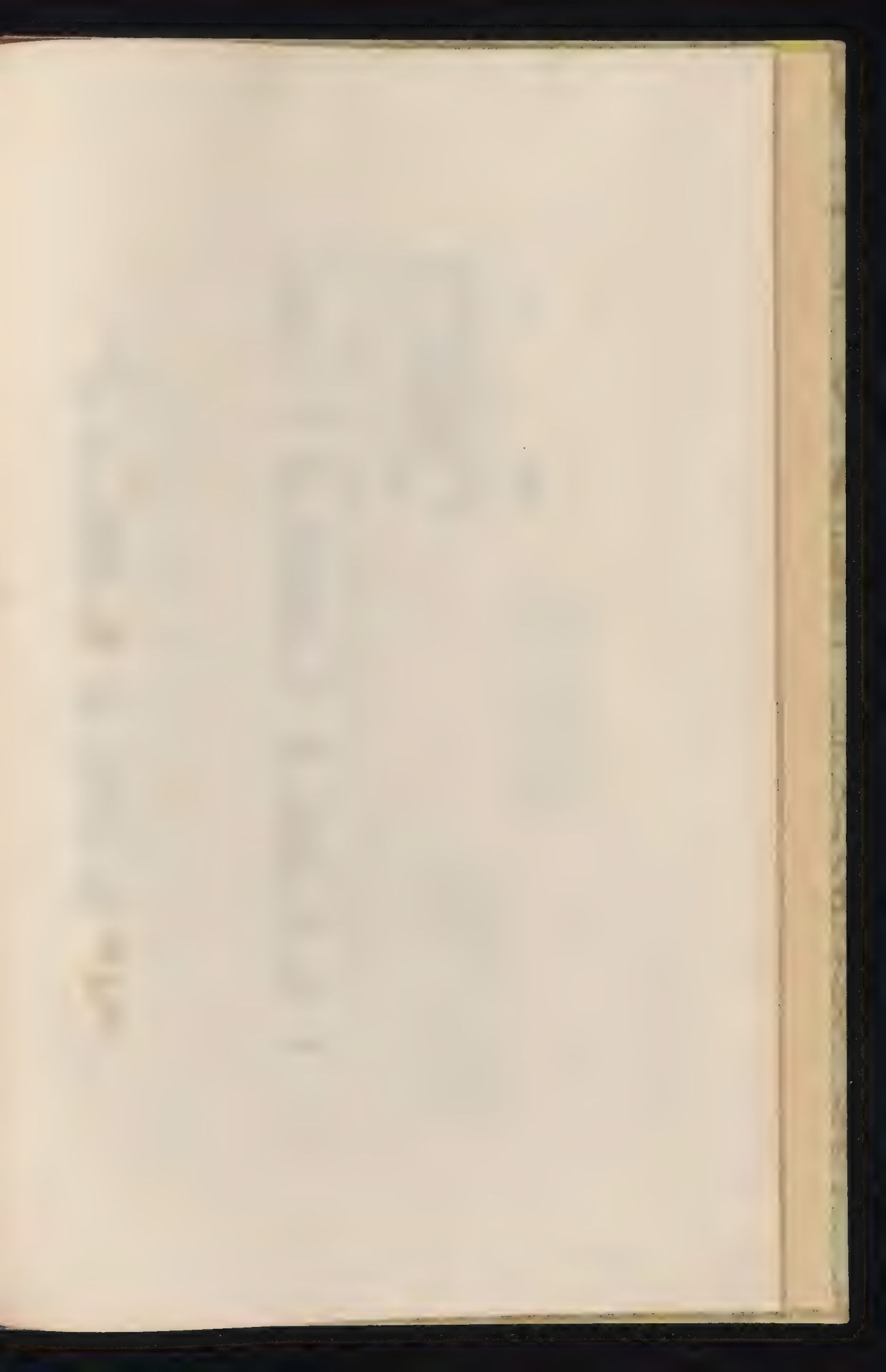
C. Is a section through the opening in this wall, opposite No. 45, on the ground plan, Plate CXVI.; and D., a section through another in the same, opposite No. 51. All the openings have the number of the outer arch to which they are opposite inserted in them, that they may be traced by a reference to the ground plan.

E. Section through the fourth corridor from north to south, at No. 76, showing the arches which remain there to support the seats, and determining the inclined line on which the latter were placed.

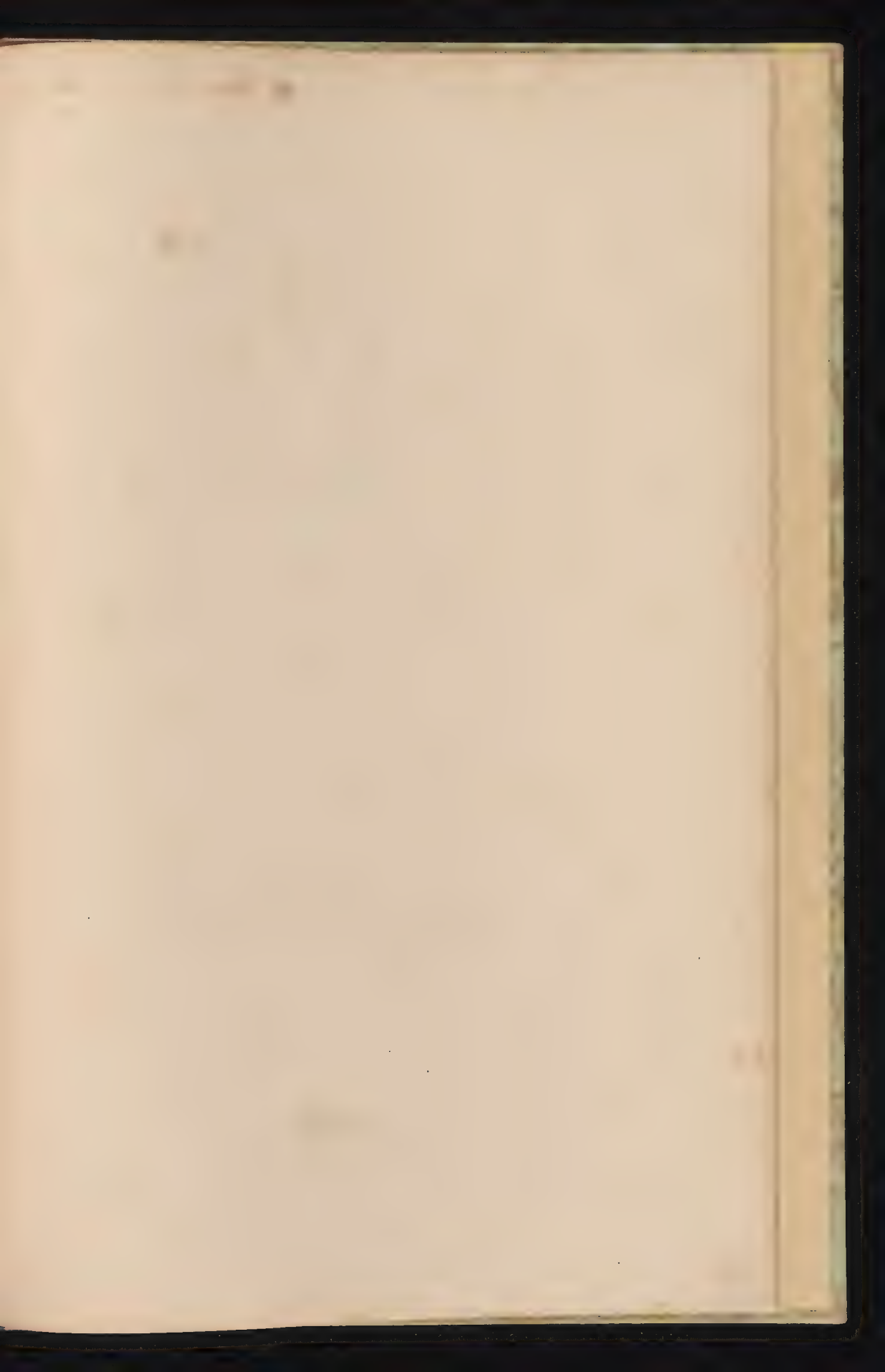
F. Transverse section of the same through the arch G., looking toward the arena. The arches remain as here represented.

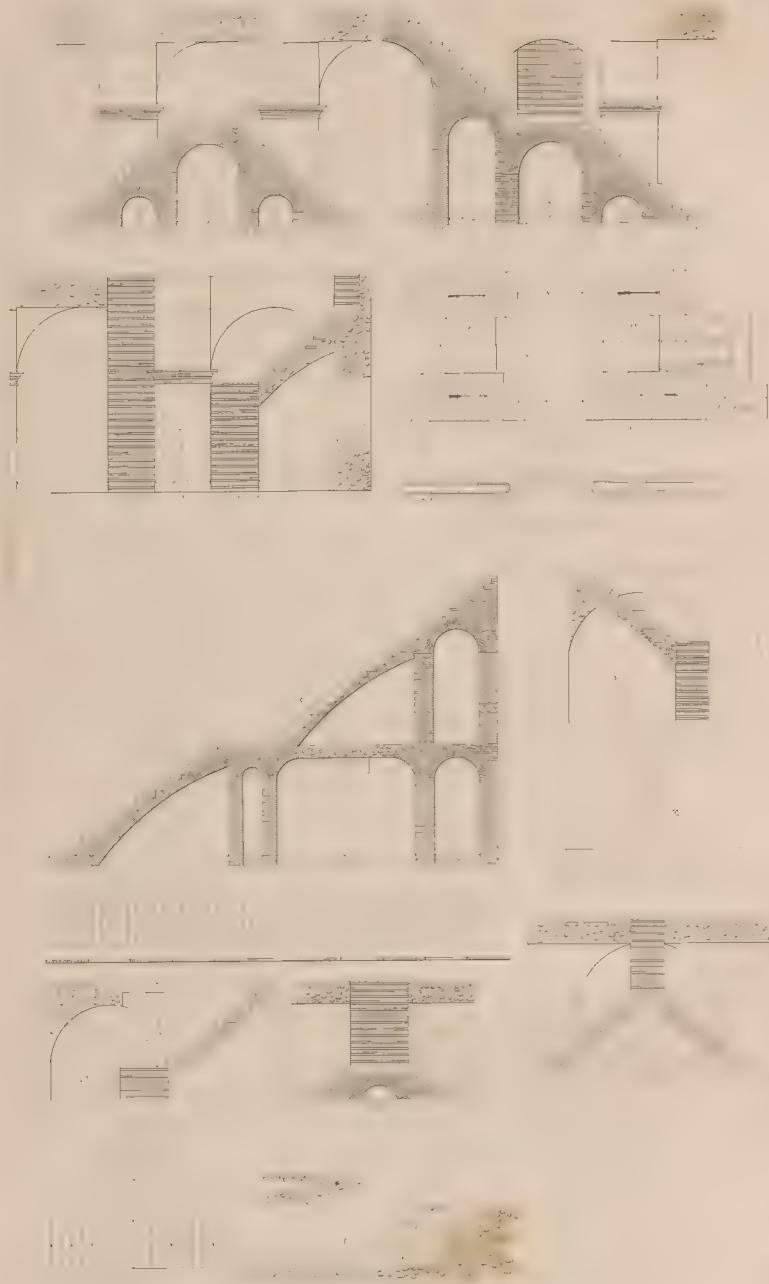
H. Elevation of the outer wall of the third corridor, at the double flights of stairs, shown in Plates CXXIII. and CXXIV., explaining the method in which light is obtained at the midway landing.

I. Section looking inward, representing the outside of the wall over C., Plate CXXIII.



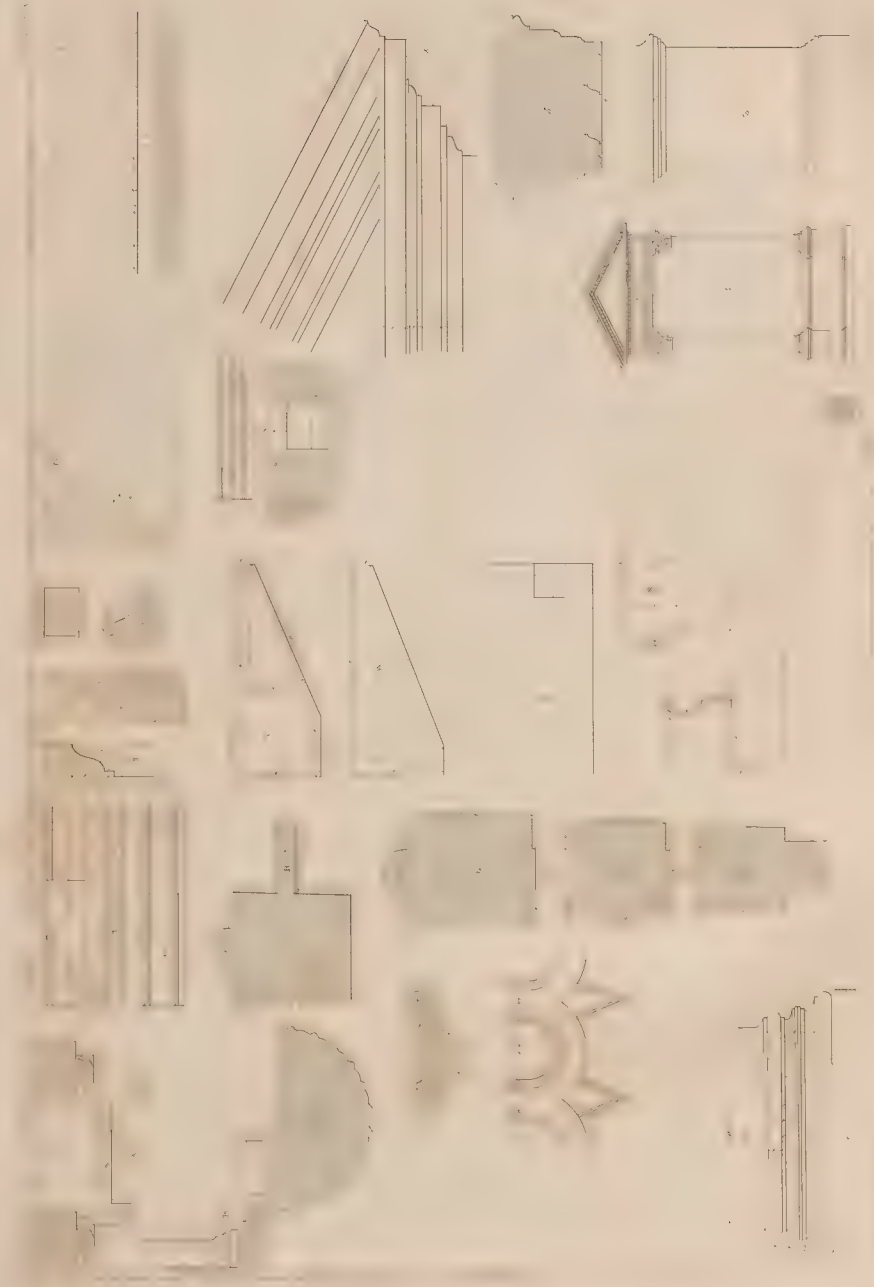
COLONEL R. R. R. R.
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE WAR



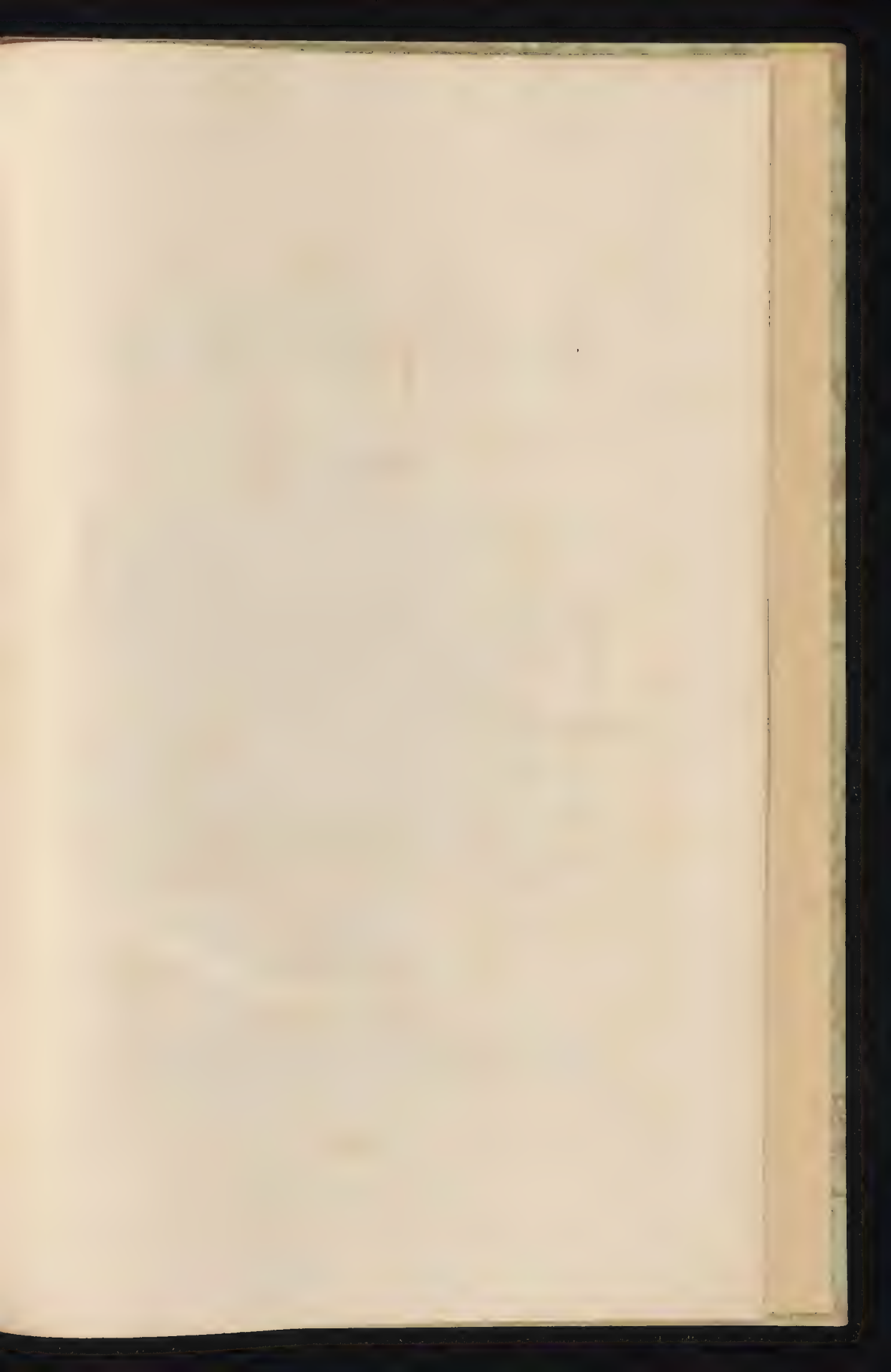


COLOSSEUM ROME
 (See also p. 108)





COLONNATE ROMANE
Details



from the level L. of the second range to the present top of the wall, showing its construction and the openings therein, and the indents through which the water was conveyed from the upper part of the building.

PLATE CXXVIII.

DETAILS OF STAIRCASES.

D. PLAN of the staircases in the second corridor of the third or Corinthian range; their situation is given in plan A., Plate CXVI. They were eighteen in number.

C. Elevation of ditto.

B. Longitudinal elevation of the flight next the outer wall.

A. Longitudinal elevation of the inner flight; these steps remain up to the landing, and continue after it sufficiently to determine their plan, except those which are dotted at D., crossing the second corridor from the landing, approached on each side as represented at A.; but these could not have continued in any other direction than here drawn.

O. The pavement and two lower steps of the above stairs, more at large.

E. The plan; F. the section; and G. the elevation of the stairs in the upper mezzanine. Their situation on the plan may be seen in Plate CXVIII. They were twenty-four in number.

I. The plan, and K. the elevation, of the stairs which led from the top of this mezzanine to the extreme height of the building. Their situation may be seen in plan C., Plate CXVIII. They were four only in number.

L. The plan of the stairs in the mezzanine over the second corridor. Their situation may be seen in plan B., Plate CXVII. They were sixteen in number.

M. Section, and N. elevation of the same. P. Section of watercourse next to inner wall in this mezzanine.

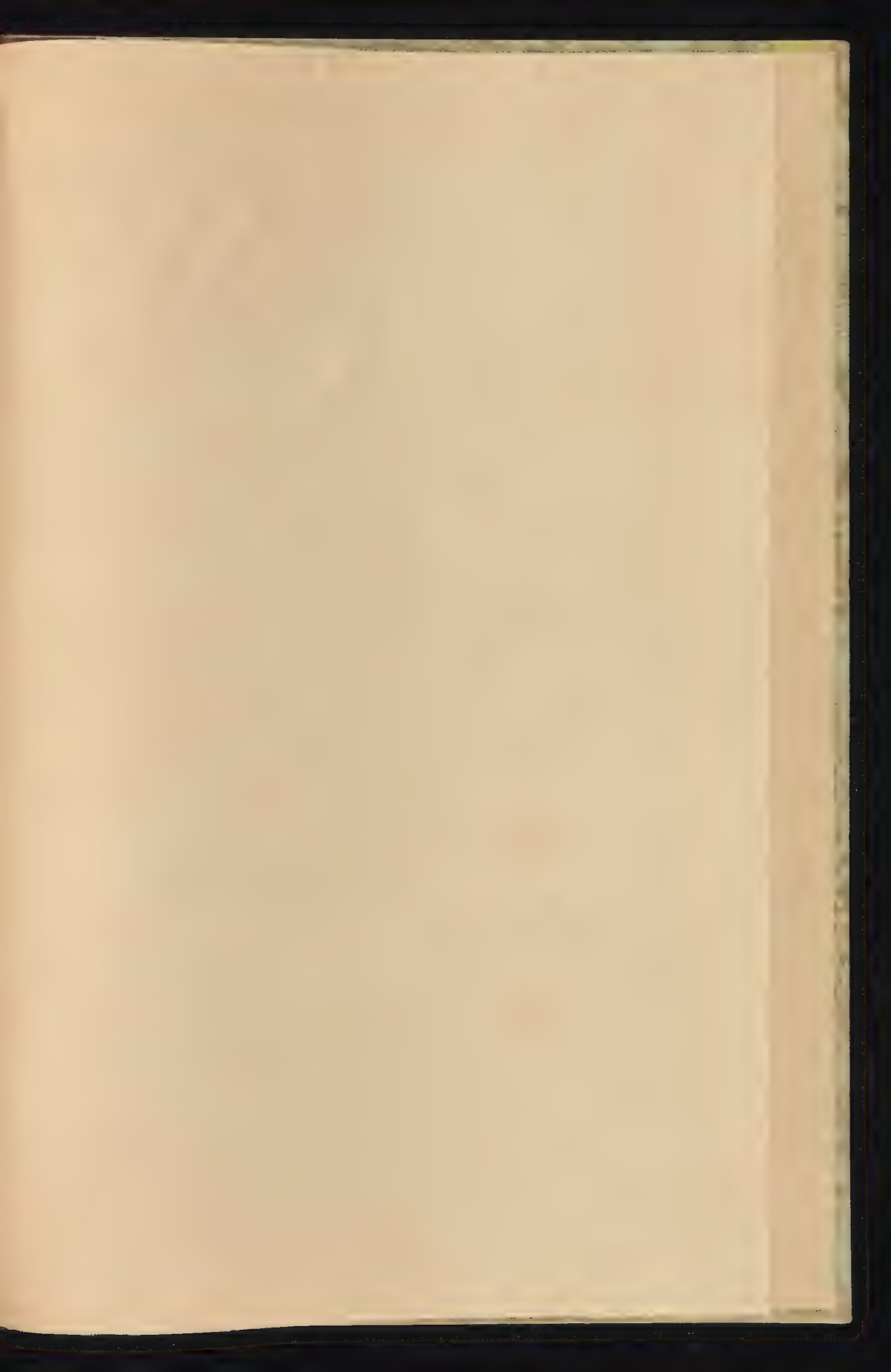
PLATE CXXIX.

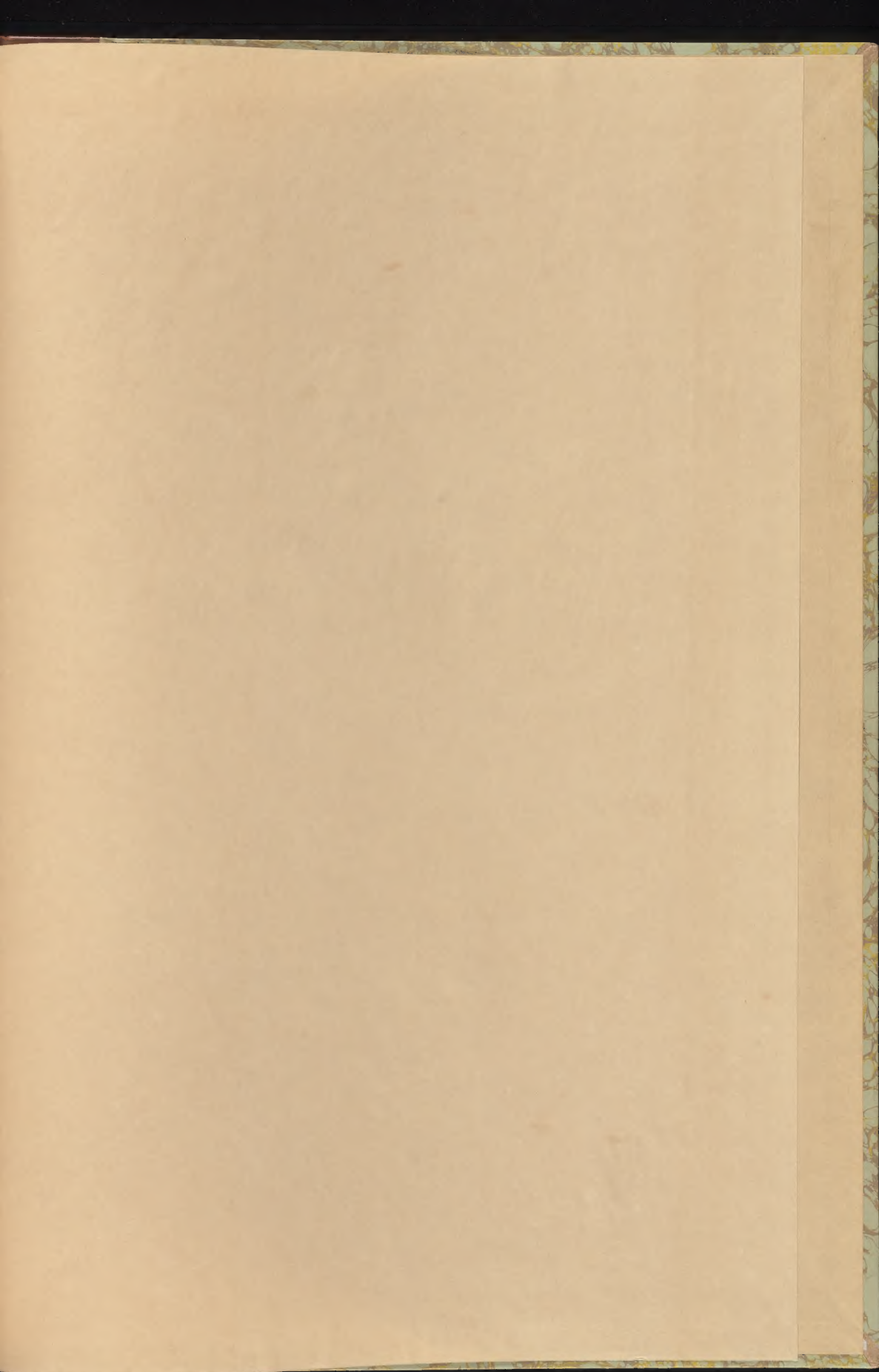
DETAILS.

A. PLAN of the piers on each side of the north central opening on the ground floor, with the pavement and steps and indication of a portico, which is supposed to have communicated with the Baths of Titus, and is represented on medals.

- B. Section through the same.
- C. Half the plan of a column found on the spot, and supposed to have been part of this portico; it is of fine pavonazetto marble. The flutes and fillets are represented at D.
- E. Plan of the outer piers, ground story.
- F. Ditto of the second pier on the same story. G. Ditto of the third ditto.
- H. Plan of the outer pier on the Corinthian or third range, with the situation of the stylobate in the openings.
- I. Plan of the whole length of the stylobate taken on the top, with the mortice holes to which the statues are supposed to have been fixed.
- K. Exterior elevation of the stylobate.
- L. Inner elevation of ditto.
- N. Base, and M. the surbase moulding of the same.
- O. Plan of the sink stones in the mezzanine over the third corridor on the Ionic range. Their situation may be seen close to the inner wall on plan A., Plate CXVII. P. Moulding of same.
- Q. Specimen of herring-bone pavement in the upper corridors.
- R. Section through the wall, showing their construction of rubble, faced with triangular tiles.
- S. Section of the steps on the Ionic range, with their construction; they are of travertine stone, laid on tiles which are bedded in the rubble.
- T. Base and part of the shaft of columns of cippolino marble, found in the upper stories, and supposed to have been used in the peristyle round the upper range on the inside, as shown on Plates CXIX. and CXXIII. They are the same diameter as the exterior columns and pilasters, which are alike on every story.
- V. W. Sections of two marble seats discovered, and which evidently belonged to the grand flight, showing the step cut in the same, and mortice for the next seat.
- X. Plan of the top of the same, showing the mortice to receive the next seat.
- Z. Z. Z. Fragments of marble found round the arena, and supposed to have decorated the wall at the back of the grand flight of seats. One of the drawings represents the parts collected; some of the pediments are segments of circles; all are evidently of late date.

THE END.





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